

CHESS REVIEW

the picture chess magazine

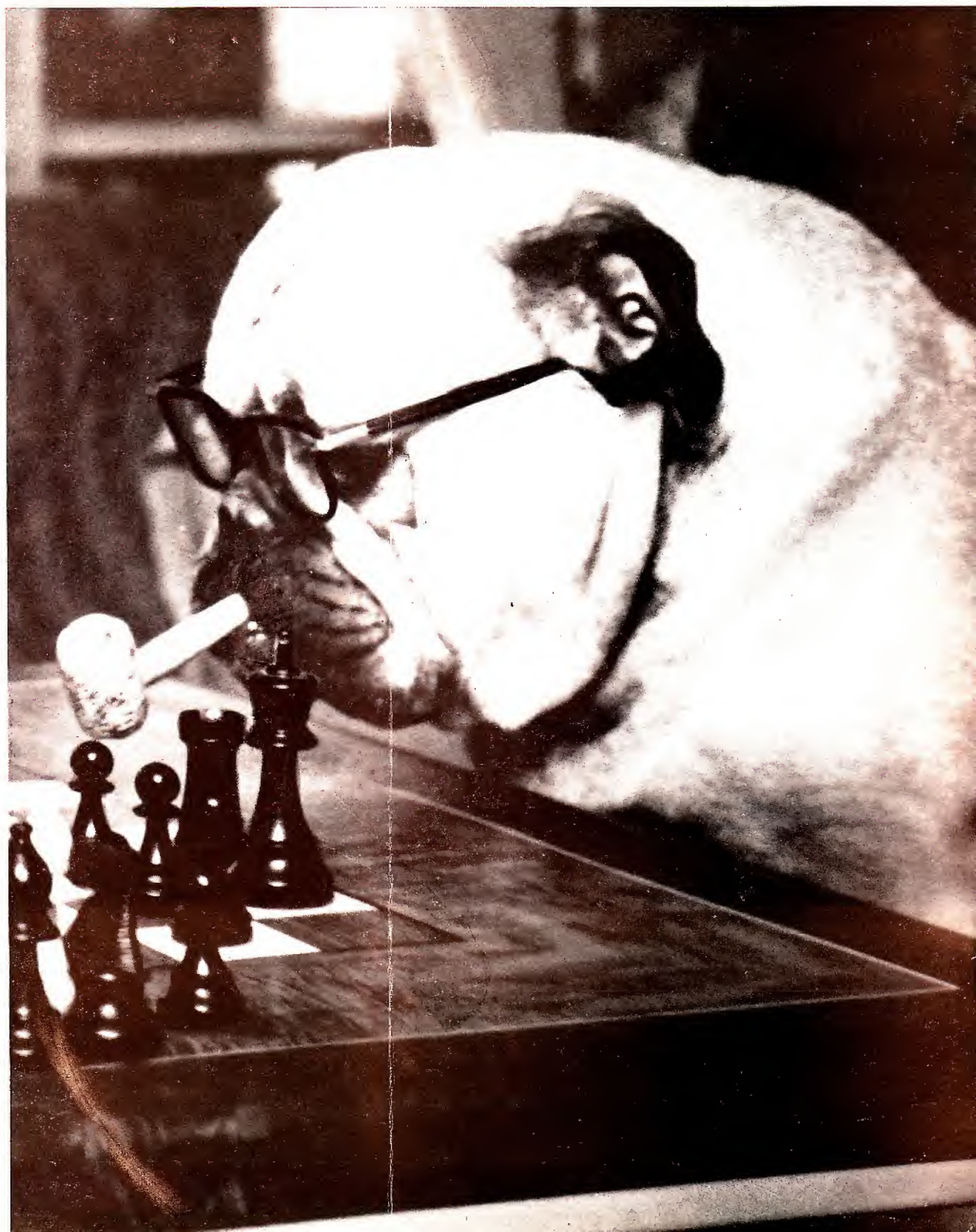
JANUARY
1955

DOGGONE

(See page 1)

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ODDS and EVANS

by Former U. S. Chess Champion LARRY EVANS

THE WORLD AS WILL AND IDEA

A GREAT MASTER is something of a paradox: he must combine at the same time total confidence and total objectivity. This objectivity unfolds during the course of a game in judgment—who stands better? It unfolds in the analysis of variations in which only best play must be considered for the opponent. In effect, the master must play against himself. He must assume that his opponent will make the “best” reply, that is, the move he would make. To win, therefore, he must beat himself. Hence the frequent lament: “I did all the work. My opponent didn’t see a thing! He just played move on move.”

But what when judgment and desire conflict? What when judgment decrees: “I have the worst of it,” and desire insists: “I must win”? Surely, the mere desire to win cannot transmute an inferior position or hypnotize an opponent into blundering and throwing away a won game?

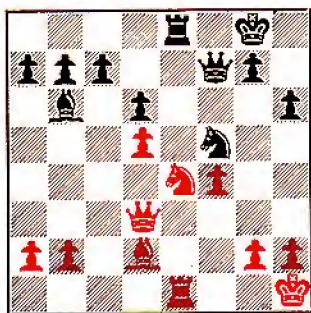
Botvinnik, the world’s most objective Grandmaster, personifies Idea. He can stand outside himself—beyond egoism—when it comes to chess. His analytical conscience permits him no illusions in matters of judgment. Reshevsky, conversely, personifies Will.

He feels it his religious destiny to become world champion. Despite the objective position on the board, he has been Chosen to work the will of God. Every position, no matter how hopeless, *must* contain some esoteric and heaven-sent resource which is available and perceptible only to him because he is Reshevsky. Hence Euwe’s observation that he seems to excel in “barren positions.” A match between Reshevsky and Botvinnik would determine not only the better player but also the power of Will against the power of Idea.

One thing is clear: Botvinnik certainly never redeemed so many lost positions as Reshevsky. Properly understood, it is by no accident that Lasker and Reshevsky, both possessed of an extraordinarily fierce will to win, found themselves in more lost positions than any other two Grandmasters in the history of chess. The same will which gets them into such positions also gets them out. Indeed, Marco remarked, “The great masters . . . play against Lasker as though hypnotized.” Reshevsky possesses equally the uncanny ability to mesmerize even first-rate opposition into blundering or accepting draws when forced wins are available. This is why, so often, competitors have accused him of “luck.” Outsiders have ascribed it to the assumption that opponents are awed by his reputation, noting that this same “luck” is not apparent when he meets masters of his own class. His fans attribute it simply to the Reshevsky myth. I prefer the more mystic interpretation that it is the insidious work of Will manifesting itself in the objective world.

The Reshevsky Myth

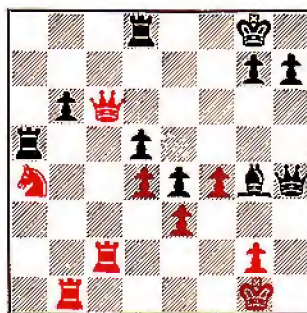
1 Santasiere (White) US Chmp., 1946



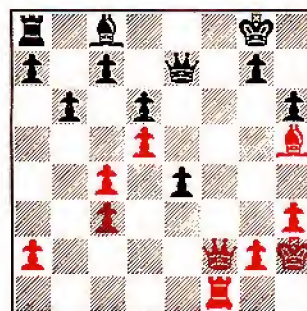
With the move, Santasiere offered a draw! Even had he overlooked the forced win by 23 N-B6†! (23 . . . PxN 24 QxN, with all the chances), one would think he would continue merely to see if Sammy could complete the required 22 remaining moves in 2½ minutes! In San’s words: “I discounted his time trouble from past experience and paid him all due respect as the best Queen end-game player in the world.”

2 Shainswit (Black) US Chmp., 1940

In time-pressure, to be sure, Shainswit accepted the offer of a draw. But Black has two wins! 1 . . . B-Q2 2 QxP, BxN 3 QxR, BxR simply wins a piece; and even 1 . . . R-QB1 2 QxR† (2 QxP, RxR 3 QxR, Q-B7† and mate next), BxQ 3 RxB†, K-B2 4 RxP, P-R3! ought to win.



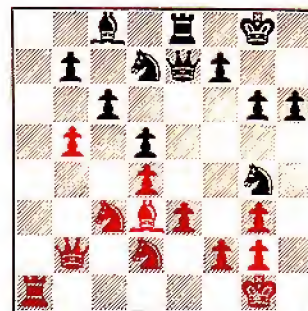
3 Green (White) US Chmp., 1940



Draw agreed! White may not have a forced win, but one wonders whether Reshevsky would have agreed on a draw had the colors been reversed.

After 1 Q-B7†, QxQ 2 RxQ, Black . . . hard-pressed to find a satisfactory defense despite his temporary, extra Pawn. If 2 . . . B-R3 3 RxP, R-QB1 4 RxR†, BxR 5 K-N3, B-R3 6 B-K2, Black’s King Pawn falls.

4 Mastichiadis (Black) on Greek team at Dubrovnik, 1950



Draw! Black, with all the time in the world, accepted the offer of a draw without so much as taking the pains to suspect the motivation behind the offer! 1 . . . NxBP! wins outright.

AFTER reviewing these “breaks,” one is tempted to recall Lasker’s dictum that chess is a fight; and a master *must* throw his whole personality as well as his intellect against his opponent.

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

CHESS REVIEW

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I. A. Horowitz

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CHESS REVIEW, JANUARY, 1955

Readers' Forum

Readers are invited to use these columns for their
comments on matters of interest to chessplayers.

CORRECTION

I was disappointed to read, on page 324 of the November issue of your magazine, that the Northwest Open Chess Tournament was held in Minneapolis. I trust you will print a correction. This is not the first nor will it be the last time that that other place has got the credit for something that belongs to St. Paul. But I am idealistic enough to believe that, if I protest every single instance that comes to my notice, it will help a little bit. The tournament in question was actually held at the St. Paul YMCA, by the St. Paul Chess Club.

FRED GALVIN
St. Paul, Minn.

AID TO CHESS-PLAYERS?

My interest in chess surpasses my financial means to further the game here at the Cresson T. B. Sanatorium. I have a small chess group started that is growing beyond my capacity to supply as I am a patient myself with no income. We sorely need some chess sets and chess books and a chess clock. I thank anyone, in advance, who will help me in my endeavors.

Address: Herbert H. Eby, State Branch,
Cresson Sanatorium, Cresson, Pennsylv-
ania.

TAKEN

Within 20 seconds after opening the November issue of CHESS REVIEW, I was busy organizing an air mail communication to the New Trier High School on behalf of the Haverhill Junior YMCA Chess Club. Is this a first in Kriegspiel matchmaking? We are starving for competition.

REID N. HARRIS
Haverhill, Mass.

ONE OF MANY

I find CHESS REVIEW most interesting and am sorry I didn't subscribe long ago.

R. E. BURRY
Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.

DID YOU KNOW?

More books have been written about chess than about any other game in the world. In astonishing contrast to the immense library of chess tactics is the meager literature of chess history.

Modern chess is the logical and lineal descendant of a game played in India in the sixth century. The trail of chess leads back to about 500 AD. There we strike a barrier behind which historical research has not penetrated. All we know is that, during the sixth century, inhabitants of India were playing *chaturanga*, a game substantially like modern chess.

The game was originally played on an unchecked board, and alternation of color was not introduced until the thirteenth century. This is a European innovation, unknown to the early Hindu, Persian and Arabic players.

For more of the same sort, see "A Short History of Chess," by Henry A. Davidson, M.D. from which the above was taken.

ON THE COVER

F. Eugene Johnson of Rochester, New York, sent us the cover picture some time ago. You may have seen it on our catalogue of chess books and equipment. In fact, we are running the picture now because there was so much favorable comment on the catalogue original.

Mr. Johnson seems to decry the whole proposition, however, saying: "George is no chess player. He has not won a game, and I cannot get into his thick head the difference between *Zugzwang* and *Zwischenzug*."

Naturally, we are reminded of a story current about four years ago: A youngster with a chess-playing dog declared about it: "Wonderful? Not a bit. After all, I win three games out of five from him!" The theme was broached by Samuel Johnson, if not someone even earlier.

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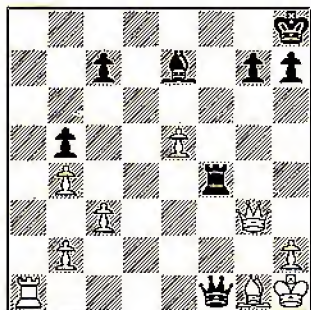
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chess Quiz²

The Paradox of Problems

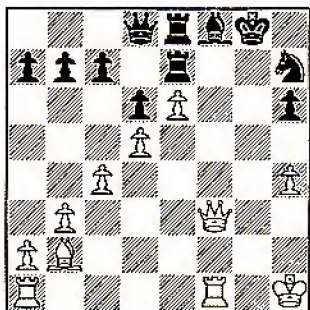
PROBLEMS taken from actual play, such as these, are easier to solve than the same positions in over-the-board play. The fact they are presented as problems warns you that a critical point is at hand. So you look for how to sacrifice your most valuable piece, and there you are! For all that, score yourself excellent for 10 correct solutions; good for 8; fair for 6.

Solutions on page 31.



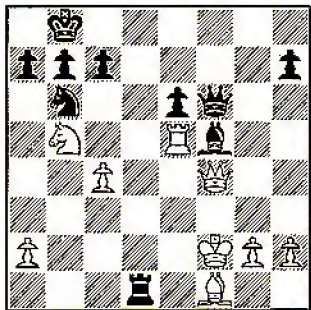
3 Black to move and win

Optical illusions are often the offspring of chess combinations, or *vice versa*. The vice in this position is certainly something optical. And surely there must have been some vice in White's last move! And in the real-life Black who missed the win! Do you see it?



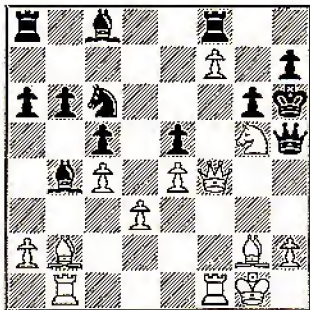
4 White to move and mate

A loose piece is as nothing in comparison to a loose King. Black's King is wide open here; 'nuff said! But we'll say more. Anything and everything can be sacrificed and no device is too elaborate when mate is at stake, as it is here. The point is to finish it off most quickly.



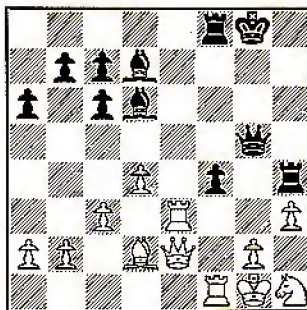
7 Black to move and win

On the surface, this position has elements of the last two. There are obviously more dynamics here than in position 6. Yet you'd expect a "safe" and lazy win with your Pawn plus. Remembering that this is a "problem," however, how can you win in a move or three?



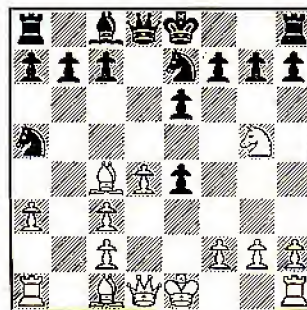
8 White to move and win

Yes, this is White to win even though he seems about to lose his Knight, and then is that advanced, passed Pawn enough? In fact, the combination is a Nimzovich original and very pretty indeed in one line which we leave you to work out for yourself. White wins heavily.



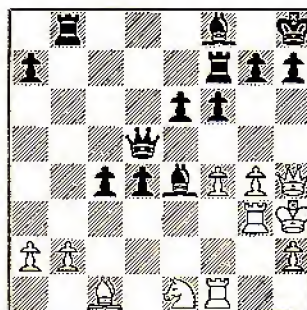
1 White to move and win

Still and all, the winning move to any problem must be an interesting one. This is; and, to add to its interest, it was made by Reshevsky in his days as a child prodigy. It is safe to say that he can do better today. The real point, however, is: can you do as well?



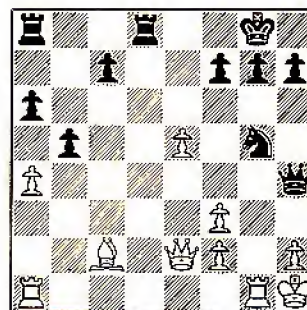
2 White to move and win

The dangers of a loose piece, such as White's Queen Bishop, are well illustrated here. A loose piece is one unprotected or insufficiently protected. The remedy sometimes is to sacrifice it as a "desperado." Of course, however, it is much better to sacrifice the opponent's pieces!



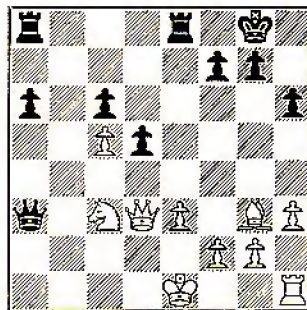
5 Black to move and win

Apparently, here, Black has defended arduously and has picked up a couple of Pawns in the process. He probably could win just by continuing to hold out or by pushing his passed Pawn. Lazy tactics can lead to careless losses, however, and there is a much sharper win here. What is it?



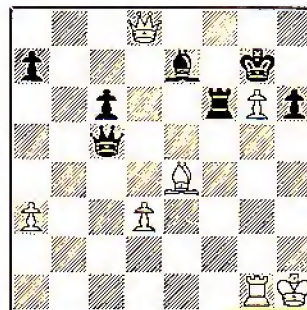
6 Black to move and win

Here is one of those typical "problem" positions. How many must have escaped the notice even of masters in over-the-board play! A quiet-looking game, this is, in which one may expect positional considerations to decide. But there is one move which packs dynamite!



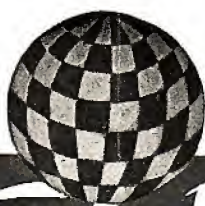
9 Black to move and win

Here Black can win a Pawn obviously for a two Pawn advantage which may prevail even though White has two pieces for a Rook. Let's shun the lazy and dubious tactics, however, and look for the sharpest win. After all, White's King is wide open at the moment!



10 White to move and mate

Material even and Bishops of opposite colors lead notoriously to a draw except, also notoriously, when a mating attack can be launched. There are other exceptions to the draw with Bishops of opposite colors. But there is no exception to the smashing attack which White has here!



The World of Chess

INTERNATIONAL

Postal Chess in Amity Program

The Northern Valley Chess Club of Hackensack, New Jersey, announces that its president, Ernest W. Tyler, is arranging an 8 man team match by air mail with the Passau Chess Club in Germany. Hackensack and Passau are "affiliated" with each other in a movement known in the United States as the "Town Affiliation Program" for the promotion of international amity. The coming chess match is designed to foster friendships and cultural ties between the two communities. As in the international postal contest now going on between players from New York and London, each participant in the Hackensack-Passau match will conduct two games simultaneously, one with White and the other with Black. Members of the New Jersey team are T. Bullockus, W. Dill, E. W. Tyler, S. Wooldridge, F. K. Ouchi, R. McCallister, Dr. F. Condon and E. Malan.

(See photo, page 4)

UNITED STATES

NATIONAL

Rosenwald Tournament

The Lessing J. Rosenwald Trophy Tournament is approximately half over as we go to press. One game stands adjourned; and, on its outcome, the rankings from second to fifth may conceivably be affected. With a near-sweep, however, Samuel Reshevsky is a clear first.

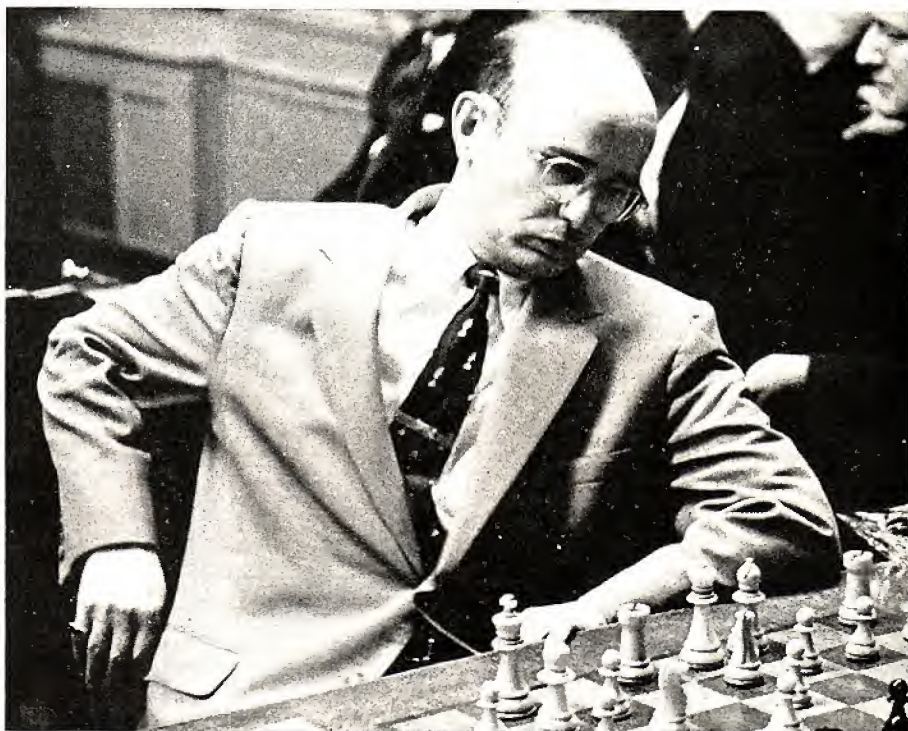


Photo by M. F. Agba

Samuel Reshevsky Leads in the Rosenwald Tournament at the Half-way Mark.

As a project for developing and sharpening the younger masters, however, the tournament already seems clearly a success. Reshevsky has but confirmed what was known of him; and the others clearly stand to profit by this competition with a veteran grandmaster.

As the tournament began, James T. Sherwin entered as replacement for

Robert Byrne whose graduate studies detained him. And Sherwin had the unenviable task of first confronting Reshevsky. He lost when he rather passively sat back to let Reshevsky prove the soundness of a looming combination, the sacrifice of a Knight for two Pawns on the 17th move. Reshevsky studied the position for nearly an hour, then whipped

THE LESSING J. ROSENWALD TOURNAMENT

1st Half Standings

Samuel Reshevsky	4½- ½	Donald Byrne	1½-2½
James T. Sherwin	3 -2	Arthur B. Bisguier	1½-3½
Larry Evans	2½-1½	George Kramer	1 -4

(Evans and Byrne had an adjourned game)

Round 1		Opening	Moves
Reshevsky	1 Sherwin	0 King's Indian Def.	29
Bisguier	½ Evans	½ Queen's Indian Def.	31
Kramer	1 Byrne	0 Gruenfeld Defense	41

Round 2		Opening	Moves
Evans	0 Reshevsky	1 Sicilian Defense	39
Sherwin	1 Kramer	0 Queen's Gambit	39
Byrne	1 Bisguier	0 Catalan Opening	40

Round 3

Reshevsky	1 Bisguier	0 Budapest Defense	24
Kramer	0 Evans	1 King's Indian Def.	26
Sherwin	1 Byrne	0 Ruy Lopez	40

Round 4

Byrne	½ Reshevsky	½ Nimzo-Indian Def.	40
Bisguier	1 Kramer	0 Queen's Indian Def.	61
Sherwin	0 Evans	1 French Defense	39

Round 5

Reshevsky	1 Kramer	0 Nimzo-Indian Def.	41
Evans	— Byrne	— Gruenfeld Defense	—
Bisguier	0 Sherwin	1 Queen's Pawn Open.	59

(Byrne a Pawn up, but outcome unpredictable)

each 5-2 and finishing in the order named on S.-B. totals. Among prominent also-rans in the 72 player event were P. Tautvaisas, M. Turiansky and Angelo Sandrin.

CALIFORNIA

Herman Steiner of Los Angeles remains kingpin of California chess. Shortly after winning the state open title, he retained the state championship with a score of 6 wins and 3 draws in a round robin.

It was no walkover for the champion, however, for the tournament was marked by spirited play, with disposition of the prizes not settled until the final round. Dividing second and third were E. Levin and D. Poliakoff, each $6\frac{1}{2}$ -2 $\frac{1}{2}$. Fourth was I. Rivise, $5\frac{1}{2}$ -3 $\frac{1}{2}$.

GEORGIA

A Swiss Tourney for the 1954 state title went to D. B. Wade of Columbus with a score of 5-1. Dr. H. D. Morris of Athens, $4\frac{1}{2}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$, was runner-up.

MISSOURI

Characterized throughout by a nip-and-tuck struggle, the Missouri Open, which included the state championship, was captured by Robert Steinmeyer, 5-1. Next were Kimball Nedved, John Ragan and H. S. Anderson, each $4\frac{1}{2}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$, who finished in the order mentioned on the basis of S.-B. points. B. Fajfar, 4-2, earned fifth spot. The tournament was dedicated to the memory of the late Charles Graham of Kansas City, president of the Missouri Chess Association.

WASHINGTON

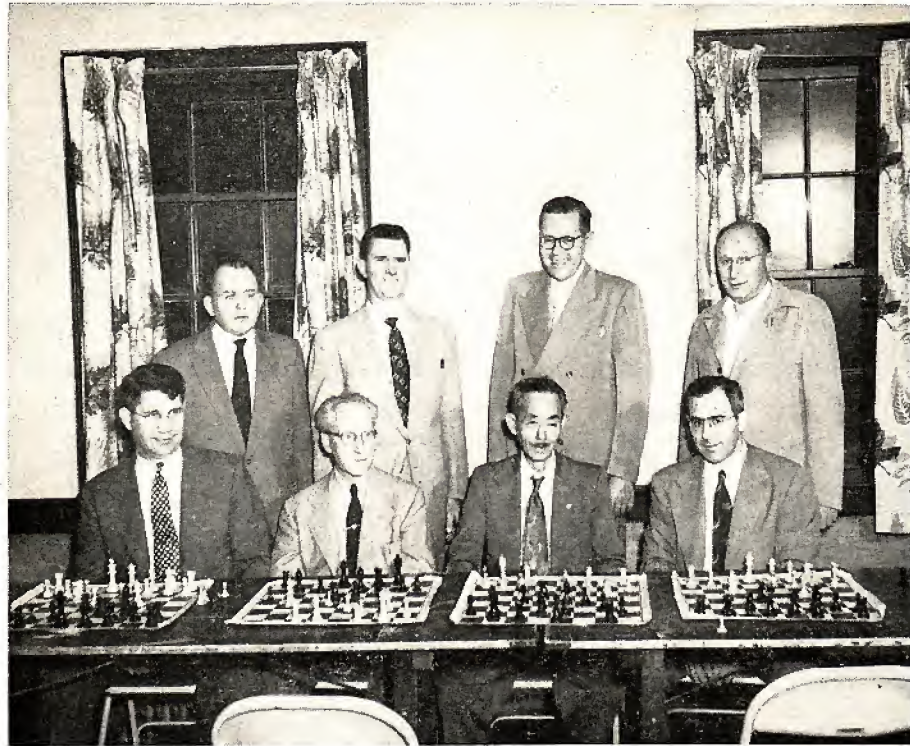
William A. Bills, recently of Houston, Texas, won the Washington title in his first try. Bills will be remembered as the player who upset USCF champion Arthur Bisguier in the 1954 USCF Open and then added to his laurels by taking the strong Southwestern Open. In the Washington event, Bills gained further distinction by outscoring the redoubtable Olaf Ulvestad.

Culled from two preliminary sections, 6 top players met in a round robin final which Bills annexed with a score of $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$. Ulvestad, 3-2, was runner-up, losing to Bills and forfeiting through a mishap to R. Edberg.

LOCAL EVENTS

California. The Southern California championship was gained by Irving Rivise in a tight struggle that mounted in tension from round to round. The winner finally tallied 10-2, just ahead of Ray Martin and Robert Cross in second and third respectively on S.-B. points, each with a game score of $9\frac{1}{2}$ -2 $\frac{1}{2}$. Fourth was Sven Almgren, 9-3. These four players thus qualified from a field of 50 for the state championship reported above as a state event.

At the Castle Chess Club, Henry Gross and Guthrie McClain became co-cham-



Team of the Northern Valley C. C. of Hackensack, N. J. (l. to r.) top row: Robert McCallister, Walter Dill, Theodore Bullockus and Sydney Wooldridge; bottom: Edward Malan, Ernest W. Tyler, Frank K. Ouchi and Dr. Frank Condon: see photo, next page.

off the winning moves in a matter of minutes.

Nonetheless, as the score shows, Sherwin proved to be somewhat the surprise of the tournament, well justifying his selection in it.

In the second round, Reshevsky simply ground Evans down. But Evans, having once again nullified the Bisguier "jinx," had at least an even score in sight at the end of the first half.

In the third round, Reshevsky smashed Bisguier's Budapest. And USCF Champion Bisguier seemed generally to be having a

bad tournament, curious in the light of his otherwise very successful year.

In the fourth round came Reshevsky's one draw. This game with Donald Byrne seems probably to be the best played in the first half of the tournament. It is a part, also, of a remarkably spotty performance by Donald. With some very fine games, he has alternated costly oversights. Lack of recent competition may be the story here.

Even more than Donald Byrne, George Kramer has lacked the stiffening of competition. And that brings us back to the main story of this tournament. As the younger masters are capable of improving virtually over-night, it is clear that the Rosenwald Tournament, and more besides, can do wonders toward developing them. Let's have more!

REGIONAL

Gala North-Central Meet

Playing a strong, steady game reminiscent of his performance in the 1953 USCF Open Tournament, Curt Brasket of Minneapolis topped a large and powerful field at Milwaukee to win the first annual North-Central Open Tournament. The winner scored 6 points in 7 Swiss rounds.

Second to sixth on S.-B. points with $5\frac{1}{2}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$ each in game scores were L. Dreibergs, S. Oleson, C. Henin, L. Boyette and R. Kujoth in that order. These were followed in seventh to tenth places by J. Penquite, A. Elo, J. Grkavac and D. Clark,

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pions in a round robin with equal 6-2 scores, followed by Valdemars Zemitis with 5½-2½.

The Golden Gate Chess Club round robin in San Francisco saw Dr. A. Abrams successful with 12-1. Second was E. J. Simanis, 11½-1½.

Lodewijk Prins, the Dutch master, gave two simultaneous exhibitions at the Golden Gate Chess Club. The first was on 11 boards with clocks, in which the master won 5 games, drew 4 and lost 2 to G. McClain and R. Burger. In the other performance, Prins tackled 17 opponents, defeating 10, drawing with 6 and losing to N. Quirarte.

Georgia. Victory by 7-5 went to the Athens Chess Club in a 6 man, double-round duel with the Macon Chess Club. Dr. H. D. Morris of Athens and Dr. A. B. Anthony of Macon scored 2-0 for their respective sides, while plus scores of 1½-½ for Athens were registered by Dr. F. E. Johnstone, Jr. and R. L. Froemke on first and second boards respectively.

Indiana. Trotting out a heavy-duty bludgeon, the South Bend YMCA Chess Club felled the Elkhart YMCA Chess Club by 7-3 and the Notre Dame Chess Club by 10-2. In the match versus Elkhart, winners for South Bend were D. O. Brooks, D. Johnson, D. Ricker, M. Jeglie, T. Garvin and L. Dosman. Elkhart victors were Dr. J. B. Hartigan and G. Herrli.

Louisiana. The Shreveport championship was won by O. C. Dupree, 10½-3½. James S. Noel, 10-4, was runner-up, and A. Wyatt Jones was third with 8-6. The event was an 8 man, double round robin.

In the first annual New Orleans speed tourney, Al Wills was top scorer in a field of 28 players.

A double-round match between New Orleans and Baton Rouge resulted in a 10-10 tie. R. Dornier and Dr. Kirkpatrick, with two victories apiece, made the best showing for Baton Rouge, while Fitzgerald, 2-0, was the outstanding performer for New Orleans.

Nevada. Lodewijk Prins, Dutch master on tour, stopped at Reno to play simultaneously against 25 opponents consulting on 9 boards. The single player won 6 games, lost 3.

New York. At Buffalo, top honors in the Lake Erie Open Championship were shared with 4½-½ each by Dr. E. W. Marchand of Rochester and P. Vaitonis, Canadian ace. G. Mauer placed third with 4-1. Nineteen players competed in the Swiss event.

An encounter on 11 boards between Albany and Schenectady ended in a 5½-5½ tie. Victories for Albany were turned in by A. Suchobek, M. Crowse, C. Zynewski and A. Grava. Full points for Schenectady were gained by B. Smith, D. Shaver, G. Duncan and L. Heinen.

The Hudson Valley Chess Club of Croton-on-Hudson trounced the Northern



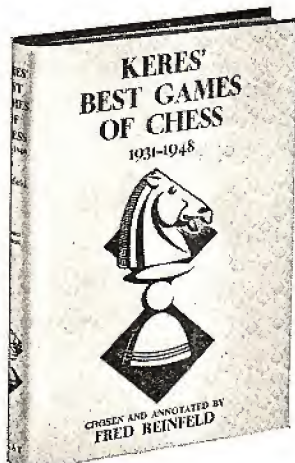
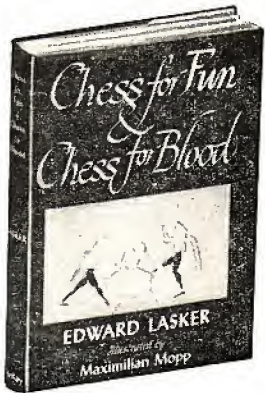
Opposing the Hackensack team (for story, see page 3: "Postal Chess in Amity Program") is the team of Passau, Germany in correspondence team match started in 1954. The German players are (l. to r.) Alois Auer, Kurt Pfefferkorn, Oskar Korzer, Reinbern Merterns, Heinz Pallor, Josef Poxrucker, Alfred Weidinger and Peter Beltermann. Compare also with postal match, described in December, 1954, page 355.

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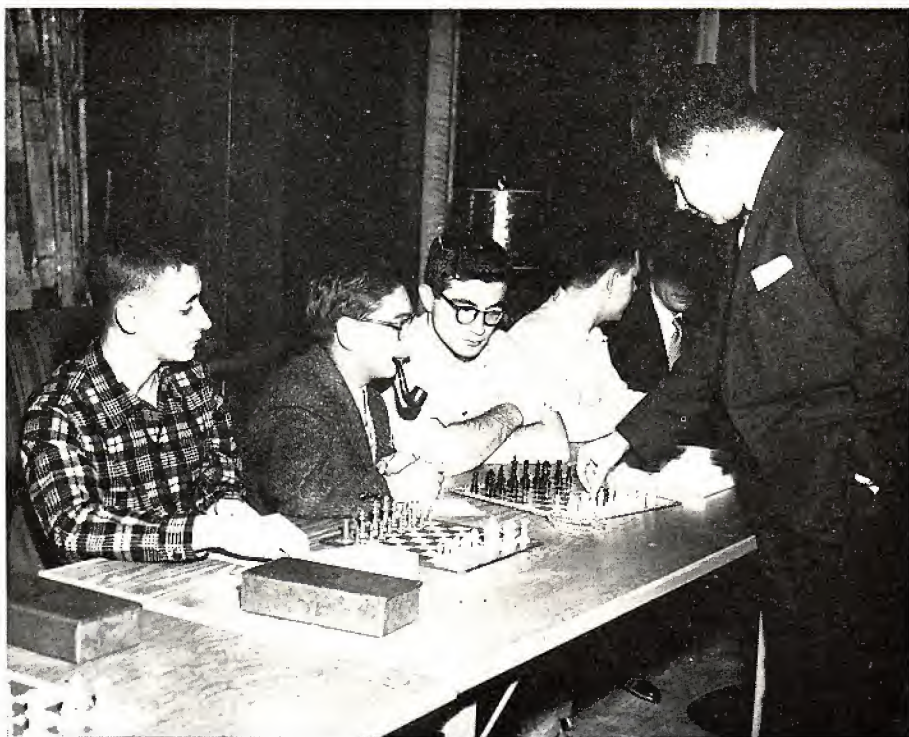
Westchester Chess Club of Mt. Kisco by 4 points out of 5, with H. Rotkin, C. Lynch and J. Canel accounting for 3 Hudson Valley triumphs.

Finalists who qualified from the preliminaries for the current championship tournament of the Manhattan Chess Club in New York City were Raoul Benedicto, Florencio Campomanes, Richard Einhorn, Arthur Feuerstein, Amos Kaminski, Reuben Klugman and Martin Harrow.

At the Brooklyn Chess Club, the qualifying finalists for the club's title tourney were J. Pamiljens, H. Polstein, C. Nigro, H. Spinner, A. Purmalis, G. Znokins, H. Feldheim, P. Zirnis, S. O. Wassner and L. Bader.

North Carolina. Raleigh was the scene of a 30-30 competition attended by 16 players. Kit Crittenden of the University of North Carolina, won the 5 round Swiss with a score of $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$, followed by Dr. N. Hornstein, 4-1, and Ivars Strals, $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$.

Ohio. Defeating Walter Mann by 2-0 in a play-off, Ervin Underwood became champion of Central Ohio. Previously both had tied for first in the regular tourney for the Central Ohio title.



USCF Champion Arthur B. Bisguier took on 30 players in a simultaneous exhibition at Brandeis University, students of Brandeis and other Boston colleges and other players of the area. He won 25, drew 1, lost four, to Bartlett Gould, Mass. Champ Harry Lyman, Boston Jr. Champ Arthur Freeman and Edward Lecroiz.

CANADA

Alberta

A fractional S.-B. point won the Alberta championship for A. Skeel, whose game score of $7\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ was matched by that of the runner-up, W. Holowach. Third and fourth positions were taken on weighted totals by P. Connell and G. Raletich respectively, each 5-3.

Ontario

With the excellent score of $8\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$, Roy E. Orlando won premier honors in the Toronto Chess Club round robin. His only loss was to E. T. Jewitt, runner-up with a tally of 7-3. S. Fuchs and J. Gorodi, each $6\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$, tied for third and fourth.

In Toronto, the West End Chess Club thrashed the Central YMCA at High Park United Church by 5-1, but was in turn overwhelmed, $5\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$, by the Weston Chess Club. Sudden tragedy interrupted another match when West End's first-board player, Harry Bedford, collapsed and died after play had been in progress for about an hour between West End and Port Colborne. The match was immediately adjourned to be resumed at a later date.

For the first time in a quarter of a century the St. Catharines Chess Club downed the Hamilton Chess Club. One of St. Catharines' 6 points out of 10 was secured by Roman Barbacki's upset victory over Paul Vaitonis.

The annual match at Hart House between students and faculty was won by the students with $5\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$.

I. Zalys made off with the Quebec speed championship by tallying 7-1. H. Matthai and J. N. Williams, each 6-2, wound up second and third respectively on weighted points. There were 16 entries.

A Montreal open tourney went to the credit side of L. Joyner's ledger when he posted a score of $6\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$. Runner-up was H. Kemper, 6-2.

Play in the Montreal Chess League ended with the En Passant Chess Club, 24-4, ensconced in first place in Class A. Members of the championship team were M. Fox, M. Guze, A. Garelick, C. Podlone and J. Gersho. Out-distanced in second place was the team of the New Canadians, $18\frac{1}{2}$ -9 $\frac{1}{2}$. On the third rung from the top were the Estonians, $14\frac{1}{2}$ -13 $\frac{1}{2}$. In Class B of the League, Montreal led by $13\frac{1}{2}$ -6 $\frac{1}{2}$, closely followed by the Lithuanians, $12\frac{1}{2}$ -7 $\frac{1}{2}$. E. Seidel, B. Abugov, D. Stevenson, A. Rott and R. Harvey formed the Montreal club's personnel.

Playing an informal match at home with a team from St. Johns, the Cercle Philidor won easily by $7\frac{1}{2}$ -2 $\frac{1}{2}$.

FOREIGN

Great Britain

A play-off between L. W. Barden and A. Phillips for the British title ended in a 5-5 tie, as a result of which the rivals were declared co-champions.

The 1954 Battle of Britain Tournament was captured by G. J. Martin, who bested M. J. Franklin in a play-off for first.



Nebraska—February 22

43d Annual Washington's Birthday Chess Tournament in the Town Hall, Stamford, Nebraska: open to all but esp. to players of southwest Nebraska and northwest Kansas—no EF—no \$\$—just a day of chess fellowship and continuous play from 10:00 A. M. Write to R. E. Weare, Stamford, Nebraska.

For benefit of our readers, these items are included if reported by authorized officials at least two months in advance.

Quebec

Winner of the Quebec Championship Tournament was H. Matthai, 5-1. J. N. Williams and L. Joyner, each $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$, finished second and third respectively on S.-B. totals. Fourth to sixth on S.-B. points with equal scores of 4-2 were M. Szczerbak, C. Podlone and A. Shilov respectively.

END-GAME OF THE MONTH

by DR. MAX EUWE

Former World Champion

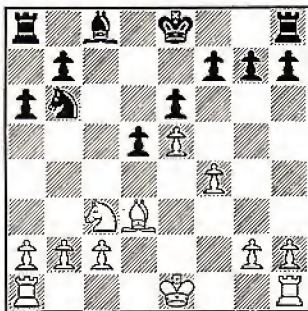
THE THEMES

THE MAJOR THEME of this end-game is that of the Bad Bishop – opposed in a parallel and historic example by a Good Bishop – and, in this example, ultimately, by a Knight. Much light incidentally is thrown on the manner of thinking of the expert in such end-games (analyst as well as practical player), and the aspiring student may well profit as much from such psychological insight as from the pure technique.

END-GAME 9

FRENCH DEFENSE

W. Korchnoj		G. Stahlberg	
White		Black	
1 P-K4	P-K3	7 N-B3	BxP
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	8 B-Q3	P-QR3
3 N-QB3	N-KB3	9 Q-K2	N-Q5
4 P-K5	KN-Q2	10 NxN	BxN
5 P-B4	P-QB4	11 B-K3	BxB
6 PxP	QN-B3	12 QxB	Q-N3
		13 QxQ	NxQ

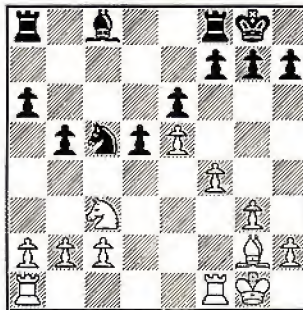


A very familiar sort of position as it frequently emerges from the French Defense. The Pawns are blocked in the center: White's standing on black squares; Black's on white. In consequence, White has the Good Bishop; Black, the Bad Bishop. For Black's Bishop is hampered by its own Pawns; and, whereas White's Bishop is of course restrained to some extent by the blocking, enemy Pawns, that restraint is double-edged: the Pawns are under attack by the Bishop.

No matter how pronounced the difference, however, between the good and the bad Bishop, some other factor is needed to effect a win as a rule. Such a factor is present here for White: the strong square, Q4. This square must come under White's control in any event; for Black has only a single piece, practically, which he can bring to bear on that square, his Knight.

THE HISTORY OF CHESS contains a famous instance of a structure similar to that above. It is from the Tarrasch-Teichmann game, San Sebastian, 1912, which came to the following position.

Teichmann

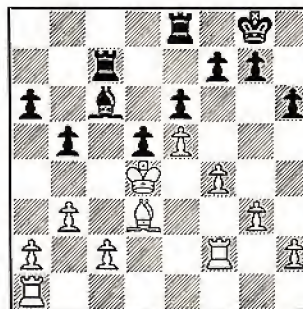


Tarrasch

The material present is identical. Consequently, there is a mutual conformity of objectives. White strives for undisturbed occupation of his Q4; for maximum opposition.

In that game there followed: 16 N-K2, B-Q2 17 N-Q4, QR-B1 18 K-B2! R-B2 19 K-K3, R-K1 20 R-B2, N-N2 21 B-B1, N-R4 22 P-N3, P-R3? 23 B-Q3, N-B3 24 NxN, BxN 25 K-Q4!

Teichmann



Tarrasch

Now White has brought his King onto the strong square and his line-up is so mapped out in other respects that Black can undertake no action whatsoever against the square, Q4, owing to the strong position of White's Bishop and Queen Bishop Pawn.

So White won by an operation on the King-side: 25 . . . B-Q2 26 P-KN4, B-B1 27 P-KR4, P-N3 28 R-R1, K-N2 29 P-R5, R-R1 30 R/2-R2, B-Q2 31 P-N5! RPxP 32 BPxP, PxP 22 RxP, RxR 34 RxR, K-B1 35 R-R8†, etc.



DR. MAX EUWE
Former World Champion

Black had to watch passively while White fortified his position and the post of his King ensured that the subsequent development led to the more favorable end-game for White.

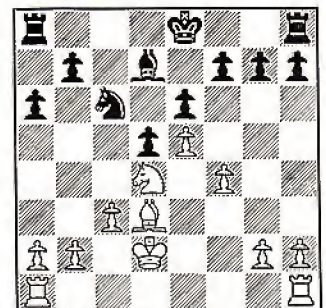
ACQUAINTANCE with that end-game is of great importance in regard to the present one to which we now return.

(Continue from first diagram)

14 N-K2 B-Q2 16 K-Q2 N-K2
15 N-Q4 N-B1 17 P-B3 N-B3

The analogy is almost perfect: White's Knight has occupied Q4 and Black has directed his Knight there via B1, K2 and B3. The White King is on the march, also.

There is a divergence, however, as White has played P-B3, instead of P-QN3, and Black has omitted . . . P-QN4. In consequence, White must under no circumstances exchange at QB6. For Black, by retaking with his Knight Pawn, can end White's monopoly over Q4, by . . . P-QB4.



18 N-B3

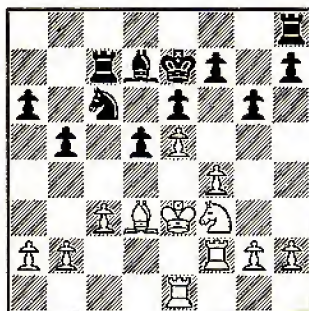
† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

18 K-K3 is possible here, but White is not sure as yet whether he ought to permit the exchange of Knights. He probably has the Tarrasch-Teichmann game in mind. Hence he supposedly knows that, without the weakening . . . P-KR3? the win is extremely doubtful for White. Furthermore, the occupation of Q4 by White's King is of less importance so long as Black is able to prevent K-QB5, as he can here, by . . . P-QN3.

18 QR-B1
19 KR-KB1 K-K2
20 QR-K1

White's last and similar moves serve chiefly to deter Black from undertaking counter-action by . . . P-B3.

20 P-KN3
21 R-B2 R-B2
22 K-K3 P-QN4



Anyhow! Black tires of playing a waiting game and intends to commence counter-action by . . . P-N5.

23 R-B2 R-QN1
24 R/1-QB1 N-R4

White and Black have battled out the campaign for . . . P-N5, which will not work now because of 25 PxP, RxP 26 BxRP, R-K5† 27 K-B2, RxBP? 28 B-N5.

25 N-Q4

At this point already, (25) P-QN4 is feasible (see note to move 30).

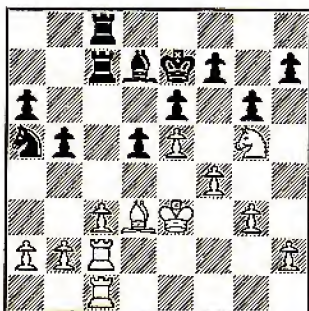
25 N-B3
26 P-KN3

Herewith, White allows exchanging on his Q4, presumably because he can gain control of the Bishop file by 26 . . . NxN 27 PxN and then have various possibilities at his disposal after 27 . . . RxR 28 RxR, K-Q1: e.g., 29 R-B5 or 29 P-KN4, followed by 30 P-B5.

26 R/1-QB1
27 N-B3

Now, again, apparently, White has no confidence in the exchange and retaking with his King for reasons already stated.

27 N-R4
28 N-N5!



Here we have an example of chess as an experimental science: White wants to provoke . . . P-R3, then return his Knight to Q4 to play for a win in accordance with the Tarrasch-Teichmann recipe.

28 R-KR1!

But Black is acquainted with this little trick, too.

29 N-B3 R/1-QB1
30 P-QN4

The die is cast. The text move, true enough, weakens White's QB4, but a number of considerations compensate.

30 N-B5†

Herewith, Black deviates from the program of the great predecessors, and presumably unjustly so. For the Knight versus Bishop end-game which ensues is an easier win for White than that of Bishop versus Bishop. After 30 . . . N-B3, White would have brought his Knight to QB5 (N-Q2-N3-B5); and, after 30 . . . N-N2, he follows with 31 N-Q4; but, in either instance, very difficult technical problems would have arisen.

31 BxN RxB

31 . . . QPxP does not come in for consideration as White then seizes control of the Queen file by 32 R-Q2 and 33 R/1-Q1. Nor is the win any more of a problem after 31 . . . NPxB since White can then operate on both wings while Black is condemned to inactivity.

In these instances, the weakness at White's QB3 has disappeared or, as we may put it, has been plugged up.

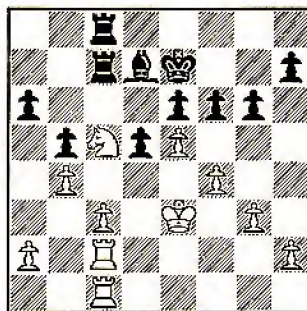
32 N-Q2 R/5-B2
33 N-N3

White's intention is obvious.

33 P-B3

Hence Black does everything possible to forestall a complete blockade. 33 . . . R-B5 is not to be considered as this Rook then becomes bottled up by 34 N-B5. Thereafter, the sacrifice of the Rook for Knight (a subsequent eventuality) certainly does not suffice for a draw. And White can force an exchange, by R-Q1-Q4, thereby simplifying to a more easily won end-game.

34 N-B5



Now the weakness of QB3 is plugged up in yet another way, and the centralizing K-Q4 is also made possible. Black is now completely within the pincers. White wins comparatively simply, by opening lines along which one or both Rooks can penetrate.

34 P-QR4

Black hastens his defeat by exchanging on his K4: 34 . . . PxP 35 PxP, P-QR4 36 R-B1, and White invades via the Bishop file. Such a course wins for White if only because, without Rooks, the present Knight versus Bishop end-game is easily won: White's King can proceed directly to QB5.

35 PxP† KxP 37 R-K1 K-B2
36 K-Q4 R-QR1 38 P-QR3 B-B1
39 R/2-K2 R-B3

Black's weak King Pawn is now protected, but that is not the main issue.

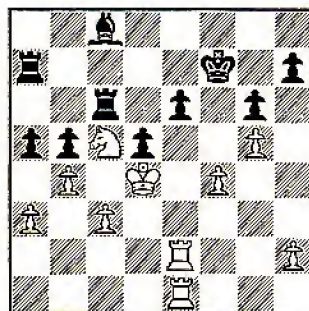
40 P-N4!

Here is the forerunner of the breakthrough to follow. Not, however, that break which one might expect at first glance.

40 R-R2

Directed against 41 P-B5, this move serves to guard Black's K2.

41 P-N5!



Now White's designs become clear. The breakthrough is to take place via the King Rook file. The farther away the target of attack is from Black's King, the more difficult it is for this piece to prevent the penetration. The attack on Black's King Pawn was principally intended to impede Black's movements.

THIS is the adjourned position. For an article of this type, adjournments are diabolical. They blur the main issues.

In the process of interim analysis, Black discovers that he is lost. On resuming play, therefore, he is apt to come up with anything at all, preferably something unpredictable which may yet cause White to go astray. And White, in analyzing, may detect certain finesses, aside from the main line, which may facilitate the win by a fraction.

41 B-Q2

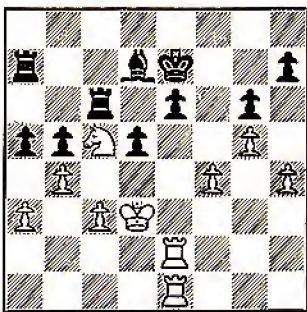
Black plans future employment of the Bishop at KN3 after an eventual Pawn exchange at White's KR5.

42 P-KR4!

The key to the win. Now there's always P-R5 to follow, next R-KR2 and the invasion.

42 K-K2
43 K-Q3

The magazine, *Schachmaty*, marks this subtlety with an exclamation mark, without further commentary. I suspect, the annotator might be seriously embarrassed to clarify this point. I have studied the position and have come to the conclusion that 43 P-R5! leads to a sure win.



E.g., 43 . . . K-B2 (if 43 . . . PxRP, 44 P-B5) 44 R-KR2, B-K1 45 PxP†, KxP 46 R-R6†, K-B4 47 R-B6†, K-N5 48 R/1xP, etc.

Nonetheless, the text move is suited to make Black realize his helplessness, and the position does appear to contain some elements of *zugzwang* in the sense that such moves as . . . K-B2 and . . . R/2-QB2 do not improve Black's condition. Finally, perhaps, it may be of importance to White that there be no check at his QB4, following an eventual withdrawal of his Knight.

43 PxP
44 RPxP R-R6

This "desperation move" deprives us of the chance of witnessing the normal winning procedure.

45 P-R5! K-B2

Here is Black's point to 44 . . . R-R6. The Bishop sacrifice is designed to confuse White: 46 NxP, R/6xP†, with diverse checks to follow. Yet, apart from that consideration, the text move is practically forced as 45 . . . PxP is answered by 46 P-B5.

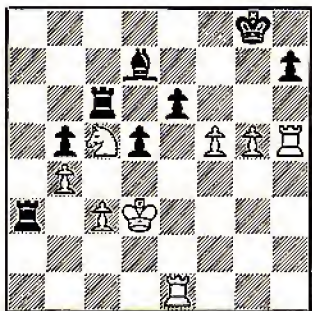
46 R-KR2

Rightly, White stays with his original intention.

46 PxP
47 RxRP K-N1

After 47 . . . K-N3 48 R-R6†, K-B4 49 R-B6†, K-N5, then 50 NxP is decisive. After the text move, Black stands prepared for 48 . . . B-K1 and 49 B-N3†.

48 P-B5!



Upon 48 . . . PxP, White wins by 49 R-K7, B-B1 50 R/5xP, etc.

48 RxN

A final, fruitless attempt.

49 PxR P-N5 52 K-Q4 B-N3
50 KBPxP B-K1 53 P-K7 R-R1
51 R-R2 PxP 54 KxBP B-K5
55 R-KB2 Resigns

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

Solitaire Chess

SPIELMANN OUTSPIELMANNED

WHEN the master of sacrifice meets the mighty Capablanca, what happens? He merely meets his master as evinced in the following Queen Pawn Game from the New York International Tournament of 1927. Capa (White) shows Spielmann how it is done! He gives till it hurts—Spielmann. The game begins with 1 P-Q4, P-Q4 2 N-KB3, P-K3 3 P-B4, N-Q2 4 N-B3, KN-B3 5 B-N5.

Cover scoring table at line indicated. Set up position, make Black's 5th move (exposing table just enough to read it). Guess White's move, then expose next line. Score par if your move agrees; if not, zero. Make move given, opponent's reply. Guess White's next, and so on to end.

COVER WHITE MOVES IN TABLE BELOW. EXPOSE ONE LINE AT A TIME

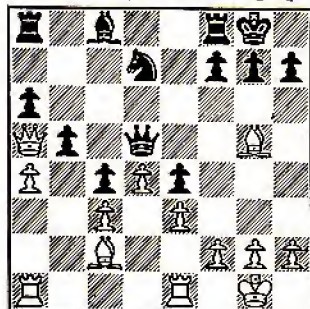
White Played	Par Score	Black Played	Your Selection for White's move	Your Score
6 PxP	4	5 B-N5 (a)		
7 Q-R4	5	6 PxP		
8 PxP	3	7 BxN†		
9 P-K3	3	8 O-O		
10 B-Q3	4	9 P-B4		
11 B-B2	4	10 P-B5		
12 O-O	4	11 Q-K2		
13 KR-K1 (b)	6	12 P-QR3		
14 N-Q2	5	13 Q-K3		
15 Q-R5 (c)	7	14 P-QN4		
16 NxN	4	15 N-K5		
17 P-QR4	6	16 PxN		
18 PxP (d)	9	17 Q-Q4*		
19 BxP	6	18 QxB		
20 PxP	5	19 R-N1 (e)		
21 Q-B7	6	20 R-N4		
22 P-R7	4	21 N-N3		
23 KR-N1	6	22 B-R6		
24 RxR	3	23 RxR†		
25 B-B3	3	24 P-B4		
26 PxP	3	25 P-B5		
		26 Resigns		
Total Score	100	Your Percentage		

SCALE: 75-100—Excellent; 55-74—Superior; 40-54—Good; 25-39—Fair

NOTES TO THE GAME

- The Manhattan Variation which enjoyed its vogue, then disappeared into innocuous desuetude.
- White intends P-K4, to disrupt the Black forces. But Black concocts a counter.
- White destroys the counter as will become evident later on.
- The point, and an unpleasant surprise for Black. Black is lost.
- On 19 . . . R-R2, White wins with 20 P-N6, QxQ 21 PxR.

*Position after 17 . . . Q-Q4



Chernev's Chess Corner

IMMORTAL GAMES feature all manner of sacrifices, but none so strange as in this game. Before White achieves his objective, he gives away—well, let's see.

KING'S GAMBIT

(Remove White's Queen Knight)

Ballard			Fagan
White			Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	10 R-R1	Q-B3
2 P-KB4	PxP	11 P-K5	Q-N3†
3 N-B3	B-K2	12 K-B1	N-B4
4 B-B4	B-R5†	13 R-KN1	N-N6†
5 P-N3	PxP	14 K-B2	N-K5†
6 O-O	N-KR3	15 K-K1	B-N5†
7 P-Q4	O-O	16 P-B3	NxP
8 PxP	BxP	17 PxN	BxP†
9 K-N2	B-Q3	18 K-B2	Q-QB3

Black is pretty aggressive for a Knight-odds player.

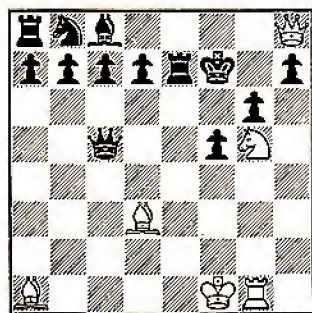
19 B-Q3	BxR	24 BxB	QxP
20 P-Q5	Q-N3†	25 P-K6	P-KN3
21 B-K3	Q-N7†	26 P-K7	R-K1
22 K-B1	P-KB4	27 Q-K2	Q-B4
23 B-Q4	QxP	28 Q-QN2	....

White threatens—need we tell?

28 RxB

If 28 ... QxP, then White has 29 Q-R8†, K-B2 30 B-B4†, P-Q4 31 BxP†, B-K3 32 N-K5 mate.

29 Q-R8† K-B2
30 N-N5 mate



The diagram shows that White has established a world's record which cannot be broken—by giving away all eight of his Pawns!

THERE are masters who never reach the heights. In tournaments, first prize always eludes them; and, in matches, they manage to lose more games than they win. They carve out undistinguished careers, leaving behind them a legacy of uneventful, interminable gropings on the chessboard. They would be easily forgotten, were it not for one glorious moment which lit up their march to obscurity. But this moment of Truth enshrines them in our hearts and inscribes them in our anthologies.

So is it with this happy creation, which deserves to be known as follows.

Schiffers' Immortal Game

Frankfort, 1887

GIUOCO PIANO

Schiffers			Harmonist
White			Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	6 PxP	B-N5†
2 N-KB3	N-QB3	7 B-Q2	BxB†
3 B-B4	B-B4	8 QNxP	P-Q4!
4 P-B3	N-B3	9 PxP	KNxP
5 P-Q4	PxP	10 Q-N3!	....

A triple action move: (a) White's Queen comes into play; (b) more pressure is exerted against Black's centrally posted Knight; (c) Black's Bishop is tied down to the defense of the Queen Knight Pawn.

10	QN-K2
11 O-O	O-O
12 KR-K1	P-QB3

Black cannot dispute the open file with 12 ... R-K1, as 13 BxN then wins a piece. So he supports his Knight first.

13 P-QR4

To prevent an attempt to drive off the Bishop by 13 ... P-QN4.

13 Q-B2

Guarding the Knight Pawn and preparing to develop the Bishop.

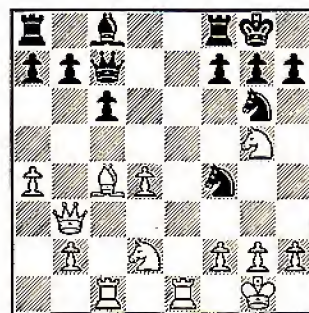
14 QR-B1

The best kind of move! White brings a piece into play with a threat to win a piece: 15 BxN, NxB 16 QxN, PxQ 17 RxQ.

14 N-B5
15 N-N5

Now three pieces menace Black's King Bishop Pawn.

15 N/2-N3



16 R-K8!

A beautiful sacrifice which must have come as a surprise to the opponent.

16 RxR
17 BxP† K-R1

On 17 ... K-B1 18 NxP†, K-K2 19 R-K1†, B-K3 20 RxB†, White wins without any further fireworks.

18 BxR	N-K7†
Has Schiffers overlooked this reply?	
19 K-R1	NxR
20 N-B7†	K-N1
21 N-R6†	....

Uh-uh! Don't touch the Queen. It's double check.

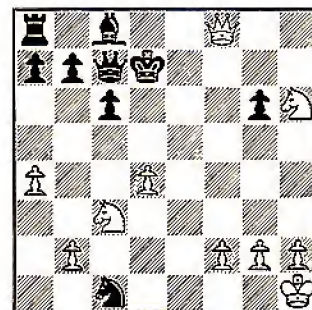
21	K-B1
22 Q-N8†	K-K2
23 BxN	PxB

On 23 ... PxN, White wins by 24 Q-B7†, followed by mate.

24 QxP† K-Q1

Black must protect his Queen and, on the alternative 24 ... K-Q3, 25 N-K4† forces the King away.

25 Q-B8† K-Q2



26 N-K4!

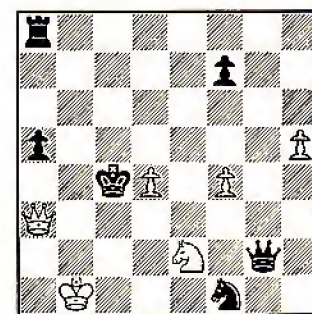
White threatens mate on the spot, the spot being QB5.

26 Q-Q1
27 Q-Q6† K-K1

With the exception of the adventurous Knight, Black's pieces are all at home, but not safe at home.

28 N-B6† Resigns

KUBBEL treats us, in the short space of eight moves, to a quiet King move, a Queen sacrifice and two graceful Knight forks in succession.



White to Play and Win
Solution on page 31.

THOUGHT FOR THE MONTH

A Grand Strategic Front is formed by the extension of a salient two points along that diagonal upon which the minor strategic front already is established. It may properly be aligned and reinforced by the minor crochet, the major crochet, the crochet aligned, or supplemented by the formations, echelon, encontre and en potence.

—Franklin K. Young

FROM MY CHESS MEMOIRS

By Dr. Savielly G. Tartakover

12 THE MULTIPOTENT QUEEN

IT IS RECOGNIZED that the customary classification of games into Open, Half-Open and Closed is an artificial one and, in fact, has only the basis of convenience. It is easier thus to find the desired opening in a manual or in a collection of games.

In the far higher status of chess theory today there is a general belief that all the openings have been explored and the subtleties of the endings have been exhausted. The main effort therefore is to delve more deeply into the thicket of the middle game.

It follows that there is a laudible new classification of games, according to the various strategic ideas as well as according to certain structural features of the position. A chess amateur might, for example, try to gather all games in which the opening maneuver, Q-N3, takes place and thereby to study and compare the opening variations which arise therefrom.

In both of the following games, which occurred in the same tournament, the annual tourney of the Paris Chess Club, *Caissa*, 1954, I was able to exploit that Queen maneuver to good effect.

THE FIRST GAME figured importantly in my winning first prize. With six wins, no losses and four draws, I was tied with S. W. Popel but took first in the Sonnenborn-Berger rating for this over him.

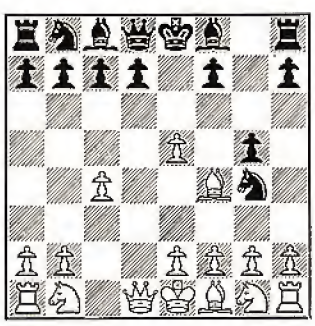
BUDAPEST DEFENSE	
Tartakover	Popel
White	Black
1 P-Q4	N-KB3
2 P-QB4	P-K4

Popel, the Paris Champion, is a loyal (and usually successful) adherent of this neo-romantic defense.

3 PxP	N-N5
4 B-B4	....

More usual is P-K4 (after which Popel plays the ultra-keen 4... P-KR4 with an eye to further complications).

4....	P-KN4
-------	-------



Black burns his bridges behind him! Possible is 4... N-QB3 5 N-KB3, B-N5†.

5 B-Q2!
---------	------

If 5 B-N3, there may follow (as in Wechselbaum-Popel, Match between Saar and Paris, 1953): 5... B-N2 6 N-KB3,

N-QB3 7 N-B3, Nxp 8 NxN, NxN 9 P-K3, P-Q3 10 B-K2, B-K3 11 O-O, with about an equal game.

5....	NxKP
6 P-K4	QN-B3
7 N-QB3	P-Q3
8 N-B3	P-N5

Black proceeds to put his Knight in mid-board and not a Bishop as results on 5... B-N2 6 N-KB3, Nxp 7 NxN, BxN 8 N-QB3, etc.

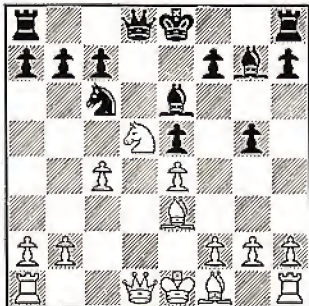
This Pawn pursues an adventurous role. On 8... B-N5 9 B-K2, BxN 10 PxB, N-Q5 11 R-KN1, the weak points of the Black position become manifest.

9 NxN	PxN
10 B-K3!	....

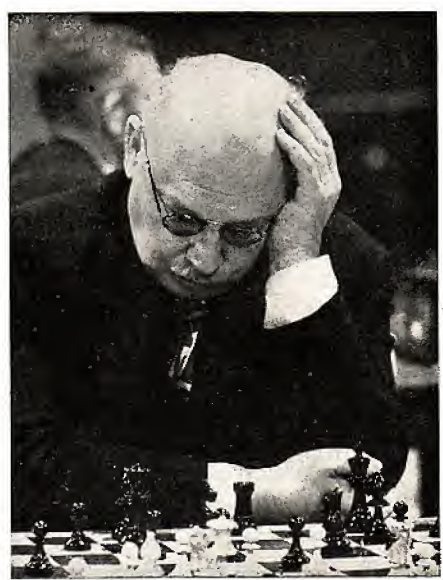
Black wants more solidity in the center. Not 10 N-Q5 at once because of 10... B-B4. Now Black's King Bishop must be content with a more passive post at N2.

10....	B-K3
11 N-Q5	B-N2

Black plans for 12... Q-Q2 and 13... O-O-O, with equality.



12 Q-N3!
----------	------



DR. SAVIELLY G. TARTAKOVER

In addition to the tactical threat against QN7, the strategic value of this move will become clear (cf. White's 16th move). Other "normal" continuations: e.g., 12 B-K2, 12 Q-R4 and 12 Q-Q2, accomplish little against the plan just mentioned for Black.

12....	R-QN1
13 B-K2	O-O
14 O-O	N-Q5

Having castled, Black now feels he can proceed effectively with his counter-attack.

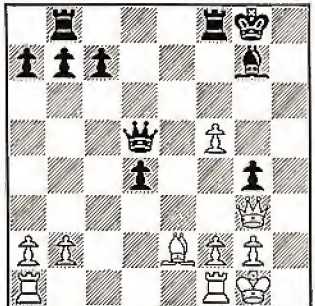
15 BxN	PxB
16 Q-KN3	....

New weaknesses are uncovered in the Black camp: QB2 as well as KN5.

16....	BxN
17 BPxB	P-KR4

In view of the Bishops of opposite colors, Black proposed a draw, which I refused. The game, played positionally thus far, now takes on the sharpness of a direct attack upon the King.

18 P-KR3	P-KB4
19 PxBP	QxP
20 PxP	PxP



† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

Now, if White plays the natural 21 BxP, to win a Pawn and also protect his Pawn at B5, there follows 21 ... P-B4, with equality.

21 QR-B1

In addition to 22 RxBP, there is threat also of 22 B-B4. Hence 22 ... P-QB4 is prevented, and White's attack has time to gain decisive force.

21 QxP/4
22 RxP QR-Q1

There is no time for 22 ... Q-K4 because of 23 B-B4†, K-R1 24 Q-R4†.

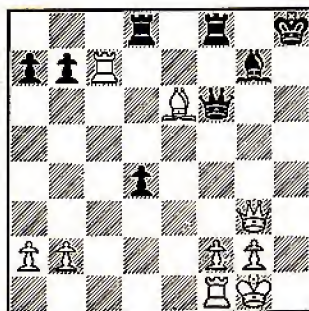
23 BxP

If 23 B-B4†, Black has the resource of 23 ... K-R1 24 Q-R4†, Q-R2.

23 Q-B3
24 B-K6†

A point of the winning line.

24 K-R1



25 B-B4!

White's last is the most precise move. 25 B-B5 gives Black chances because of 25 ... R-Q4. Now White threatens, besides the obvious 26 RxP, 26 B-Q3, followed by 27 Q-R3†, Q-R3 28 QxQ†, BxQ 29 R-R7† and 30 RxB. Also, the text stops 25 ... P-Q6.

25 R-Q3

Better an end of terror than terror without end. Other moves are no better: e.g., 25 ... R-QB1 26 RxR, RxR 27 Q-R3† and 28 QxR†.

26 RxB! Resigns

For instance, 26 ... R-QB3 27 R-N8†.

M. BOUTTEVILLE recently won the championship of France.—Ed.

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

Tartakover Boutteville
White Black

1 P-Q4 P-Q4
2 N-KB3 N-KB3
3 P-QB4 P-KN3

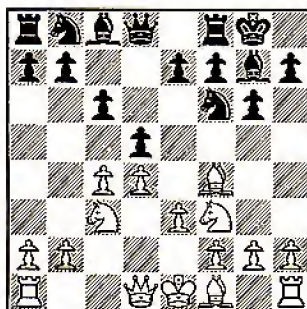
By transposition, we have a pseudo-Gruenfeld.

4 B-B4

The Lodz Variation is playable here, as in Tartakover-Frydman, Lodz, 1935 (also 14th game of the Alekhine-Euwe 1935 Match): 1 P-Q4, N-KB3 2 P-QB4, P-KN3 3 N-QB3, P-Q4 4 B-B4, with a forceful game for White.

4 B-N2
5 N-QB3 O-O
6 P-K3 P-B3

Black has confidence in his defensive skill. Therefore, he seeks to set up a solid barrier in the center. The alternative is 6 ... P-QB4, and complications unpredictable.



7 Q-N3!

With excellent co-ordination of the White forces. If 7 R-B1, there may follow as in Najdorf-Flohr, Budapest, 1950 (with some transpositions): 7 ... B-N5 8 P-KR3, BxN 9 QxB, Q-R4 10 B-Q3, QN-Q2 11 O-O, Pxp 12 BxBP, P-K4, with equality.

7 P-K3

See comment on Black's last move. There are three less cramped continuations:

(1) 7 ... Pxp 8 BxP, QN-Q2 (or 8 ... P-QN4 9 B-K2, B-K3 10 Q-B2) 9 O-O, N-N3 10 B-K2, B-K3 11 Q-B2, KN-Q4 12 B-N3, R-QB1 13 P-K4, N-B2 14 KR-Q1, and White stands better (Fine-Keres, Semmering-Baden, 1937).

(2) 7 ... Q-R4 8 N-Q2 (if 8 N-K5, N-R4 9 Pxp, NxB 10 Pxn, Pxp 11 Qxp, Q-N3, Black has full compensation for the Pawn), QN-Q2 9 B-K2, R-K1 10 Pxp, Nxp 11 N-B4, Q-Q1 12 B-N3, and White has the pull.

(3) 7 ... Q-N3 was tried with ironic paradox in Tartakover-Hugot, Paris Christmas Tourney, 1948. There followed 8 Pxp (8 P-B5 is more pointed), Nxp 9 Nxn, Pxn 10 QxQ, PxQ, and now 11 K-Q2 would have given White a clear advantage, instead of the somewhat hasty 11 B-B7, N-R3!

8 Pxp

White liquidates the central tension to get speedy development of his King-side. Also to be considered are 8 R-QB1 and 8 P-B5.

8 KPxp

Black hopes to keep the Bishop file closed; yet it is there exactly that the battle later rages.

9 B-K2 Q-K2

On 9 ... Q-N3, there may follow 10 Q-R3, R-Q1 11 N-QR4 (not 11 B-Q6 because of 11 ... RxB 12 QxR, QxNP), Q-R4† 12 P-QN4, B-B1 13 PxQ, BxQ 14 R-QN1, and Black is in difficulties.

10 O-O P-KR3

If 10 ... N-R4 at once, then 11 B-KN5!

11 QR-B1

Securing a potential file. See note on Black's eighth move.

11 N-R4
12 B-K5 B-K3

Black rapidly completes his development. He avoids 12 ... BxB 13 NxB to avoid giving his opponent a tempo.

13 P-KR3

If 13 N-K1, then 13 ... BxB!

13 R-B1

To proceed dynamically with 14 ... P-N3 and ... N-Q2 and ... P-B4.

14 N-QR4

White accepts the challenge to battle the issue on the Queen-side. Otherwise, 14 B-R2 is to be considered.

14 BxB

15 NxB N-N2

16 N-B5

To strike while the iron is hot. 16 P-N4 weakens the King-side.

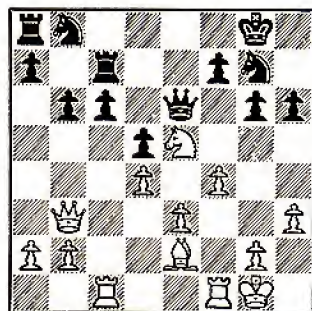
16 R-B2

16 ... P-N3 is not playable because of 17 NxB, QxN 18 P-K4 (not 18 ... Pxp 19 B-B4!).

17 P-B4 P-N3

18 NxB QxN

Black hopes to bring his reserves out of their barracks, by ... N-Q2.



19 P-K4!!

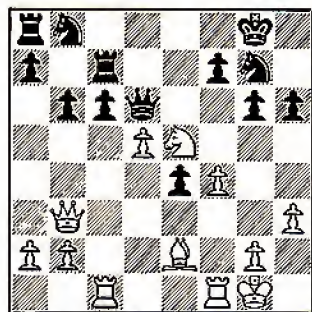
A double Pawn breach which was not easy to calculate. Black's reply is forced.

19 Pxp

20 P-Q5! Q-Q3

Black's last is best.

20 ... Q-B3 seems to give more scope, and there may follow: 21 Pxp, Nxp 22 Q-R4, QR-QB1 23 QxKP, Nxn 24 Pxn, Q-N4 or 21 N-N4, Q-Q5† 22 K-R2, N-B4 23 KR-Q1, Q-N2, and either way Black is sound. But, simply on 21 Q-R4, P-B4 22 QxKP, Q-B4 23 Q-B3, N-Q2 24 P-Q6, R/2-B1 25 N-B6, White wins material decisively.



21 QR-Q1

The real, long range point of White's plan: relinquishing the Bishop file only to return thereto with renewed vigor.

On 21, KR-Q1, which looks more natural, 21 ... P-QB4! and White's Knight cannot well retire because of the loose Pawn at B4.

Useless fireworks are 21 Pxp, Nxp 22 RxN, RxR 23 Qxp†, K-R2 24 NxR, QxN

25 P-B5, Q-B4†! 26 K-R1, PxP 27 B-R5, K-R1! as White's forces are then spent.

21 N-B4

Bringing up the cavalry. White stands well after 21 . . . P-QB4 22 N-B4 or 21 . . . PxP 22 RxP or 21 . . . Q-B4† 22 K-R2.

22 PxP N-Q5

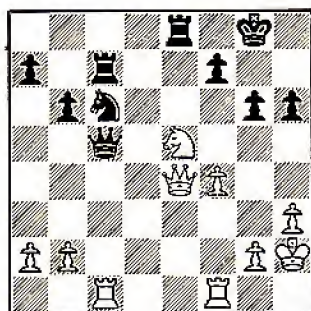
White dominates after 22 . . . Q-B4† 23 K-R2, N-K6 24 R-Q8†, K-N2 25 R-K1.

23 Q-K3 NxB† 25 K-R2 NxP
24 QxN Q-B4† 26 QxP R-K1

Black seeks salvation in counter-attack. 26 . . . QR-QB1 is preferable, but White then retains the initiative with 27 N-N4. If 26 . . . Q-K2, however, White has 27 Q-Q5 (27 . . . R-Q1 28 NxN! or 27 . . . QR-QB1 28 NxNP!).

Now White reseizes the Bishop file.

27 R-B1!



27 Q-N4

The apparently saving clause of 27 . . . QxR 28 RxQ, NxN 29 PxN, RxR (or 29 RxR, N-N5†) is met by 29 Q-R4!!

28 P-QR4 Q-R3

Seemingly promising is 28 . . . NxN 29 PxQ, RxR 30 RxR, N-N5†, but it is refuted by the problem move, 30 K-N1!!

29 Q-B4!

Decisive. An illusory continuation is 29 RxN!? RxN!! (not 29 . . . RxR 30 QxR, RxN 31 R-Q1, as White wins) 30 RxP†, PxR 31 QxR, QxR; for the end-game of Queens indicates a draw.

29 Q-R4

With the despairing realization that loss of material is inevitable. On 29 . . . Q-N2, White replies simply: 30 NxN, KR-QB1 31 N-K7† and 32 NxR, with three strong pieces for his Queen.

30 NxN Q-Q7

Or 30 . . . Q-KB4 31 KR-K1, etc.

31 R-QB2! Q-Q3 35 QxR R-Q2
32 P-QN4! R-K6 36 N-K5 R-B2
33 P-N5 P-KR4 37 Q-N2 R-B4
34 R-K2 RxR 38 Q-N3 R-Q4
39 R-Q1 Resigns

If 39 RxR, White wins after 40 QxP†.

Conclusion: As the reader will perceive I have profited by my losses to Keres (see CHESS REVIEW, p. 362, December, 1954). For the brief period of chess activity remaining to me (in view of my failing health, the doctors have given me an expectancy of only 44 more years), I have broadened my style of play. The important point—at each move to aim to operate against various sectors of the board at the same time!

Morphy Masterpieces

Annotated by Fred Reinfeld

MORPHY'S PLAY is generally claimed to have been a paragon of soundness; and, in the main, this view is a correct one. On the relatively few occasions when he strayed from the path of the rigorously correct analysis, he had ample provocation: he was fully aware of his superiority; his attitude was affected by his having given considerable odds; and even his unsound combinations were hard to meet. In the following famous game, he brings off a typically dashing, but untypically unsound, coup.

First U. S. Championship New York, 1857 PETROFF DEFENSE

P. Morphy T. Lichtenhein
White Black

1 P-K4 P-K4 3 B-B4 NxP
2 N-KB3 N-KB3 4 N-B3?!

The Boden—Kieseritzky Gambit, which Black can accept safely with 4 . . . NxN 5 QPxN, P-KB3!

4 P-Q4 6 B-N3 B-Q3
5 BxP N-KB3 7 P-Q3 O-O

This and Black's next move lead to trouble. Further development (by 7 . . . N-B3 or 7 . . . B-KN5) is in order.

8 P-KR3 P-KR3

Bad: now that Black has castled, his last move furnishes a target for White's attack.

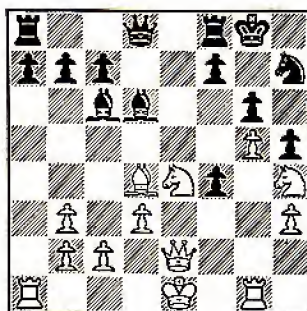
9 B-K3 N-B3
10 Q-Q2

An important loss of time. Steinitz gives 10 P-N4! N-QR4 11 P-N5, PxP 12 NxNP with a powerful initiative.

10 N-QR4! 14 N-K4 K-R1
11 P-N4 NxB 15 P-N5 P-KR4
12 RPxN B-Q2 16 N-R4 P-KN3
13 KR-N1 N-R2 17 Q-K2 B-B3
18 P-KB4!?

"Hazardous and unsound" (Steinitz). But the defense is not easy!

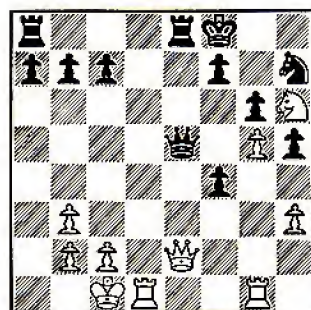
18 PxP
19 B-Q4† K-N1



20 N-KB5!? R-K1

If 20 . . . PxN 21 N-B6†, Black can resign.

21 N-R6† K-B1 23 PxB Q-K2
22 O-O-O BxN 24 P-K5!? BxP
25 BxB QxB



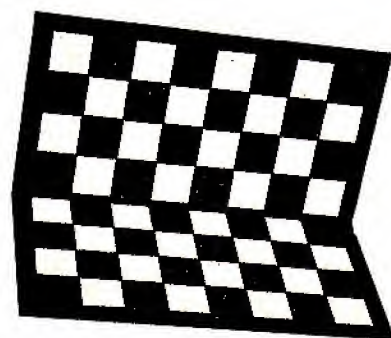
26 R-Q7!!? Q-N2

Here Black allows himself to be swindled. Maroczy gives 26 . . . NxP! 27 RxN, Q-B3 28 Q-B4 (28 QxP?! QR-Q1, and Black wins), R-K8†! 29 K-Q2, R-K2 30 RxR, QxR 31 R-K5, Q-B3, and Black wins.

27 Q-B4 R-K2
28 RxR KxR
29 R-K1† Resigns

Mate is unavoidable. Fortune favors the brave!

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Spotlight on Openings

OPENINGS ABSTRACT USA, 1954

THIS is the anniversary of the date on which this columnist took over redacting the *Spotlight*. Thus it is befitting to show a cross section of some opening novelties which came to the surface in prominent US events in 1954.

Doing so provides us with a criterion for how much abreast of modern chess theory our experts are in comparison with foreign players. Further, such summaries invariably give the reader a chance to brush up some rusty lines in his "book" in the light of recent developments.

To your editor, and chess author, this last point seems very relevant. Recently, a contributor to a contemporary magazine voiced the opinion that "book" (including, apparently, MCO and PCO and the like) is *always* out of date and useless, since books take two years from inception to publication and theory changes so rapidly as to do away within that period with all previous findings.

Fortunately, "it ain't so!" A new book or, to remain concrete, any new edition of MCO is in the making the very day after a previous edition is out. Current changes are constantly being made in the "perpetual manuscript," and neither are started nor ended at any given time before publication, except the last six and often even only four months before date of publication, when all proofs finally have been closed.

Moreover, these "constant changes" are very much a matter of fashion, affecting only a few preferential lines of the day. The basic, encyclopedical contents of a book on theory are mostly left untouched, a matter of importance if not to the master so, at least, to the large following.

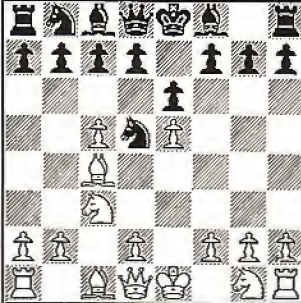
A survey of the year's openings practice shows exactly what was in vogue and what changes resulted and the limited selection here represents what appears typical amongst a vast amount of games which passed over the author's desk although the survey is still far from complete. (It seems proper to say that to procure some of the material was by no means easy. In this publicity-minded country of ours, chess tournament promoters like to distinguish themselves by burying the game scores!)

Alekhine Defense

This opening came up between Allen Kaufman (White) and A. E. Santasiere in the U. S. "Open," New Orleans. We recommend that the reader play the whole line as given first. For it shows compactly a logical White procedure right to the end.

- | | | | |
|---------|-------|---------|------|
| 1 P-K4 | N-KB3 | 4 P-B5 | N-Q4 |
| 2 P-K5 | N-Q4 | 5 B-B4 | P-K3 |
| 3 P-QB4 | N-N3 | 6 N-QB3 | .... |

As White obtains a winning game in the main line here, the question comes up: Where does Black improve upon his conduct? Otherwise, the Lasker Attack, 4 P-B5, destroys all the (shaky enough) Alekhine Defense!



6 N x N

To begin with, 6 . . . P-Q3 may provide a way out with equality: e.g., 7 BPxP, PxP 8 N-B3, N-QB3.

There is also 6 . . . BxP 7 P-Q4, B-N5 8 BxN, PxP 9 Q-N4, K-B1. In this line, 9 . . . Q-K2?! seems to lead to an involved struggle: 10 QxNP, Q-B1 11 Q-N4, R-N1 12 Q-R3, Q-N2 13 P-KN3, N-B3—or 11 Q-N3, N-B3 12 N-B3, R-KN1 13 Q-R4, Q-N2 14 R-KN1, P-Q3—or again 14 B-N5, B-K2 15 BxB, NxP 16 R-KN1, N-N3 17 Q-N5, P-N3 (with approximate equality in each branch).

7 QPxN N-B3

Here, again, 7 . . . P-Q4 may provide a way out. Certainly, Black ought to deviate before White's next move.

- | | |
|--------|-------|
| 8 B-B4 | BxP |
| 9 Q-N4 | P-KN4 |
| 10 BxP | .... |

White may here play—but to his disadvantage—10 QxP? QxQ 11 BxQ, NxP 12 B-B6, NxP 13 BxR, NxP 14 B-Q4, B-K2.

- | | |
|------------|-------|
| 10 | R-KN1 |
| 11 N-R3 | .... |

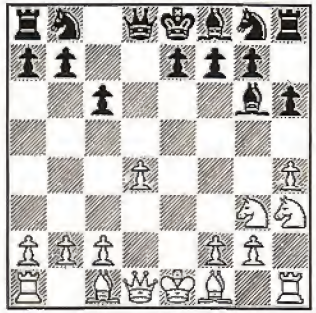
This move constitutes Kaufman's most forceful follow-up, in place of the previous analysis: 11 BxQ, RxQ 12 B-K2, RxP 13 BxP, RxBP 14 N-B3, R-N7 15 N-Q2, P-N3 16 N-K4, B-N2 17 N-B6? (L. Schmid) in which White's superiority is less pronounced.

- | | | | |
|------------|------|----------|--------|
| 11 | B-K2 | 16 B-B3 | R-KN1 |
| 12 BxB | RxQ | 17 O-O-O | B-N2 |
| 13 BxQ | KxB | 18 N-N5 | P-KR3? |
| 14 P-B4 | P-N3 | 19 NxP† | K-K2 |
| 15 B-K2 | RxNP | 20 NxP | |

Caro-Kann Defense

Here, again in the U. S. "Open," Black displays an unfortunate knack for the bizarre, with a knock over his knuckles to follow: Arturo Pomar vs. A. E. Santasiere.

- | | | | |
|---------|-------|---------|-------|
| 1 P-K4 | P-QB3 | 4 NxP | B-B4 |
| 2 P-Q4 | P-Q4 | 5 N-N3 | B-N3 |
| 3 N-QB3 | PxP | 6 P-KR4 | P-KR3 |
| | | 7 N-R3 | .... |



7

P-K4?

The right and only move here is 7 . . . P-K3. The . . . P-K4 move is borrowed from the line in which White plays 6 N-R3 (or 6 N-K2), but even then Black's two-step is dubious.

Pomar, who excels mainly in employing or destroying trick variations, elegantly refuted the text with 8 PxP, QxP 9 N-B4, Q-K2 10 NxB, PxN 11 B-Q3, Q-K3 12 R-R4! N-Q2 13 B-QB4, Q-K2 14 R-Q4, N-N3 15 B-N3, R-Q1 16 RxR†, QxR 17 B-B7†, K-K2 18 Q-B3, with an ultimate victory.

In Seidman v. Mengarini in the USCF Championship, Black ventured a rare and tame formation with 3 . . . P-KN3.

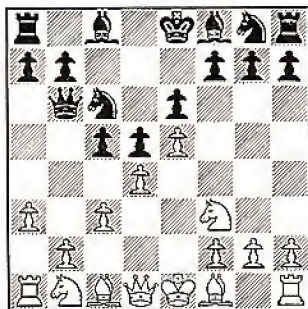
1 P-K4	P-QB3	5 B-K2	B-N5
2 N-QB3	P-Q4	6 PxP	PxP
3 N-B3	P-KN3	7 N-K5	B-K3
4 P-Q4	B-N2	8 O-O	N-QB3
		9 NxN	PxN

The line leaves too comfortable a game for White, also after 5 P-K5!

French Defense

Here we don't have much new to show either. In the U.S. "Open," Bisguier (White) played the 6th "move in hand" variation against Edmar Mednis.

1 P-K4	P-K3	4 P-QB3	N-QB3
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	5 N-B3	Q-N3
3 P-K5	P-QB4	6 P-QR3	. . . .



Black's 6 . . . PxP proved weak in the game, Rellstab-Unzicker, Germany, 1950; and 6 . . . P-B5 has also failed in various games. Although 6 P-QR3 looks passive, just preventing . . . B-N5†, it has to be met accurately.

6	P-QR4!
7 B-Q3	B-Q2

Hans Mueller of Vienna suggests 7 . . . P-R5.

8 B-B2	R-B1
--------	------

8 . . . PxP 9 PxP, P-B3 10 O-O, PxP 11 PxP, P-N3, with equality, is Haberditz-Watzl, Vienna, 1941.

The game concluded peacefully in 26 moves after 9 O-O, PxP 10 PxP, KN-K2 11 N-B3, N-N3 12 B-K3, B-K2. It may be added to MCO: p. 64, col. 97.

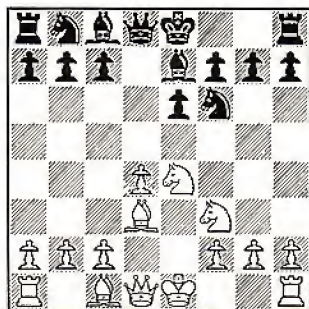
A subtle example of minute transposition play is illustrated from the first round of the USA-USSR Match, Keres v. Pavay.

1 P-K4	P-K3
2 P-Q4	P-Q4
3 N-QB3	PxP

This exchange at this point is considered colorless and passive. The exchange is preferred after the interpolation of 3 . . . N-KB3 4 B-N5.

4 NxP	B-K2
5 N-KB3	N-KB3
6 B-Q3!	. . . .

The first point in this so-called Purdy's "Australian" Variation of 4 . . . B-K2, instead of 4 . . . QN-Q2 first. Purdy gives only 6 NxN†, which leads to equality as in MCO: p. 54, note o.



After the text, the best continuation is 6 . . . QN-Q2 after which 7 Q-K2! (the critical move) maintains a slight but enduring pressure.

The game follows a second best line.

6	NxN
7 BxN	QN-Q2
8 Q-K2!	. . . .

The second point is that 8 . . . N-B3 now fails: 9 BxNP, BxB 10 Q-N5†.

8	P-QB4
-----------	-------

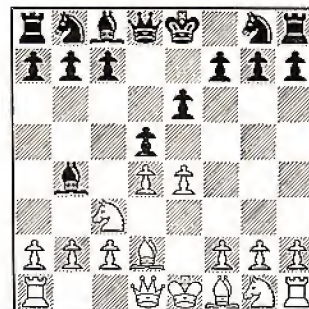
On 8 . . . O-O, White has 9 P-B3, N-B3 10 B-B2!.

9 B-K3	O-O
10 O-O-O	

White's flexible aggressiveness keeps Black in a dilemma because of pressure on Black's Queen Bishop Pawn, on the Queen file and on the King-side.

Gross-Cross in the Pan-American Hollywood (1954), runs as follows.

1 P-K4	P-K3	3 N-QB3	B-N5
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	4 B-Q2	. . . .



4	P-QB4
-----------	-------

On the alternate 4 . . . PxP, 5 Q-N4 is the sharpest. Playable, too, is 4 . . . N-QB3 5 Q-N4, N-B3 6 QxP, R-KN1 7 Q-R6 (so far, stock in trade), NxQP 8 P-K5, N-B4 9 Q-B4 (QxN? B-K2!), P-Q5 with equality.

5 P-QR3	BxN	9 P-KN3	B-Q2
6 BxB	QPxP	10 B-N2	B-B3
7 PxP	QxQ†	11 N-K2	QN-Q2
8 RxQ	N-KB3	12 P-QN4	O-O

And "it's a game."

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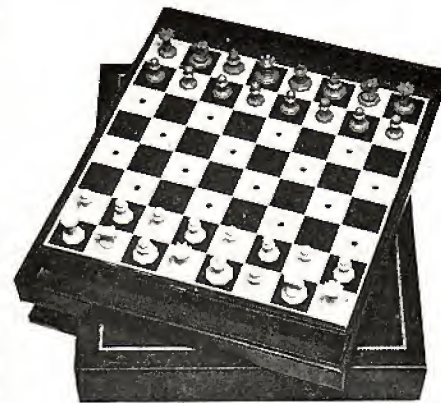
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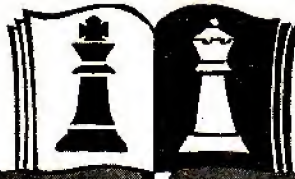
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Readers' Games

A RULE OF THUMB of the relative value of the chessmen is that one Knight is the equivalent of three Pawns. This is a guiding generality. In over-the-board chess, however, generalities are not strictly reliable. For each new move brings about a specific position; and to apply general principles to specific cases is the sure path to confusion.

The value of a Knight, moreover, in relation to Pawns is not at all static. In the opening, for example, where it is active, it enjoys a definite plus. In the middle game, too, it is vigorous. Only in the ending, when the vast potential has been reduced do the Pawns come into their own.

It is all the more remarkable then, in the following game played by experts, that a gain of a Knight for two Pawns right at the start is insufficient to decide. What does this mean? Is the result a sad commentary on the rating system? Ought it be amended? Or is this the exception that proves the rule? (Whenever a rule of thumb goes awry, the conflicting verdict is always the exception that proves the rule!)

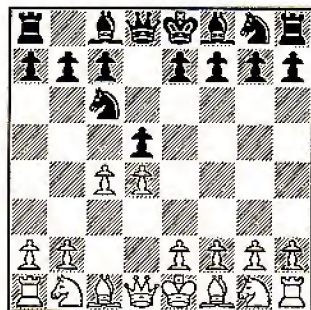
Late world champion, Dr. Emanuel Lasker, once said that the hardest game to win is a won game. This rings true. Relaxation, lack of determination and the natural expectation that the game will play itself once the win has been established are contributing factors. Such is the case here. And the result, at least as far as one of the players is concerned, is consternation.

TCHIGORIN DEFENSE

A. Vasconcellos
White

I. Ash
Black

1 P-Q4 P-Q4
2 P-QB4 N-QB3



Black's last move reflects an old idea, somewhat in conflict with theory. By blocking the Queen Bishop Pawn, Black is unable to challenge White's Pawn control of the center by a later . . . P-QB4, and he is also unable to support his own Queen Pawn by a later . . . P-QB3.

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

The text move, however, opens sufficiently new tactical possibilities to give the game an interesting turn.

3 N-QB3

At first sight, 3 PxP seems to be the theoretical rejoinder. For then, after 3 . . . QxP, White appears to be in line for a tempo gain by a later N-QB3. This is not so, however. After 3 PxP, QxP 4 N-KB3, P-K4, Black obtains a free and easy development. True, he might lose a Pawn. But his freedom of action compensates.

If 3 N-KB3, instead of the text move, Black has at his disposal the tricky Albin Counter Gambit with . . . P-K4.

3 . . . P x P

3 . . . P-K4 can still be ventured. If then 4 PxKP, P-Q5 5 N-Q5, B-QB4 6 N-KB3, KN-K2 7 B-N5, B-K3, Black is a Pawn minus, but has a plus in space. If, after 3 . . . P-K4, 4 PxKP, Black can try the positional 4 . . . PxBP, which leads to a difficult struggle.

The text move loses time.

4 P-Q5 N-R4

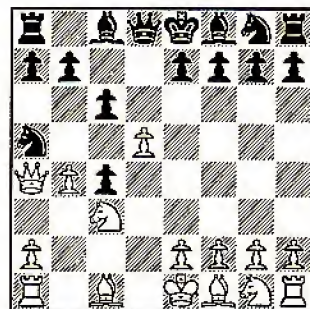
This move loses a piece for a couple of Pawns. On the other hand, 4 . . . N-K4 is

well met by 5 Q-Q4. Probably 4 . . . N-N1 is best.

5 Q-R4† P-B3

Forced.

6 P-QN4!



6 . . . P-QN4

Black makes the most of a bad bargain. If 6 . . . PxP e.p. 7 PxP, P-K3! 8 P-QN4, N-B5 9 PxBP, White is for choice. It is to be noted in this line that, after 7 . . . P-K3 8 QxN, QxQ 9 RxQ, B-N5, Black stands well.

7 QxN QxQ

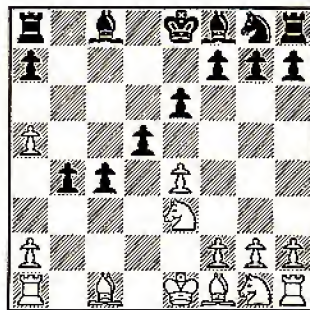
8 PxQ P-N5

Black gets his second Pawn.

9 N-Q1 P x P

10 P-K4! P-K3

11 N-K3



So far so good for White. The idea is to put concerted pressure on Black's Queen Pawn until Black cracks up.

11 . . . N-B3

12 PxP P x P

13 N-B3

But here White slips. 13 P-KN3, followed by B-N2 and possibly N-K2-B4, is the correct procedure. The text move is planless.

13 . . . B-N2 15 O-O O-O

14 B-K2 B-B4 16 N-B5

Having missed the thread for maintaining the pressure a few moves ago, White now follows general principles, instead of specific ones. He aims to fill in the holes in the position with his Knights. A more constructive plan would be 16 R-Q1, followed by N-Q4 and B-B3. Pressure on the Queen Pawn is then resumed.

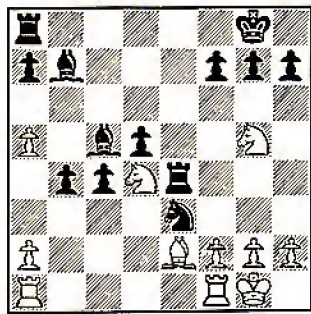
16 KR-K1
17 N/5-Q4

Offering greater prospects is 17 B-K3. Then, if Black swaps Bishops, he is weak on the Black squares. White may infiltrate with his Knights at Q6 or B5, for example. Or he may simply attack Black's Queen Knight Pawn and pose a problem. On the contrary, if Black fails to exchange and instead retreats, White assumes a more aggressive position.

17 R-K5
18 B-K3 N-N5

The slight deviation in the sequence has now granted Black a modicum of counter-play.

19 N-KN5 NxB



20 NxR
Otherwise, a third Pawn goes, and it is Black for choice.

20 BxN
21 PxN BxR
22 N-Q6

It is White who has to seek precarious technicalities to stay alive.

22 B-B6 24 R-B3 R-QB1
23 NxB B-Q7 25 B-Q1

Otherwise 25 . . . P-B6!! The game is now nip and tuck.

25 R-B2
26 N-Q6 P-N3
27 P-N4

Possibly with the idea of anchoring a Knight at KB6, supported by the Pawn at KN5.

27 P-KR3
28 K-B2

28 P-KR4 and 29 P-N5 is somewhat premature since the Pawn at N5 would be insecure. Now follows a bit of back-and-forth.

28 R-K2 31 N-N5 R-N2
29 B-B2 B-B6 32 N-Q4 BxN
30 P-KR4 B-K4 33 PxN R-N4

Black must gain a third Pawn. Up to here, Black was mainly fighting for the draw. Now White must be alert.

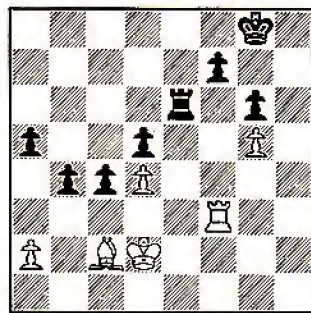
34 K-K2 RxP
35 B-N1 R-R3
36 K-Q2 R-K3

Both sides are temporizing and hoping for opportunities.

37 P-N5

So that one Pawn on the King-side will hold two.

37 PxP
38 PxP P-R4
39 B-B2



39 K-B1

39 . . . P-R5 just falls short: 40 BxP, R-R3 41 B-K3, RxP† 42 K-B1, R-R2 43 B-B6, and White can repeat moves if he so desires.

40 R-K3 K-K2 42 K-K3 K-Q3
41 RxR KxR Drawn

On merit, Black actually has the better winning chances. For three Pawns for a piece in the ending favors the Pawns. But there is no way to make progress, even if Black succeeds in dissolving the hold on the King-side by swapping Pawn for Pawn.

WHEN a game culminates in victory without a perceptible blunder, it is a sure sign of chess *par excellence*. So it is here.

Black plays naturally and well—and loses! For, to be sure, White is on the right track. He steers the play into the most favorable channel and reaches his destination with unerring accuracy.

Indeed, so well does he perform as to win the Brilliancy (best-played) Game prize from this tournament.

Marshall C. C. Amateur Championship RETI OPENING

Theodore Lorie	Gerald Jacobson
White	Black
1 N-KB3 N-KB3	3 P-KN3 B-N2
2 P-B4 P-KN3	4 B-N2 O-O
	5 O-O P-Q3

The game began as a Reti but now assumes the pattern of the King's Indian Defense.

6 P-Q4 N-B3
7 N-B3 P-K4
8 P-Q5

This is a position which has occurred time and again. The onus is upon Black to prove equality, since White has a greater command of the center. (His Pawn at Q5 is a plus for which Black has no compensation.)

8 N-K2

Although superficially this move appears promising, the long-term prospects favor White. For Black finds himself

extremely cramped and unable to break out of his fetters. The alternative 8 . . . N-N1-Q2-B4 is a tried plan, leading to critical play, with excellent chances for the defender.

9 P-K4 N-K1
Black counts heavily on the coming break . . . P-KB4.

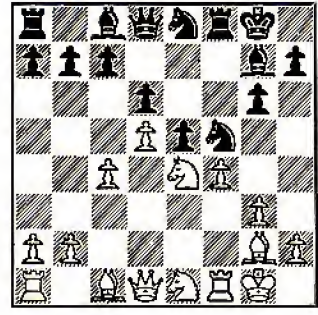
10 N-K1 P-KB4

It is an error of principle to open a position in which the opposing side enjoys a lead in development. A better plan is 10 . . . P-QB4, followed by . . . B-Q2, . . . P-QR3 and . . . P-QN4. After the text move, White rallies his men quickly to the King-side.

11 P-B4 BPxP?

Only promoting White's development. 11 . . . B-Q2 is preferable.

12 NxP N-B4



It is indeed difficult to find a promising, substantial plan for Black. But, if he wishes to act, he might try 12 . . . P-B3, which creates problems for White and Black. After the text move, the problems are only for Black.

13 PxP BxP

Naturally. For, after 13 . . . PxP, Black remains with a weak isolated King Pawn, and White enjoys a mobile, Queen-side Pawn majority.

14 N-KB3 B-N2

Naturally. For a Bishop is stronger than a Knight.

15 B-N5 N-B3

Naturally. To avoid any further suffocation. And yet, withal, White comes through with a forced win.

16 P-KN4! N-K2
17 NxN† BxN
18 BxB RxB

Pure simplification.

19 Q-Q4! Q-B1

The alternative 19 . . . R-B1 ends equally badly after 20 N-N5. White must effect a fatal penetration.

20 N-N5 RxR†
21 RxR Q-N2

Otherwise 22 R-B7.

22 QxQ† KxQ
23 R-B7† Resigns

Bravo!

It's a safe bet today that your car-fare, bus-fare, trolley-fare, or what have you, has gone from 5c to 15c.

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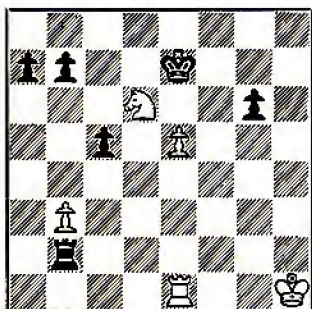
YOU TOO CAN WIN IN THE END-GAME!

By FRED REINFELD

PLAYING over master games, you often see the phrase, "The rest is a matter of technique." What does it mean?

The unwary take it to mean, "Nothing to it," or "It's in the bag," or "The rest is easy." Actually, what it means is that, *if you are a first-rate master*, you can now win this ending with a lot of careful planning, endless patience and constant alertness. Later on when we look at the finished product, it looks like child's play—"a matter of technique."

TAKE the following ending as an example.



White to Play

White has a piece for two Pawns; but the position is spotty because it seems as though Black may simplify and eventually reach a drawn ending with Rook and two Pawns against Rook and Knight. White therefore decides to push his passed Pawn for all it's worth.

1 P-K6! RxP

Of course, if 1... KxN?? 2 P-K7, the rest is truly "a matter of technique."

2 N-B8† K-K1
3 P-K7!

A great man, whose name escapes me for the moment, once wrote: "Passed Pawns must be pushed!" How true!

3.... R-Q6

Black must prevent the murderous N-Q6†.

4 R-KB1 R-R6†

Again, the only chance: e.g., 4... R-K6 5 R-B8†, K-Q2 6 R-Q8†, followed by the queening of the Pawn.

5 K-N2 R-R1
6 R-Q1! K-B2

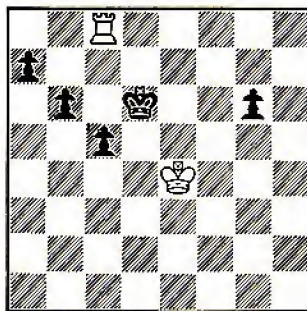
Now, if 7 R-Q8, R-K1 8 N-Q6†, KxP 9 RxR†, KxN, White's King is far from Black's Queen-side Pawns. White therefore calmly brings his King to the scene of action.

7 K-B3!

White is now ready for the cold-blooded advance, 8 K-K4. This hob-nailed advance of White's King may rightly be described as a matter of technique.

7.... RxN 9 RxR K-Q3
8 R-Q8 KxP 10 K-K4 P-N3

With White's King well placed to stop the Black Pawns, victory is now assured.



11 R-KN8 K-B3 13 K-Q3 K-N5
12 RxP† K-N4 14 R-N1 P-N4

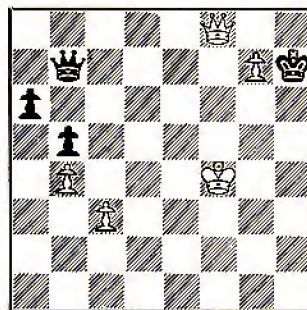
If instead 14... P-R4, 15 R-N1† wins a Pawn.

15 R-QR1! P-B5†

Or 15... K-N6 16 R-N1†, K-R5 17 K-B3, and the dread specter of zug-zwang will soon be leering at Black.

16 K-Q4 K-N6 18 K-B3 K-R4
17 R-N1† K-R5 19 R-KR1 K-N3
20 R-R6† Resigns

WELL, if you think you can do equally well, then "a matter of technique" holds no terrors for you. The next ending is one with Queens. This type is notorious for its trying, technical problems.



Black to Play

White is poised to queen his King Knight Pawn. If Black foolishly plays 1... QxP, White wins with 2 QxQ†, KxQ 3 K-K5, after which White gobbles up the helpless Black Pawns.

But chess is not that simple. Black's Queen can check till Kingdom Come.

White has a program, however; he will head his King into the storm—toward Black's Pawns. Remember this, though: seeing the winning plan is not

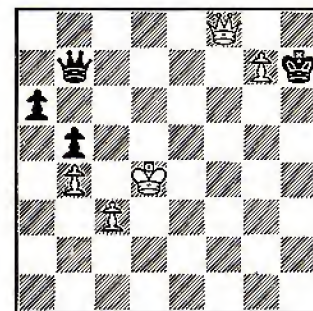
quite the same as having it happen. White must now patiently wade through some 30 exasperating moves before Black reluctantly lays his King.

1.... Q-QB2†
2 K-B5!

Not 2 K-N5?? QxNP†! 3 QxQ†, KxQ 4 K-B5, K-B2 because Black's King then reaches the Queen-side in time!

On 2 K-B3?? QxP†, Black draws at once, as White's King can never cross to the fourth rank.

2.... Q-Q2† 6 K-Q5 Q-N2†
3 K-K5 Q-B2† 7 K-Q6 Q-N3†
4 K-B5 Q-Q2† 8 K-Q5 Q-N2†
5 K-K5 Q-B2† 9 K-Q4



Believe it or not, White is making headway.

If now 9... Q-R2†? 10 K-Q3, Q-Q2† 11 K-B2, Black is out of checks. If he tries 11... QxP, White wins by one tempo after 12 QxQ†, KxQ 13 K-Q3, K-B2 14 K-Q4, K-K3 15 K-B5.

Or 9... Q-Q2†, 10 K-K3, Q-K3† 11 K-B2! and Black is lost after either 11... Q-R7† 12 K-N3 or 11... Q-N3† 12 K-B1. He is lost also if he captures the King Knight Pawn.

So he must start a new series of checks which finally allow the advance of White's King.

9.... Q-N3†
10 K-Q3 Q-N3†
11 K-K3

Now, if 11... Q-N3†? 12 K-K2! Q-K3† 13 K-B2, Black is lost.

11.... Q-R3†
12 K-B3 Q-R8†

Again best; for, if 12... Q-QB3† 13 K-B2, Q-N3† 14 K-B1, White wins.

13 K-B4 Q-R3† 15 K-Q5 Q-Q6†
14 K-K5 Q-K6† 16 K-B6!

White allows the pretty variation: 16... QxP† 17 K-N7, QxP† 18 QxQ†, KxQ as Black still loses!

16.... Q-B5†
17 K-N6 Q-K3†
18 K-R7 Q-K6†

Black cannot prevent loss of the Pawns.

19 K-N7

19 KxP also does the trick.

19.... Q-K5† 22 K-R7 Q-K3†
20 K-R7 Q-K6† 23 Q-QB5 Q-N6
21 KxP Q-K3† 24 K-N7!

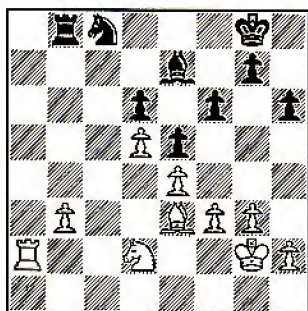
Now 24... QxP† 25 Q-B7, and White wins easily. He is at last within sight of his goal.

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

24 Q-B6† 29 KxP Q-KB4†
 25 Q-B6 Q-Q6 30 K-B4 Q-N5†
 26 Q-B7 Q-Q4† 31 K-B5 Q-QB1†
 27 K-N6 Q-KB4 32 K-Q4 Q-N5†
 28 Q-K7 Q-B7† 33 Q-K4† Resigns

Whew! Just a matter of technique!

WHITE'S TASK is easy in this final example.



White to Play

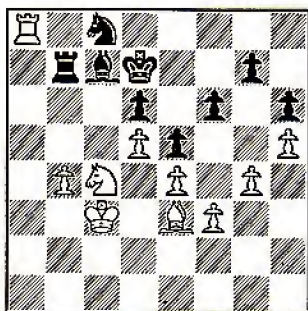
White is a Pawn to the good, and a passed Pawn at that. Black has no counter-play. His pieces are posted miserably, especially his Bishop which is almost totally hemmed in by his own Pawns.

White has ample mobility. He can transfer his King to the Queen-side to support the passed Pawn, and his Rook is active on the open file.

1 K-B2 K-B2 4 K-B3 B-Q1
 2 K-K2 K-K1 5 N-B4 B-B2
 3 K-Q3 K-Q2 6 P-KN4!

Before proceeding further on the Queen-side, White sews up matters on the other wing.

6 B-Q1 9 P-R5 B-B2
 7 R-R6 B-B2 10 P-N4 R-N2
 8 P-R4 B-Q1 11 R-R8



White's careful, solid, forceful play is an object lesson in the systematic exploitation of a material advantage.

11 K-Q1 14 P-N5 N-K2
 12 K-N3 R-N1 15 P-N6 P-B4
 13 RxR BxR 16 NPxP N-N1

Black's senseless advance of his King Bishop Pawn is merely the measure of his despair.

17 B-B2 K-B1
 18 B-R4 Resigns

White has excluded the possibility of . . . N-B3 and . . . NxRP. His play was truly a matter of technique. Black's pieces have been "cribb'd, cabin'd and confin'd."

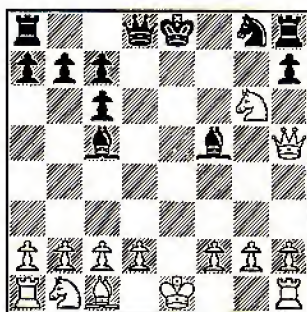
Chess Caviar

St. Petersburg, 1878

Many masters have refuted a series of early Queen moves; but few have done it as poetically as Tchigorin did.

GRECO COUNTER GAMBIT

Schletser	M. Tchigorin
White	Black
1 P-K4 P-K4	5 BxN QPxP
2 N-KB3 P-KB4	6 NxP BxP
3 PxP N-QB3	7 Q-R5† P-N3
4 B-N5 B-B4	8 NxNP



8 PxN!! 11 QxN† K-Q2
 9 QxR Q-K2† 12 Q-B4 R-K1
 10 K-Q1 BxP! Resigns

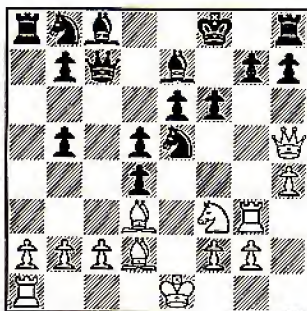
For, if 13 P-Q3, Q-K7 mate or 13 P-Q4, B-N5† 14 K-Q2, Q-K6 mate.

Vina del Mar, 1947

Some of the most exciting games ever played have ended in a draw. Here's a case in point.

FRENCH DEFENSE

H. Rossetto	G. Stahlberg
White	Black
1 P-K4 P-K3	8 B-Q3! P-QR3!
2 P-Q4 P-Q4	9 Q-R5†! K-B1
3 N-QB3 N-KB3	10 R-R3! PxN
4 B-N5 B-K2	11 B-R6!! Q-R4†
5 P-K5 KN-Q2	12 B-Q2 Q-B2
6 P-KR4 P-QB4	13 R-N3! PxQP!
7 N-N5! P-B3	14 N-B3! NxP



15 RxP! P-R3!!
 16 B-R7!! KxR
 17 QxP† Drawn

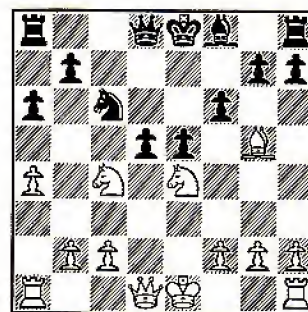
Even here, a Rook and Knight behind, White would win with 18 NxN† were it not for the cross-check, 18 . . . QxN†.

Vienna, 1946

An unknown defeats a famous master --and how!

SICILIAN DEFENSE

K. Galia	E. Gruenfeld
White	Black
1 P-K4 P-QB4	7 P-QR4 P-QR3
2 N-KB3 N-QB3	8 N-R3 B-K3
3 P-Q4 PxP	9 B-QR4 BxB
4 NxP N-B3	10 NxB NxP?
5 N-QB3 P-K4?	11 NxN P-Q4
6 N/4-N5 P-Q3	12 B-N5!! P-B3



13 BxP! PxB 16 NxB† K-K2
 14 QxP!! B-K2 17 O-O-O N-Q5
 15 N/K4-Q6† BxN 18 RxN! Resigns

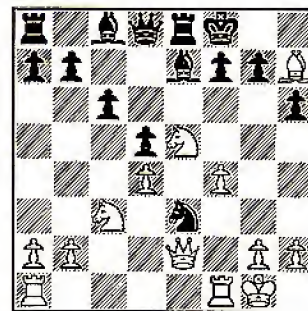
World Correspondence Championship, 1947

The first thing we ask of a good trap is that it should look like a gross blunder. White's 13th move is a perfect example.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

B. Wikstrom	B. H. Wood
1 P-Q4 P-Q4	8 B-Q3 O-O
2 P-QB4 P-K3	9 O-O R-K1
3 N-QB3 N-KB3	10 Q-B2 P-KR3
4 B-N5 QN-Q2	11 BxN NxB
5 N-B3 P-B3	12 N-K5 N-N5
6 PxP KPxP	13 P-B4!! NxKP?
7 P-K3 B-K2	14 B-R7† K-B1
	15 Q-K2

If now 15 . . . NxR 16 Q-R5, B-K3 17 P-B5, White wins.



15 N-B4 17 QxP†!! NxQ
 16 Q-R5 N-Q3 18 N-N6 mate

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

HOW TO PLAY THE WHITE PIECES

by Fred Reinfeld

HERE is a book with a new and different slant on how to play White. It tells you exactly how to take advantage of having the first move, how to make the most favorable openings, how to avoid openings which leave you handicapped and how to gain an advantage over your opponent right from the start. It concentrates on showing you how to plan a winning game, getting the initiative and keeping it.

The excerpts here are from Chapter 7, not even the complete chapter, but enough to show you something of the mode of instruction and so let you judge the value of the book for yourself. These excerpts are set here in type and format necessary to CHESS REVIEW; but the type and diagrams in the actual book are very clear and readable.

The book is one of a series by the Sterling Publishing Company, Inc. First Book is by Reinfeld and Horowitz. Second Book: The Nine Bad Moves is by Reinfeld. Each sells for \$2.50.

CHAPTER 7

How to Exploit Black's Errors of Judgment

ERRORS OF JUDGMENT, like weakening moves, enable you to train your forces on a target. Errors of judgment on Black's part provide you with a ready-made plan of attack.

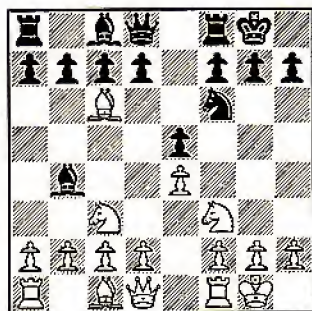
However, you have to be alert to note these errors of judgment. If the lapse is ignored, Black may very possibly escape without serious damage. In each of the following games White is well aware of the lapse as soon as it happens, and vigorously turns it to his advantage.

In the first game, Black makes a plausible move that ruins his chances of achieving a normal development. White's method of exploiting this error of judgment is simple but highly effective.

The simplifying variation White adopts in this game is rather deceptive. Black is set for an easy game, but White knows how to create unexpected difficulties.

FOUR KNIGHTS' GAME

White	Black	3 N-B3	N-B3
1 P-K4	P-K4	4 B-N5	B-N5
2 N-KB3	N-QB3	5 O-O	O-O
		6 BxN	....



White will get his big opportunity as Black proceeds to make an error of judgment.

6

NPxB?

By capturing with the Queen Pawn, Black opens up a line of development for his Queen Bishop.

The text, on the contrary, blocks the Bishop's development.

Here White sees his chance—to make use of the superiority in development that he is bound to obtain because Black's Queen Bishop is immobilized.

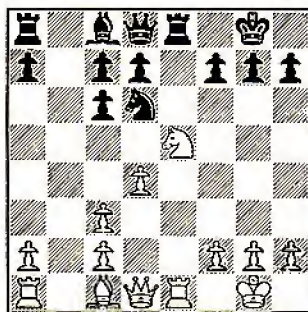
7 NxP	R-K1	9 PxB	NxP
8 P-Q4	BxN	10 R-K1!	....

Very powerful. White's Rook move creates serious difficulties for Black. If 10 ... N-B3, 11 B-N5 gives White a lasting and annoying pin. If 10 ... NxQBP 11 Q-B3, White attacks the Knight and also threatens QxKBp.

10

N-Q3

Now Black's Queen Pawn cannot move, and it is not clear how his Bishop is to be developed. Credit this to White's pressing Rook move. White has made important progress by ruining Black's prospects of development.



In the following stage, White builds up strong pressure on the King-side, which lacks proper protection.

11 Q-N4!

Q-B3

If 11 ... P-B3 12 B-R6, P-N3 13 NxNP! White wins.

12 B-R3

R-Q1

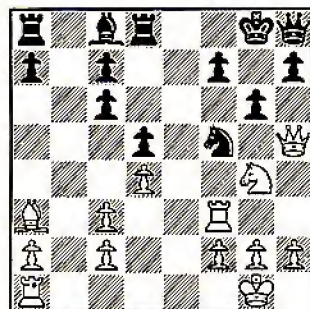
13 R-K3!

....

While Black works hard to unscramble his pieces, White increases his pressure on the King-side. Note the helplessness of Black's Bishop.

13	N-B4	15 Q-R5	P-N3
14 R-B3	P-Q4	16 N-N4!	Q-R1

A queer-looking move, but White has the whip-hand in any event because of his powerful accumulation of forces on the King-side.



White's lead in development is now decisive.

17 Q-N5

B-K3

18 RxN!

Resigns

For, if 18 ... BxR 19 N-R6†, K-N2 20 NxB†, K-N1 21 B-K7, White threatens to win the Queen after 22 B-B6 or to win a Rook with 22 BxR.

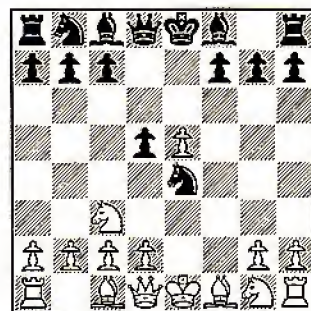
White timed his play perfectly to take advantage of Black's error of judgment on move 6. By continuing to pile on pressure relentlessly on the King-side, White emphasized the backwardness of Black's development.

In the next game, White deals with a somewhat different kind of error on Black's part. Starting out with a reasonably satisfactory development, Black undermines the position of his most effective piece.

White must ask himself such questions as: Where is Black's error of judgment? How can I take advantage of that error?

VIENNA GAME

White	Black	2 N-QB3	N-KB3
1 P-K4	P-K4	3 P-B4	P-Q4
		4 BPxP	NxP



White must contend with a powerfully centralized Black Knight.

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

At a very early stage in the game, White has a serious problem: what is he to do about the effectively posted Black Knight in the center? Exchanging Knights is not aggressive enough, so White spars for time.

5 N-B3 B-QN5 8 Q-K3 N-QB3
 Q-K2 BxN 9 B-Q3 P-B4
 / NPxB O-O 10 O-O P-B5

A critical move which unhinges the support of Black's well posted Knight.

11 Q-K2 N-N4?

This is the mistake White has been waiting for (11 . . . B-B4, instead, supports the well posted Knight). The centralized Knight leaves his powerful post. At the same time, Black's far advanced King Bishop Pawn becomes an exposed weakness.

12 B-R3! NxN†
 13 QxN! R-B2

White is playing with superb tactical skill. In reply to 13 . . . NxP, he plays 14 Q-R5, attacking the Knight, threatening BxP† with a mating menace and keeping Black's Rook under attack.

14 QR-K1 . . .

White's alert play has brought all his pieces into powerful play. His Bishops are magnificently trained for attack. Thus, if now 14 . . . B-K3 (to hold back the threatening King Pawn), White continues 15 Q-R5, P-KN3 16 BxP! PxR 17 QxP†, winning the Bishop with two Pawns to the good.

14 . . . P-KN4

To guard the advanced Bishop Pawn and to defend the King Rook Pawn against Q-R5.

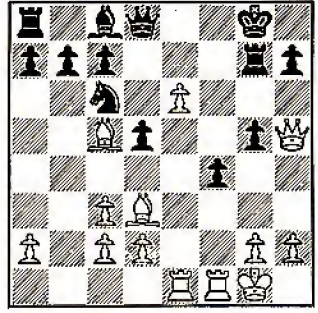
But White has all the play and now forces the game in a few moves.

15 P-K6 R-N2
 16 Q-R5! . . .

Now White has the brutal threat: 17 P-K7! NxP 18 BxN, RxR 19 QxNP†, K-B1 20 RxP†, K-K1 21 Q-N8†, K-Q2 22 QxQP†, K-K1 23 R-B3†!

16 . . . N-K2
 17 B-QB5! N-B3

He cannot allow White to play B-Q4.



White crowns his masterly attack by breaking up Black's position.

18 P-K7! NxP
 19 BxN Resigns

If 19 . . . RxR 20 QxNP†, White wins as in the note to White's sixteenth move.

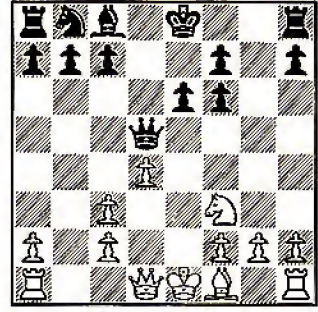
Grandmaster inlaid chess boards. Limited quantity available at \$16.50 prepaid to you. Made to last a lifetime. Write to G. F. Anderson, Box 205, Warroad, Minn.

This game is extremely impressive because of the way that White has worked up a devastating attack after Black's error of judgment. White's removal of Black's Knight from the center opened up the lines that White needed for the effective co-operation of his forces.

In the next game, a wrong opening choice by Black leaves him exposed to White's tactical threats. White maneuvers very cleverly to take advantage of the opportunities offered.

FRENCH DEFENSE

White	Black	4 B-KN5	B-N5
1 P-K4	P-K3	5 PxP	QxP
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	6 BxN	BxN†
3 N-QB3	N-KB3	7 PxR	PxB
		8 N-B3	. . . .



White wants to drive off Black's centralized Queen.

In order to drive away Black's Queen from an effective centralized post, White plans to play P-N3, followed by B-N2, with threats against the Black Queen.

8 . . . P-N3
 9 P-N3 B-N2
 10 B-N2 Q-KR4

White threatened 11 N-R4 with decisive effect. Black has avoided this threat, but he has put his Queen out of play. White will make good use of the Queen's inactive role. (Instead, Black gets an equal game with . . . Q-K5†, which practically forces White to agree to the exchange of Queens by 11 Q-K2 etc.)

11 O-O N-Q2 14 N-R4! BxB
 12 Q-K2 QR-B1 15 NxR PxP
 13 Q-K3! P-QB4 16 PxP

White's Pawn sacrifice is neatly calculated. After 16 . . . RxP 17 Q-R3!! P-R4 19 QR-B1, RxR 19 RxR, White has reduced his opponent to helplessness. (White then threatens R-B8 mate, and Black is unable to castle out of danger.)

In offering this variation, White relies on the inactive role of Black's Queen.

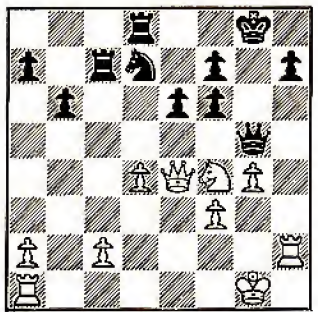
16 . . . O-O 19 P-KB3! Q-N4
 17 Q-K4 R-B2 20 R-B2 R-Q1
 18 N-B4 Q-N5 21 P-KR4! Q-R3

If 18 . . . QxNP†?, 19 R-N2 pins and wins the Queen.

White now begins a very ingenious maneuver to harry the Black Queen and at the same time to exploit the lack of harmony among Black's forces.

22 P-N4! QxP
 23 R-R2 Q-N4

After 23 . . . Q-N6† 24 K-R1, White can confidently look forward to trapping the Black Queen.



White can capture the King Rook Pawn, but he has an even stronger move.

24 NxP!! PxN
 25 QxKP† . . .

Now you can see how White's unexpected combination takes advantage of the lack of communication among Black's forces. If 25 . . . K-B1, 26 Q-Q6† wins a Rook. The same is true of 25 . . . K-N2 26 Q-K7†.

Black tries a different defense, but White's superior mobility still tells in his favor.

25 . . . K-R1 28 QxR† N-B1
 26 Q-K7 Q-N1 29 QxN† Q-N1
 27 RxP†! QxR 30 QxP† Resigns

White has succeeded admirably in carrying out his original aim of exploiting the lack of co-operation between Black's Queen and his other pieces. Black's loss of material makes further resistance hopeless.

IN THIS LAST GAME, as in all the games in this chapter, we have seen how White takes advantage of Black's error of judgment. The important requirement, as far as White is concerned, is alertness. If White is watchful enough to see how Black's plans are spoiled by a hasty move, then that observation is half the battle.

Nor can White afford to be dogmatic. He applies whatever attacking methods are needed to refute Black's play, and he does not mind changing his plans as the occasion requires.

This kind of elasticity is an important quality in a chess-player. We're often told that a plan is important; unfortunately, we hear less often that a plan needs modifying as the original conditions are modified. In all the games in this chapter, White is very sensitive to the changes in Black's policy that are the results of errors of judgment. The result, as you have seen, is effective attack and quick victory.

SUMMARY of the topics in the book, considered in extension of these excerpts, gives a fair idea of the value to you. They are: Chess Notation; How to Control the Center; How to Exploit Your Superior Development; How to Exploit Black's Premature Opening up of the Position; How to Exploit Black's Premature Counter-attack; How to Exploit Black's Weakening Pawn Moves; How to Exploit Black's Errors of Judgment; Opening Mistakes White Should Avoid; and a Key to the Openings.

Games from Recent Events

INTERNATIONAL

HOLLAND, 1954 International Team Tournament

Four Queens

Part of this game is played with four Queens on the board—a rare case. White loses because of an unnecessary retreat because of which his King is driven into the open.

SLAV DEFENSE Meran Variation

Johannsson		Nilsson
Iceland		Sweden
White		Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	5 N-B3 QN-Q2
2 P-QB4	P-K3	6 B-Q3 PXP
3 N-KB3	P-QB3	7 BxBP P-QN4
4 P-K3	N-B3	8 B-Q3 B-N2

The Meran Reformed. Black reserves the move, 8... P-QR3, and fianchettoes his Bishop at once. White, it seems, has no way to take advantage.

9 P-K4	P-N5	11 PxN	PxNP
10 P-K5	PxN	12 PxP	PxR(Q)
		13 PxR(Q)	....

This peculiar line is supposed to favor White in the regular Meran with 8... P-QR3. Here it rather favors Black whose Queen Bishop may come into action now via QR3.

13....	Q-R4†
14 N-Q2	....

With this move, White hampers the development of his pieces. Correct is 14 B-Q2: e.g., 14... QxQ† 15 KxQ, QxP 16 K-K2, B-QR3 17 QxP, after which it remains to be seen whether Black's Queen Rook Pawn or White's King Rook Pawn marches faster.

14....	Q/4-B6
15 K-K2	N-B4!

Here is a little surprise with serious consequences. Black obtains a winning attack by driving White's King into the open.

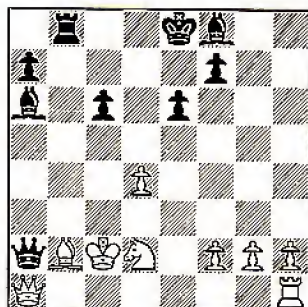
16 QxP	NxB	18 KxQ	B-R3†
17 QxN	QxQ†	19 K-B2	....

19 K-K3, B-R3† 20 K-B3, QxQP is also very bad for White, though the game ought then to last longer.

19....	QxP†
20 B-N2	R-N1
21 Q-R1	....

White hopes for 21... QxQ 22 RxQ which may lead to a draw.

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.



21.... RxB†
A little combination which wins by force.
22 QxR B-Q6†
23 K-B3
Or 23 K-B1, B-R6!
23.... B-N5†!!
Resigns
If 24 QxB, Q-B7 mate.

HOLLAND, 1954 International Team Tournament Drafty File

The doubling of Pawns on KN2 and KN3 has the drawback sometimes of exposing the King to an attack on the King Rook file. This is the decisive factor in the following game.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED By Transposition

Dr. Max Euwe		Gideon Stahlberg
Holland		Sweden
White		Black
1 N-KB3	N-KB3	8 BxB QxB
2 P-QB4	P-K3	9 Q-B2 B-B4
3 N-B3	P-Q4	10 B-Q3 N-Q2
4 PxP	PxP	11 O-O B-N3
5 P-Q4	P-B3	12 N-Q2 QN-B3
6 B-N5	B-K2	13 KR-K1 O-O
7 P-K3	N-K5	14 P-B3 NxN/7
		15 QxN

So far nothing of major importance. White aims for P-K4, will then have a center which may serve well for attacking purposes but is also somewhat shaky. The issue is in the balance.

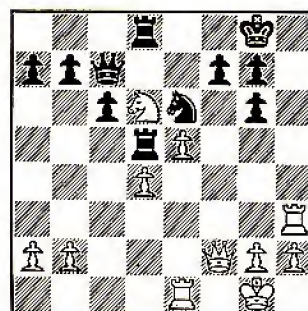
15.... KR-K1
An error. Black ought to avoid the doubling of his Pawns, by playing 15... BxB first.

16 BxB! RPB
Another error. 16... BPxP concedes White a potential passed Pawn on the King file, yet is the minor evil. It offers

Black far more safety for his King and much more activity for his Rooks.

17 P-K4	PxP	21 Q-KB2	N-B1
18 PxP	QR-Q1	22 N-K4	R-Q4
19 QR-Q1	Q-B2	23 N-Q6	R-Q1
20 P-K5	N-Q2	24 R-Q3	N-K3
		25 R-KR3!	....

The flaw in the doubled Pawn appears. White has powerful threats because of the opened Rook file, and the air is suddenly filled with combinations.



25.... RxQP
This move leads, after some beautiful complications, to an untenable end-game. Untenable, too, is Black's game after 25... NxP 26 Q-R4, K-B1 27 Q-R8†, K-K2 28 QxP: e.g., (1) 28... R/4xN 29 PxR†, KxP 30 QxN mate; (2) 28... R/1xN 23 PxR†, KxP 30 Q-B8†, K-Q2 31 R-K7†, K-Q3 32 R-K8§, K-Q2 33 Q-K7 mate; (3) 28... R-KB1 29 R-R7.

Less clear are the consequences of 25... R/4xN 26 Q-R4! P-B3 (26... K-B1 27 PxR, QxP 28 RxN!) though White ought to win after 27 PxR, QxP 28 R/3-K8!

26 NxBP!
A nice point. White threatens mate, and his Knight is immune (26... QxN?? 27 R-R8†!).

26.... R-KB5
The only defense.
27 NxR!!

An even nicer point. Black must take the Queen.

27....	RxQ
28 NxN	Q-N3

Now Black sets a deep counter-combination which comes very close to redeeming his game.

After 28... Q-B2 29 N-N5, Q-B4 30 P-K6, White wins easily with his passed Pawn.

29 R-QN3!	R-K7§
30 RxQ	RxR†
31 K-B2	RxP

Black's point appears: he recovers the piece—unfortunately to no avail as he emerges a Pawn down.

32 RxNP RxB
33 RxRP

The rest speaks for itself.

33 R-K4 41 K-Q2 P-B4
34 R-R3 R-QN4 42 PxP RxBP
35 R-QN3! R-QR4 43 P-B6 R-KR5
36 P-QR3 K-B2 44 P-R3 R-R1
37 R-K3 K-B3 45 P-B7 R-QB1
38 P-QN4 R-R3 46 R-QB3 K-K3
39 K-K2 P-N4 47 K-K3 K-Q2
40 P-N4 R-R5 48 K-Q4 Resigns

HOLLAND, 1954

International Team Tournament

Arguing Against the Wind

Black provokes a stock sacrifice, hoping, apparently, that it will fail. It does not only two Pawns instead of the usual three. But it still works. There is seldom any reward for arguing against the wind.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

Paul Keres J. Sajter
Soviet Union Czecho-Slovakia
White Black
1 P-K4 P-QB4 4 NxP N-KB3
2 N-KB3 P-Q3 5 N-QB3 P-QR3
3 P-Q4 PxP 6 B-KN5 QN-Q2
7 B-QB4

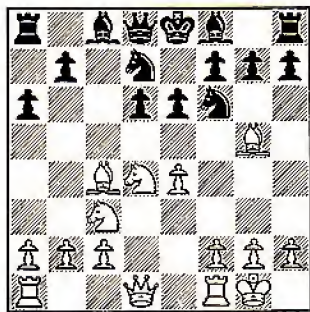
A mixture of two systems, to wit, Richter's (B-KN5) and Simagin's (B-QB4). White is simply trying something unusual.

7 P-K3

7 . . . P-KN3 is safer. It leads to a Dragon in which the unusual moves on both sides match each other. The text move has the drawback of inviting that stock sacrifice of White's Bishop on K6.

8 O-O

Now that White has castled, the danger of 9 BxKP is imminent.



8 Q-B2

The losing move. It is absolutely necessary to add to the protection of the King Pawn: 8 . . . N-K4 or 8 . . . N-N3.

9 BxKP!

Black can hardly have overlooked this sacrifice. He must have seen it often before in similar situations. This combination usually occurs in positions in which Black's King Bishop has moved and so White has both NxKP and NxKNP. What Black has overlooked ap-

parently is that the sacrifice works even though his King Knight Pawn is protected.

9 PxB
10 NxP Q-B5
11 N-Q5! K-B2

Nor does 11 . . . NxN 12 PxN change the picture. White's attack is too strong. And 11 . . . NxP fails against 12 P-QN3, Q-B3 13 N/5-B7†, K-B2 14 N-Q8†.

12 BxN! KxN

On 12 . . . NxN 13 P-QN3! Q-N4 (or Black loses his Queen), 14 N/6-B7 wins for White.

13 B-B3

Threatening 14 Q-B3 and 15 Q-B5 mate.

13 N-B3

Or 13 . . . R-KN1 14 Q-R5, N-B3 (14 . . . P-KN3 15 QxRP) 15 BxN, PxB 16 Q-K8† and mate next.

14 BxN PxB
15 N-N6 Q-B3
16 NxR B-K2

16 . . . P-N3 (or P-N4) fails against 17 Q-Q5†, K-Q2 (17 . . . QxQ 18 N-B7†!) 18 Q-Q4! QxN 19 QxBP, R-N1 20 Q-B7†.

17 P-QR4 P-N3
18 Q-Q5† K-Q2
19 R-R3

White threatens 20 R-QB3: e.g., 19 . . . B-N2 20 R-QB3, QxQ 21 NxP†!

19 B-Q1
20 NxP†!! Resigns

A beautiful finishing touch. 20 . . . BxN loses to 21 Q-B7†, K-Q1 22 QxP†; and 20 . . . QxN loses to 21 Q-B5†, K-B2 22 R-QB3†.

HOLLAND, 1954

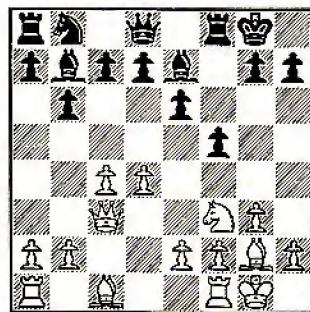
International Team Tournament

Peculiar Novelty

There's a twist well known in several sidelines of the Queen's Indian, Peculiar enough there, the same twist comes as a novelty also here in one of the main lines! And a good one. White obtains a lasting initiative and, using it skilfully, scores a fine victory.

QUEEN'S INDIAN DEFENSE

Andrija Fuderer Yefim Geller
Yugoslavia Soviet Union
White Black
1 P-Q4 N-KB3 5 B-N2 B-K2
2 P-QB4 P-K3 6 O-O O-O
3 N-KB3 P-QN3 7 N-B3 N-K5
4 P-KN3 B-N2 8 Q-B2 NxN
9 QxN P-KB4



A fairly frequent continuation and supposed to be satisfactory. Here, however, it suffers a blow. Black's safest line is 9 . . . B-K5.

10 P-Q5!

One can hardly believe that this well known twist can come as a novelty here. Yet, peculiarly enough, it does. The main advantage of this thrust is that it leads to the exchange of a Pawn or two in the center, thereby offering White a lasting initiative.

10 B-KB3

10 . . . PxP 11 N-K1 is very convenient for White: e.g., 11 . . . P-Q5 12 QxP, BxB 13 NxN or 11 . . . P-B3 12 PxP (12 . . . PxP? 13 Q-N3!).

11 Q-Q2 Q-K1

11 . . . P-K4 12 P-Q6! threatening 13 NxP, is very good for White.

12 N-Q4 N-R3
13 R-Q1 BxN
14 QxB P-K4

Black aims to keep the center closed. After 14 . . . PxP, White maintains his initiative with 15 P-K3, saving his King Pawn and preserving the possibility of 16 PxP (or 17 PxP). He can also play 15 B-B3 with the same idea.

15 Q-B3 P-Q3 17 B-B3 Q-N3
16 P-QN4! Q-R4 18 B-R3!

White prepares P-B5, a breakthrough which Black cannot prevent.

18 QR-K1
19 P-K3 B-B1

19 . . . P-B5 is no good as it opens lines to White's advantage: e.g., 20 KPxP, PxP 21 R-K1, B-B1 22 B-QN2 (threatening 23 RxR, RxR 24 B-R5), PxP 23 RPxP, B-N5 24 B-K4.

20 B-KN2 Q-R4
21 P-B4! N-N1
22 P-B5!

Having fortified his King position and put Black's King Pawn under pressure, White plays out his main trump.

22 N-Q2

Or 22 . . . KPxP 23 KPxP, R-K7 24 B-N2 (24 B-B3?? QxP†!), Q-R3 25 R-K1, KR-K1 26 RxR, RxR 27 PxQP, and White wins.

23 PxQP PxB
24 R-Q2 N-B3
25 P-N5!

Now White's advantage is hardly short of being decisive.

25 PxP
26 KPxP N-K5

A desperate counter-action which only accelerates defeat. Comparatively best is 26 . . . R-Q1.

27 BxN PxB
28 BxP P-K6

28 . . . R-B2 29 B-K5 also favors White decisively.

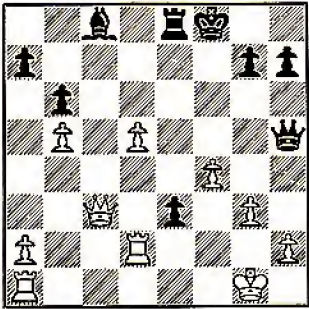
29 BxR

Threatening mate. Black probably overlooked this detail when he started his action. But he still has some chances.

29 KxB

Now White must be careful. His Rook is loose, and he must keep an eye on the

possibilities of 30 . . . Q-K7 and 30 . . . QxP, followed by . . . B-N2.



30 P-N4!
A surprise shot which wrests the initiative again from Black.

30 BxP
With this move, Black walks into a pin and loses flatly. 30 . . . QxNP† 31 R-KN2, Q-Q2 is no better because of 32 Q-Q3! (not 32 R-K1, B-N2 33 RxKP, RxR! 34 QxR, QxQP!), K-N1 33 R-K1, B-N2 34 RxP (now 34 . . . RxR 35 QxR, QxQP fails against 36 Q-K8 mate).

Best is 30 . . . Q-N3 31 R-KN2, Q-K5 with still some fighting chances.

31 R-KN2! P-K7
32 R-K1 R-K2

There is no good way to relieve the pin on the Bishop.

33 P-Q6 R-Q2
34 Q-B8† K-B2
35 R/1xP! B-K3

Mate in three if Black takes the Rook.

36 P-B5! Resigns

Mate in three if the Bishop moves.

UNITED STATES

NEW JERSEY, 1954 Eastern States "Open"

Impressive Victory

Although Arthur Bisguier was in excellent style throughout in winning this tournament, his most impressive victory was in the following game.

White plays a weak variation and fails to realize that his only chance of success lies in fighting for equality.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

W. W. Adams A. B. Bisguier
White Black
1 P-K4 P-QB4 3 P-Q4 PxP
2 N-KB3 N-QB3 4 NxP P-KN3

Black's last move was once fairly common. Then Maroczy introduced 5 P-QB4, which eliminates Black's chance for . . . P-Q4. The Maroczy line soon acquired the reputation of being so strong that it must be thwarted by 4 . . . N-B3 at once.

Recently, however, an Anti-Maroczy system was developed in Russia, the key move to which is . . . P-B4, to be prepared by . . . P-Q3 and . . . N-R3 or by . . . N-R3 alone. Black evidently has this system in mind.

It must be added that Sweden's Gosta Stoltz alone of the experts showed no respect for the Maroczy bind, kept on

favoring 4 . . . P-KN3 with remarkable success. When he defeated Dr. Trifunovich thus at Prague, 1946, the latter concluded that choosing the Maroczy system was his only mistake.

5 NxN
An unnecessary concession. If White doubts the value of 5 P-QB4 (for which there is some reason), he can nonetheless proceed safely with 5 N-QB3.

5 NPxN
6 Q-Q4

An attack of no promise.

6 N-B3

6 . . . P-B3 is also playable: e.g., 7 B-QB4, P-K3 8 O-O, N-R3 9 N-B3, N-B2 10 B-K3, B-KN2 11 QR-Q1, O-O 12 Q-Q2, P-KB4 with a good game for Black (Schlechter—Lasker, Hastings, 1895).

7 P-K5 N-R4
8 B-K2

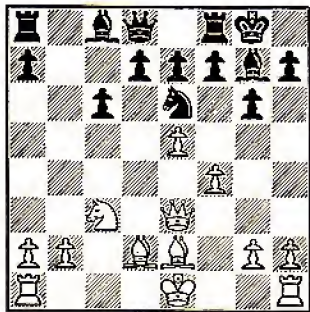
After 8 P-K6, B-KN2, Black has a considerable edge in development.

8 N-N2
9 N-B3

9 N-Q2 is a better try, allowing protection of the King Pawn by N-B3, instead of the weakening move, P-KB4.

9 N-K3 11 P-B4 O-O
10 Q-K3 B-KN2 12 B-Q2

White is in serious trouble, mainly because his King Pawn cannot be defended after 12 O-O, P-Q3! e.g., 13 PxP?? B-Q5 or 13 K-R1, PxP 14 PxP, Q-B2.



12 P-Q3!

Stronger than 12 . . . P-B3 to which 13 PxP is a reasonably good reply: e.g., 13 . . . PxP 14 O-O or 13 . . . BxP 14 B-N4.

13 PxP

Now, in very bad shape, White exposes himself to a murderous attack. Comparatively better is 13 N-Q1, PxP 14 PxP, N-Q5 15 B-Q3. Then White may lose his King Pawn, but not his King.

13 PxP
14 O-O-O

White's last is practically forced in view of the open King file. His King, however, now comes into a crossfire of the Queen Knight file and the open diagonal.

14 N-Q5
15 B-Q3 R-N1

15 . . . Q-R4, preventing 16 N-R4, is also a strong continuation.

16 N-R4 P-QB4!
17 P-QN3 B-Q2!
18 N-N2

White hopes for 19 B-B3, which Black effectively prevents. 18 N-B3 is better.

18 Q-B3!

Threatening mate in two, 19 B-B3 fails against 19 . . . NxP† and 20 . . . QxB.

19 P-B3 KR-K1
20 Q-B2 NxP†

A routine sacrifice the correctness of which can hardly be doubted, Black obtains two Pawns for his piece, and his attack attains hurricane force.

21 PxN RxP
22 B-B2

There is no adequate defense. On 22 KR-K1, KR-N1 23 N-B4, B-B4, Black threatens mate in three, and White has no playable parry.

22 RxP!

A powerful finish.

23 BxR QxB
Resigns

The threat is mate in three: 24 . . . QxN†, 25 . . . B-B6† and 26 . . . B-N4 mate. And the Knight is lost except on 24 N-Q3, which also leads to mate in three: 24 . . . Q-R6† 25 N-N2, BxN†.

NEW YORK, 1954 Marshall C. C. Championship

Brilliant Proof

It is indicative of young Lombardy's growing strength and rising fame that the games which he loses ask for publication. He errs neither often nor in any common way. In the following game, it requires a brilliant and deep combination to prove that Black has erred; but White proves it.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

Claude Hillinger William Lombardy
White Black

1 P-K4 P-QB4
2 N-KB3 N-QB3
3 B-N5

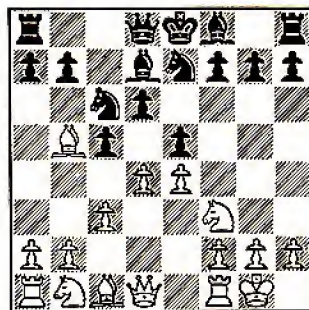
A line which Rossolimo has made popular.

3 P-Q3

A reasonable move, as is 3 . . . P-K3. The best, however, is 3 . . . P-QR3 4 BxN, QPxN! with about equal chances.

4 O-O P-K4
5 P-B3 B-Q2
6 P-Q4 KN-K2

Black's last is a tactical error, but the refutation is quite deep. Correct is 6 . . . N-B3.



7 B-QB4!

Threatening both 8 N-N5 and 8 Q-N3.

7 N-R4

Nothing works if not this move. After 7 . . . Q-B2 8 N-N5, N-Q1 9 Q-N3, P-B3 10 N-B7, NxN 11 BxN†, K-Q1 12 PxKP, White clearly has a winning position.

8 BxP†!!

A common sort of sacrifice; but, in this position, it comes as a real surprise. For White has few forces available for the follow-up. That he succeeds is thanks largely to the awkward position of Black's Knights.

8 KxB
9 PxKP

Now White threatens, primarily, 10 P-K6†, BxP (not 10 . . . KxP? 11 N-N5†, K-B3 12 QxP†, and mate next) 11 N-N5†, K-B3 12 Q-B3†.

9 PxP

9 . . . N-N3 10 N-N5†, K-K1 11 P-K6, B-B3 12 P-KB4 also leads to a winning advantage for White as does 9 . . . N-B1 10 N-N5†, K-K2 11 NxP.

10 NxP† K-K1

10 . . . K-K3 fails against 11 NxP (11 . . . QxN? 12 Q-N4†, K-Q3 13 R-Q1†).

11 Q-R5†!

It is important to weaken Black's KB3.

11 P-KN3
12 Q-B3!

Now this move is powerful as 12 . . . B-K3 falls against 13 Q-B6.

12 Q-B2 14 B-B4 K-B1
13 Q-B7† K-Q1 15 NxP

Good enough. More stylish, however, is the immediate killer, 15 R-Q1 (15 . . . B-B3 16 Q-K6†).

15 PxN
16 BxQ KxB

Three pieces for the Queen is fine—but three Pawns down is bad. Black is doomed.

17 N-Q2	QN-B3	24 QxP	R-Q3
18 N-B4	B-R3	25 Q-R7†	B-Q2
19 Q-B6	QR-Q1	26 P-KB4	N-R4
20 QR-Q1	P-N3	27 P-K5	R-Q7
21 N-K5	B-QB1	28 P-K6	N-B5
22 NxN	NxN	29 PxB	N-K6
23 RxR	RxR	30 QxB	RxP†
		31 K-R1	Resigns

NEW YORK, 1954 State Championship

With Heavy Pieces as Targets

Black has a difficult position when he definitely spoils his game by a faulty combination, losing three minor pieces for a Queen. Subsequently, his heavy pieces become so many targets for attack. They go on a "retreating" diet.

Youngster Feuerstein handles the case with perfect understanding. For this game, he won the tournament brilliancy prize.

STONEWALL VARIATION

A. W. Feuerstein E. W. Marchand
White Black

1 P-Q4 P-Q4
2 P-K3 N-KB3

3 B-Q3

An obsolete set-up of little promise. White is trying for a desirable form of the Stonewall which cannot be reached by force.

3 P-B4

Not bad. Best by far, however, is Tchigorin's 3 . . . N-B3, threatening both 4 . . . P-K4 and 4 . . . N-QN5. Black thus obtains a comfortable game: e.g., 4 P-KB4, N-QN5 5 N-KB3 (or 5 B-K2, B-B4), NxP† 6 PxN, P-K3 7 O-O, B-K2 8 QN-Q2, O-O 9 Q-B2, B-Q2 10 N-N3, B-R5 11 Q-B3, P-QN3! 12 Q-K1, P-B4 (Tarrasch-Tchigorin, Hastings, 1895). Or 4 N-KB3, B-N5, followed by 5 . . . P-K4 or 5 . . . BxN and 6 . . . P-K4.

4 P-QB3

4 P-KB4, B-N5 (also 4 . . . P-B5 5 B-K2, B-B4 is reasonable) 5 N-KB3, P-K3 leads to a good game for Black.

4 QN-Q2

4 . . . PxP offers equality; it leads to either the Slav Exchange Variation with White's Queen Bishop shut in (after 5 BPxP) or to the Caro-Kann Exchange Variation (after 5 KPxP, N-B3).

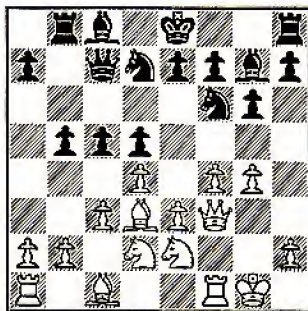
5 P-KB4 P-KN3
6 N-Q2 B-N2
7 Q-B3

White has reached the set-up for which he has been striving. He has the initiative.

7 R-QN1

Apparently, Black thinks that castling is too dangerous now. First, he wants to organize some counter-action on the Queen-side. That is still more dangerous, however, as Black's pieces cannot co-operate.

8 N-K2 P-QN4
9 O-O Q-B2
10 P-KN4!



10 NxP

Here is Black's faulty combination. His position, to be sure, has become very critical. But his best chance seems to be 10 . . . O-O 11 P-N5, N-K1: e.g., 12 QxP? B-N2 13 Q-N3, P-B5 or 12 P-B5, P-K4 with wild complications.

11 QxN N-K4
12 QxB†!

Black evidently overlooked this move.

12 QxQ
13 BPxN

Three minor pieces are usually superior to a Queen. So here; White has a great advantage.

13 O-O 15 K-R1 P-N5
14 N-KB4 Q-Q2 16 N-N3 PxBP

Equally favorable for White is 16 . . . P-B5 17 N-B5, Q-B3 18 B-B2.

17 NxBP Q-B3

Black hopes for counter-play after 18 PxP, BxP.

18 N-N3! PxP 20 B-R3 KR-K1
19 QBxP P-K3 21 B-Q6 QR-B1
22 KR-B1 Q-R1

Black's position is hopeless. His heavy pieces are only so many targets.

23 B-R6 R-B3 25 P-QR4! B-B1
24 N-B5 R-N3 26 P-R5 RxQB

Desperation. No better, though, is 26 . . . R-N7: e.g., 27 BxB, RxB 28 N-Q7, R-Q1 29 N-B6†, K-N2 30 R-B7.

27 PxR BxP 33 P-R6 Q-QN1
28 B-N5 R-N1 34 PxR QxBP
29 B-Q7 BxKN 35 R-B2 P-KR4
30 PxB K-N2 36 R-QN2 Q-B6†
31 NxP†! PxN 37 R-N2 Q-B5
32 B-B6 R-N2 38 R-QN1 Resigns

FOREIGN

GREAT BRITAIN, 1954 National Championship

Castling Wrong-side

The variation of the French adopted in the following game requires castling on the Queen-side by Black. Yet Black almost invariably castles King-side, which is conservative, and faces trouble as he does in this game.

FRENCH DEFENSE

A. Phillips	P. B. Anderson
White	Black
1 P-K4 P-K3 4 B-N5 B-K2	
2 P-Q4 P-Q4 5 P-K5 KN-Q2	
3 N-QB3 N-KB3 6 BxB QxB	
	7 P-B4 P-QR3!

Black's last is correct. 7 . . . O-O is troublesome because of Rubinstein's prescription: Q-Q2, followed preferably by O-O-O, P-KN3 and B-N2. White then obtains, after Black's . . . P-QB4 and . . . P-KB3, a strong pressure in the center by means of QPxP and KPxP.

The text move guards against N-QN5 and so serves as preparation for 8 . . . P-QB4.

8 N-B3 P-QB4
9 PxP N-QB3
10 B-Q3 NxBP

But, from here on, Black proceeds in the wrong direction whereby his game rapidly deteriorates. Correct is 10 . . . QxP. For then Black has sufficient influence on the highly important square, Q5,* and comes out satisfactorily. A famous model in this respect is the Stahlberg-Alekhine game, Warsaw, 1935: 11 Q-Q2, P-QN4 12 Q-B2, B-N2 13 QxQ, NxQ 14 N-K2, P-Q5! 14 QNxP, NxN 16 NxN, O-O-O!

11 O-O NxB

Black prepares for 12 . . . O-O (11 . . . O-O?? 12 BxP†!)

* The student is advised to see Euwe's Game of the Month, December, 1953, issue, for study of this type of position. —Ed.

12 PxN O-O
13 P-Q4

Now White has a superior game with attacking chances on both wings. The Black Bishop has become very bad.

13 B-Q2
14 R-B1 N-R2

Black prevents 15 N-QR4 which is very strong after 14 . . . QR-B1. Black's Knight is badly placed now, though. Still Black has a bad game, anyhow.

14 . . . P-QN4 is yet worse than the text because of 15 N-K2, followed by the anchoring of a Knight or a Rook on QB5.

15 R-KB2 KR-B1

15 . . . QR-B1 is a little better; the text adds to the effect of White's next move.

16 P-B5!

Threatening 17 P-B6, PxP 18 PxP (18 . . . QxP 19 N-K5, Q-Q1 20 Q-N4† and mate next).

16 P-B3

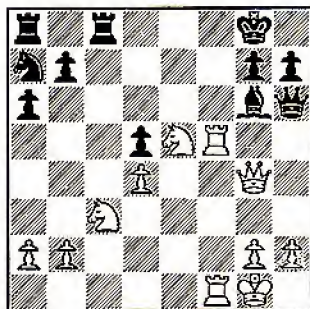
For this move, Black needs his Rook at KB1. 16 . . . B-K1 is a comparatively better try.

17 PxBP	QxP	19 Q-N4!	PxP
18 N-K5	B-K1	20 RxP	Q-R3
		21 QR-B1	. . . .

White has an overwhelming concentration of forces on the King-side.

21 B-N3

Black is doomed. He can, however, put up better resistance with 21 . . . B-B3: e.g., 22 R-B6, Q-K6† 23 K-R1, P-R3 (not 23 . . . R-K1 because of 24 R-B7, Q-R3 25 R/1-B6, Q-B8† 26 N-Q1 after which White wins).



22 NxP!

A little combination settles it. If the Rook is taken, White wins Black's Queen: 22 . . . BxR 23 N-K7†, K-B1 (forced) 24 QxB†, Q-B3 (forced) 25 N-Q7†.

22 R-K1
23 R-N5 Resigns

White threatens 24 NxB, PxN 25 N-B6† or 25 RxP, to which there is no defense (23 . . . K-R1 24 RxB!).

SWITZERLAND, 1954 National Championship

Stylish Resurgence

Tournament winner Kupper, a youngster of twenty-two, displays fine fighting qualities in this game. He first faces some trouble, then, after a dubious move by his opponent, hits back with elan.

NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE

Erwin Nievergelt	Josef Kupper
White	Black
1 P-Q4	P-K3
2 P-QB4	N-KB3
3 N-QB3	B-N5
4 Q-B2	P-B4
5 PxP	O-O
6 P-KN3	N-B3
7 B-N2	BxP
8 N-B3	P-QN3

Here 8 . . . P-Q4 offers Black a more comfortable game. On 9 PxP, Black can avoid the isolation of his Queen Pawn by 9 . . . N-QN5.

9 O-O B-N2
10 R-Q1 Q-K2

10 . . . B-K2 11 P-K4 leads to a cramped position. But the text is also troublesome.

11 P-QR3 P-QR4
12 B-N5

White's last is a good move even though his Bishop cannot retreat to KN3. For 12 . . . P-R3 loses a Pawn (13 BxN, QxB 14 RxP and 13 . . . PxB 14 Q-Q2). Also, White threatens 13 N-K4 and even 13 BxN as that forces 13 . . . PxB.

12 N-N1

Preventing both those threats.

13 N-K5

Obviously, an oversight, though not a serious one.

13 N-QR4 offers White a fine game.

Also, 13 BxN, QxB 14 N-KN5, QxN 15 BxB, R-R2 16 B-N2 (16 B-K4, P-B4 17 N-N5? PxP! 18 NxR, RxP, and Black wins), N-B3 (to save the Exchange) 17 BxN, PxB 18 R-Q3 or N-R4 is reasonably strong.



13 BxP†!

Under the circumstances, well played! Black obtains strong counter-chances at the expense of a piece. Any other continuation promises nothing but trouble. The consequences of the text move are far more complicated than it may seem.

14 KxB Q-B4†
15 B-K3 QxN

The piece is recovered but only for the moment.

16 B-Q4

Curiously, 16 BxB does not suffice: e.g., 16 . . . N-N5†! 17 K-K1, NxR 18 Q-Q3, R-R2, and Black wins an Exchange.

16 N-N5†

16 . . . Q-B2 fails against 17 N-N5, Q-B1 18 N-Q6.

17 K-N1

17 K-B1? BxP† and 17 K-K1? N-K6 both favor Black.

17 Q-R4

Black must abandon his Bishop, and White must take it.

18 BxB QxP†
19 K-B1 N-QB3

Black threatens to win a Queen with 20 . . . Q-R8† 21 B-N1, N-K6†. 19 . . . P-Q4, however, carries the same threat and also that of trapping White's King Bishop by 20 . . . R-R2 and so is stronger. In this line, Black recovers his piece with about even chances in the complications: e.g., 20 NxP, PxN 21 BxQP, QxP 22 B-N1, R-R2.

20 BxN PxB

The threat on White's Queen is renewed:

21 Q-K4 QxP

Now the threat is 22 . . . N-R7 mate.

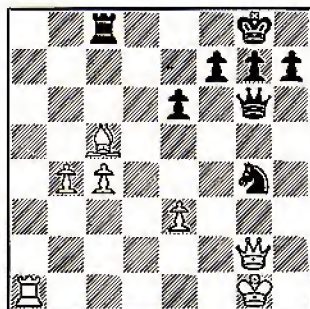
22 Q-N2

22 B-N1 is more natural and, after it, White has the better of it with a piece for three Pawns which are not yet dangerous. After the text, White must lose a fourth Pawn.

22	Q-B5†	24 P-K3	Q-N4
23 K-N1	P-QB4	25 N-K4	Q-N3
		26 NxP	. . . .

Returning the piece is unjustified. Correct is 26 B-B3. Then, according to Kupper, Black's best is 26 . . . QR-Q1, as White still has chances after 26 . . . NxP 27 QxQ, RPxQ, 28 R-Q3, N-B4 (28 . . . NxP?? 29 N-B6†! PxN 30 BxP and mate next) 29 QR-Q1.

26	PxN	28 P-N4	PxP
27 BxBP	KR-B1	29 PxP	RxR
		30 RxR	. . . .



Now White's connected, passed Pawns seem to be a strong asset. But Black has a still stronger one.

30 P-R4!!
31 R-QB1 P-R5
32 P-K4

Or 32 B-N6, P-R6 33 QxP, NxP§ 34 K-B2, RxP! 35 QxN, Q-B4† and Black wins (Kupper).

32 R-R1

Threatening 33 . . . R-R6 and 34 . . . R-KN6.

33 P-N5 Q-N4!
Resigns



WHAT HAPPENED TO ROSE?

by **BRUCE HAYDEN**

WHAT happened to Rose? We all know what happened to J. R. Capablanca, but what happened to H. J. Rose, the young Oxford University undergraduate who emerged to chase Jose round the chess-board in a match, let him off with a draw and shortly afterwards vanished from the chess scene?

And this at a time when Capablanca was "mowing down the strongest players in the Manhattan Chess Club without the loss of a single game," as he claims in Chapter 3 of his fulsome autobiography, *My Chess Career*.

SOME of those old enough to remember say that Rose was Canadian; others, that he was from the United States. Other old hands say that he was one of the many Rhodes scholars who were brought over on Sterling Aid to go to English universities.

(Incidentally, what happened to all that Sterling Aid?)

The scene of his emergence, however, was set in London and New York, for the annual Anglo-American universities cable match and—turn back the pages of history—the year was 1907 when, as Capa says, his "superiority was becoming apparent."

"The English team," a formally worded report of the times records, "being located at the Inns of Court, Holborn, which was placed in direct communication with the residence of Professor Rice, Villa Julia, Riverside Drive, New York, where the American players were the guests of the generous donor of the Rice Trophy."

By Grandpa's youthful sidewhiskers, I think this trans-ocean telegraphy has come to stay!

Mr. J. R. Capablanca of Columbia University is down to Mr. H. J. Rose of Balliol College, Oxford, on board 1. In London and New York, silence descends on the teams of six players as the clocks start to tick. Young Mr. Capablanca is about to mow down Mr. Rose with a Ruy Lopez, but Mr. Rose doesn't intend to be mowed down and deftly ripostes with the Schliemann Counter Gambit.

RUY LOPEZ

Capablanca White	Rose Black
1 P-K4	6 PxP
2 N-KB3	7 N-B3
3 B-N5	8 P-KR3
4 P-Q3	9 N-N5
5 O-O	10 P-B4
P-K4	P-Q3
N-QB3	B-K2
P-B4	O-O
N-B3	Q-K1
PxP	....

Capa has been working for this last move, but Hoffer in "The Field" suggested that B-B4† on either this move or the previous, followed by P-R3, to retain this Bishop, was better.

Black now neatly extracts the sting from White's game—and watch the way he maneuvers with the Queen!

10	P-KR3	13 BxB	N-Q5!
11 B-B4†	K-R1	14 B-N3	NxB
12 N-K6	BxN	15 RPxN	Q-B3
		16 Q-K2	....

Rose is playing quiet, strong, positional stuff. He makes Capa lose a move with the Queen on this square later.

16	PxP	19 Q-Q3	N-Q2
17 BxP	P-R3	20 N-Q5	N-B4
18 QR-K1	QR-K1	21 Q-QB3	N-K3

Hoffer suggested the alternative of 21 . . . NxKP 22 NxB, RxN, winning the King Pawn without, he says, "incurring any risk."

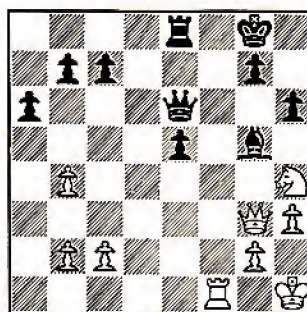
22 Q-Q2	NxB	26 Q-Q3	RxR†
23 NxN	Q-B4†	27 RxR	B-B3
24 K-R1	B-N4!	28 P-K5	PxP
25 N-N6†	K-N1	29 P-QN4!	....

Yes, it's Capablanca playing the White pieces all right here with a beautiful move. If 29 . . . QxP, then 30 Q-Q5† K-R2 31 RxB!

29	Q-B3
30 Q-N3†	Q-K3
31 Q-N3	B-N4

Black's last is a winner—or it should have been.

32 N-R4



White's only move. Now Rose should have played the simple 32 . . . Q-B5, attacking Rook and Knight. The time control was 24 moves an hour; so he couldn't have been under time pressure.

32	BxN?
33 QxB	P-K5
34 R-K1	Q-K2

The lone passed Pawn is stronger with as many pieces on the board as possible. Now Capa shows he knows how to wind up a Rook ending to a draw.

35 QxQ	RxQ	39 R-Q1	P-KR4
36 K-N1	K-B2	40 R-Q4	K-B4
37 K-B2	K-B3	41 R-Q5†	K-N3
38 K-K3	K-K4	42 R-Q4	Drawn

Years later at the London Tournament, 1922, a clergyman from one of the poor quarters of the city spoke to the great Capablanca, now king of the chess world. He mentioned the Rose game, but Capa was a diplomat.

"Was the match in 1907 or 1908?" he replied. By the time the reverend gentleman had sorted out his memory, the subject had been lost in renewed conversation by others.

The jolly, pink-faced reverend was W. R. Greenhalgh who, at second board as a student of Pembroke College, had followed Rose's moves between playing his own. Now in his 70's, but still a lover of chess and the Evan's Gambit in particular, he chuckled as he recalled Capa's discomfiture.

But what did happen to Rose?

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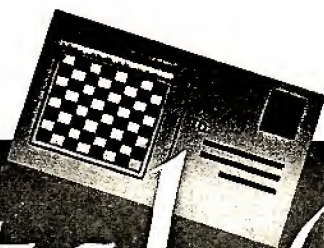
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The ratings, as published semi-annually, are calculated from all official games in tournaments conducted by CHESS REVIEW. The only exception is for such games as are won by forfeit or default, and even these are rated when adjudicated as a definite win in play.

Ratings are calculated on a basic 50 point change, plus for winner, minus for loser. This change applies for players within 10 points of each other as in first line of Rating Chart below. In that chart, column 1 indicates difference in ratings between two players. Column 2 indicates the change if the higher-rated player won; Column 3 indicates change if lower player won. And Column 4 indicates the change for a draw: lower-rated player gains, higher loses.

Each rating computation is based on the players' latest ratings, what each has after the last results were rated. Newcomers of course are rated from their initial ratings for their first results: 1300 for a Class A entrant; 1200 for Class B; 900 for Class C; and 600 for Class D.

RATING CHART

Col. 1	Col. 2	Col. 3	Col. 4
0	50	50	0
20	48	52	2
40	46	54	4
60	44	56	6
80	42	58	8
100	40	60	10
120	38	62	12
140	36	64	14
160	34	66	16
180	32	68	18
200	30	70	20
220	28	72	22
240	26	74	24
260	24	76	26
280	22	78	28
300	20	80	30
320	18	82	32
340	16	84	34
360	14	86	36
380	12	88	38
400	10	90	40
420	8	92	42
440	6	94	44
460	4	96	46
480	2	98	48
500	0	100	50

A typical rating might be with a newcomer at 900 and an old-timer at 832. Their difference in ratings is reduced to the nearest 20 for Col. 1. So the 68 becomes 60, and we follow that line out, if the higher player won, to Column 2 which indicates he now becomes 944 and the loser, 788. If the 832 player won, Column 3 shows he becomes 888; the loser, 844. On a draw (Col. 4), the 900 player becomes 894; the 832 player, 838.

At 500, the Chart stops as a player who out-rates his opponent so heavily deserves no credit for winning, while even a blunder ought to cost no more than 100 points, or 50 for a draw.

The main purpose of the rating system is to allow fair matchings for keen competition in the Class and the Prize Tournaments. As a player's rating moves above 1300, he becomes an A player and is so assigned thereafter. If it moves into 1000 or 1298, he becomes Class B, or C for 700 to 998, or D for below 700. We have to match the few A plus players in Class A.

TOURNAMENT NOTES

Progress Reports for Golden Knights Tournaments

4th Annual Championship—1949

No further Finals section has completed play as a result of current Postal Mortems. The list of leading, prospective, cash prize winners, therefore, remains as given last month.

5th Annual Championship—1950

No further Finals section has completed play as a result of current Postal Mortems.

As a result of current Postal Mortems, there are no new qualifiers to the Finals. The last Finals section will be made up from three previous qualifiers as yet unassigned plus highest-rated $3\frac{1}{2}$ point winners from Semi-finals, to fill out a tournament group of seven.

6th Annual Championship—1951

As a result of current Postal Mortems, no Finals section has completed play. Nor have any Semi-finalists qualified for the Finals, though a number may yet so qualify.

7th Annual Championship—1952-3

As a result of current Postal Mortems, the following now qualify for assignment to the Finals: F. Frilling, D. Burdick, J. Stonkus, O. W. Strahan, J. Christman,

B. W. Paul, H. Maclean, S. Miller, P. Roth, E. F. Mehling, F. H. Weaver, J. B. Wright, J. Lieberman and K. Runkel.

The following also qualify to the Semi-finals: T. N. White, W. H. Hoge, Dr. R. K. Greenbank and W. C. Schroeder.

8th Annual Championship—1954

As a result of current Postal Mortems, the following now qualify for assignment to the Semi-finals: A. E. Gropp, H. Silver, R. L. Smith, C. T. Morgan, W. Benedetti, B. Brice-Nash, V. Bricher, R. Klugman, C. Merritt, E. Brender, R. F. Richter, J. Pajor, A. F. Bowman, E. T. Leininger, S. O. Wassner, J. B. Bohac, R. L. Williams, T. Loos and D. Satterlee.

POSTALMIGHTIES!

Prize Winners

The following postalites have won prizes in 1952, 1953 and 1954 Prize Tournaments as a result of current Postal Mortems.

Tourney	Players	Place	Score
52-P	33 O A Lester	1st	5 -1
	172 R W Bishop	1st	5 -1
	175 C Williams	1st	5 -1
	182 B Myers	1st	$3\frac{1}{2}$ -2 $\frac{1}{2}$
53-P	58 F Ekstrom	1st	$5\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$
	131 T C Young	1st	5 -1
	150 L Anhaizer	1st	$5\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$
	167 R F Jolly	1st	$4\frac{1}{2}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$
54-P	6 R A Baker	1st	$5\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$
	8 C Rosburg	1st	6 -0
	26 J Paris	1st	6 -0

Certificate Winners

The following postalites have qualified for Victory Certificates from 1952, 1953 and 1954 Class Tournaments. Certificates cannot be sent until all tourney results have been reported and recorded for the cross-table on the certificate.

Tourney	Players	Place	Score
53-C	248 Lois Zaas	1st	5 -1
53-C	105 R Manchester	1st	5 -1
	112 H D Wilbur	1st	5 -1
	118 G V N Rerick	1st	5 -1
	121 A S Baptist	1-2	5 -1
	G Brimm	1-2	5 -1
	143 R C Peddleord	1st	5 -1
	197 E Bilton	1-2	5 -1
	C V Downs	1-2	5 -1
	206 J R Perkins	1st	5 -1
	238 A C Hallam	1-2	$4\frac{1}{2}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	F H Roehl	1-2	$4\frac{1}{2}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	254 A Gurton	1st	$5\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$
	289 B L Levy	1st	5 -1
54-C	6 D Heit	1st	5 -1
	14 G Rouse	1st	6 -0
	17 D B McLeod	1st	6 -0
	27 R O'Neil	1st	6 -0
	50 W M Thordsen	1st	6 -0
	59 J G Du Bay	1st	6 -0
	71 E L Hinman	1st	4 -2
	84 J R McLoughlin	1st	6 -0
	127 F H Ashley	1-2	5 -1
	R R Reynolds	1-2	5 -1

POSTAL MORTEMES

Game reports received

October 26 to November 27

To report your results, all you need give is section number, full names of both players and the outcome of the game—but, for Class and Prize Tourneys in 4 man sections, state also if it is first or second game to have been finished with that same opponent.

The following examples show how to give results with minimum effort for you and maximum clarity for proper recording:

54-C 466: Paul Morphy 1 A. B. Meek 0 (1st)
54-P 401: A. Halprin 1 H. N. Pillsbury 1 (2)
54-Nf 13: F. J. Marshall 1 H. E. Atkins 0.

In these, the year (54), the type tourney (Class, Prize, Golden Knights Finals) and the section numbers appear in the initial key. And, for Class and Prize tourneys, the first or second game is indicated in the final parentheses. Please give game reports separate from any other correspondence, as they must be filed so. A postcard is ideal for size, easy to send.

Please note: Winners (and those with the White pieces in case of draws) must report as soon as result is confirmed by opponent. The opponent may report also to ensure his record and rating going through but must then state clearly that he was the loser (or played Black in case of a draw).

Game reports sent in time for receipt by dates given above should be printed below. And players who so reported should check to see that they are so published. To spot them, look under your section number, first by the key (e.g., 54-C indicating Class Tourney begun in 1954) and by number (466) given in text below the key.

Symbol f indicates a win by forfeit without rating credit; a shows a rating credit adjudication; df marks a double-forfeit.

CLASS TOURNAMENTS

Tourneys graded by rating classes

Started in 1951 (Key: 51-C)

Notice: After repeated calls for missing game reports, we are scoring double forfeits on games unreported in tourneys started January, 1952.

Tourneys 1-173: 173 Cordova, Mann df; Cordova, Miller df; Konecky, Mann df; Mann, Epstein df; Epstein, Miller df.

Started in 1952 (Key: 52-C)

Notice: Whole of 1952 Class Tournaments have passed the two year over-due date now. When reports sent through December have been scored, we shall close the books on 52-C tourneys, double-forfeiting games unreported.

Tourneys 1-362: 215 Jackson withdraws. 248 Larsen tops Zaas. 307 Forbes, Wise 2 df. 308 Velte, King df. 312 Rains, Wyller df. 313 Eby, Goble 2 df. 316 Draughton, Wyller 2 df; Draughton, Eby 2 df. 317 Wise, Diedrich df; Gathers, Diedrich df; Williams, Diedrich df. 318 Marshall, Lynch 2 df; Marshall, Cammen 2 df. 319 Baxter, Yanis 2 df.

Started in 1953 (Key: 53-C)

Notice: We shall start double-forfeiting in March issue on games started in January, 1953, which ought to have been reported during this month of January at latest to comply with finishing in two years.

Check now to be sure you have reported and seen published results of any such games or of games due for report next month. If any doubt exists, report all results now as final check and summary.

Tourneys 1-200: 42 Lapsley defeats McKinnon twice. 77 Souders sinks Suter. 105 Manchester downs Dishaw. 108 McQuinn halts Hedrick. 112 Wilbur whips Goldstone. 118 Goldberg clips Clark, Rerick. 121 Baptist bests Mills. 124 Koffman, Muecke tie. 134 Barter, Wise tie. 143 Peddicord tops Younger twice. 160 Meyer, Petonke tie. 162 Robinson withdraws. 169 Fleming downs McDonald. 177 Smith mauls Muecke twice. 180 Pentony

tops Dreiske, Dishaw each twice. 191 Lovegren bests Graham twice. 192 Kneip, Fowler split two. 196 Hurley halts Schwandt. 197 Bilton, Downs split two. 200 Weare beats Bokma twice.

Tourneys 201-303: 203 Yates overcomes Hurley. 206 Perkins clips McClure. 209 Bokma bests Hammerman. 218 Cooley loses to Souders. (2) Bradshaw. 223 Mansfield withdrawn, loses (1a) to Batson. 225 Olson licks Ashley. 229 Eickholt, Wiser tie. 233 Kidwell whips Moore. 237 Zipfel jolts Jacobs. 238 Hallam halts Roehl. 241 Krueger cracks L. Miller. 246 Jacobson, Stoneback tie. 253 Petrisson ties Hallam, Bechdolt; Bechdolt bests Hallam, Petrisson. 260 Tresca trips Kidwell twice. 261 Perrine tops Tangeman. 265 Wood downs Dulicai. 266 Lang licks Lapsley (2). Hale. 274 Hurley halts Lieshout. 277 Dunn downs Mertz. 280 Wilson whips Le Worthy. 282 Norvell nips Davy. 283 Scanlon tops Berggren twice. 284 Gulton bests Schulze. 289 Denham downs Levy. 292 Gregory, Kiely tie. 297 Miller mauls Smith. 300 Mester, Weisbecker tie. 301 Mulligan stops Stafford.

Started in 1954 (Key: 54-C)

Tourneys 1-40: 2 Labreche, Stoltie tie. 6 Heit tops (f) Siller. 10 Henderson halts Hubbard. 12 Ware whips Edwards, Joy. 13 Brown blasts Blahuta. 14 Rouse bests Beck. 15 Mitchell mauls Hamner. 17 McLeod licks Yates. 19 Fowler fells Eymann. 21 Kennison conks McGreener. 22 Ronan whips Wilkerson. 23 Lingenfelter licks Dickinson twice. 25 McClellan tops, then loses (f) to Williams; Davy downs Stephens. 27 O'Neil nips Brand. 30 O'Neil bows to Grossman, bests Zeidler. 31 Reynolds rips Blasius, Doekeas. 33 Bernhard beats Friebourg. 36 Yeaw rips Rabin. Zeidler. 39 Werner halts Harrington; Rouseas rips Gifford. 40 Kelly overcomes Bridges.

Tourneys 41-70: 43 St. Villiers defeats Marston; Dodson, Fisch split two. 44 Kaner conks Erdman, Gawler; Erdman withdraws. 47 Kaner tops Parker. 48 Richardson, Wolf-ram split two. 50 Malone tops (2a) Bridges; Thordsen takes two each from Bridges, Malone. 53 Turner tops Topkin, Sturges. 58 Pine bests Bernstein; Wyller tops (2f) Neal. 59 Du Bay beats Clark. 60 Walicki mauls Myers. 61 Rowe withdraws. 62 Billman beats Gifford. 64 Wassner trips Cintron. 65 Oglesby bests Vicinus. 66 Jennings tops Shumway twice. 67 Swartworth defeats Agnew. 69 Engel rips Raffalovich. 70 Kusmiss halts Harrish.

Tourneys 71-100: 71 Heffner bows to Hinman, bests Healy. 72 Dulicai licks Zukaitis, loses to Stettbacher. 75 Heuchert, Wyller each take two from Liston. 78 Antonelli won 2 from Schroeder, not from Schwerner. 79 Willson withdrawn. 83 White, Bindman whip Wanger. 84 McLoughlin tops Schatanoff, Thompson each twice. 86 Davis, Sponburgh split two. 87 Hoffman bests Beaudry. 90 Leather licks Rabin, Smith (2). Perkins. 91 Garrett defeats Duncombe; Bogle nips Nelson. 93 Lewis, Toor top Sherwin; Lewis, Toor tie. 97 Wolfe withdraws. 100 Burles withdrawn.

Tourneys 101-140: 102 Filter twice tops Meakin. 103 Miller mauls Feldenkreis. 105 Calder conks Sarno twice. 107 Hankins withdraws. 111 Fleming flips Hanshaw. 113 Levin licks Glass. 116 Baildon defeats Wharton. 118 Cintron trips Andrews. 119 McConkie downs Duncombe. 120 Tripician withdraws. 123 Dulicai defeats Johnson. (2) Buchin; Johnson. (2) Cuthbert bests Buchin. 124 Austin tops Collinson. 125 Ellis withdraws, loses (a) to Browder. 126 Merrill, Bancroft each top Potter twice. 127 Ashley, Reynolds split two. 129 Lewis licks Childs. 130 Goetz bows to McCarthy, bests Landis; Carl withdraws. 132 Yates tops (2f) Hawes. 134 Mulligan mauls Kramer. 135 Swartworth tops Malone, Sokol. 140 McBain tops Carl (1a), Kaplan (2f).

Tourneys 141-180: 141 Fichtner fells Lucas. 143 Thue thumps Churchman. 144 Tymec tops Attig. 145 Phelps withdraws. 146 Finch fells Campbell. 147 Richardson tops (2f) Coulter. 148 Rubin rips Arneson twice. 149 Knudson nips Widen; Austin tops Lewis.

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153 Minzes, Shields tie. 156 Conway tops Toor. 159 Doray, Augsburgers tie twice; Suchobek beats Doray twice; Doray downs Rowe twice. 161 Quane whips Wheelwright. 162 Crutcher withdraws, loses (1a) to Quane. 163 Pollak pounds Schuld. 164 Phelps withdraws. 166 McLean downs Downey. 167 De Freytas tops (2f) Sussman. 171 Roehl rips Einhorn twice; Phelps withdraws. 175 Heffner loses to O'Neil, ties Reich, tops Holmes. 176 Hunt splits with Oglesby, ties, then tops Siller.

Tourneys 181-277: 182 Bass tops Dachslager (1f & 1a). 184 Rich rips Szabo. 185 Phelps withdraws. 193 Roberson, Friedland rout Hull. 197 Allers withdraws. 200 Dudley loses to Large, (2) Epstein, withdraws. 219 Perry withdraws.

PRIZE TOURNAMENTS

Class Tourneys for Premiums

Started in 1951 (Key: 51-P)

Notice: After repeated calls for missing game reports, we are scoring double forfeits on games unreported in tourneys started in October and November, 1951. We shall close out December starters similarly next month.

Tourneys 1-207: 121 Craig, Draughton df. 129 Minard, Williams 2 df.

Started in 1952 (Key: 52-P)

Notice: Whole of 1952 Prize Tournaments have passed the two year over-due date now. When reports sent through December have been scored, we shall close the books on 52-P tourneys, double-forfeiting games unreported.

Tourneys 1-207: 167 Ferrandiz, Krucke df. 172 Bishop, Szpon tie. 174 Brooke, MacQueen df. 175 Williams whips Johnson. 179 Lyon, Naas df; Lyon, Prindle df. 180 Hurley, Schwandt df. 181 Bell, Zait 2 df; Bell, Enochson 2 df; Enochson, Zait df. 182 Myers tops (f) Thomas; Thomas, Zindle 2 df. 193 Epperlein defeats Orlando.

Started in 1953 (Key: 53-P)

Notice: We shall start double-forfeiting in March issue on games started in January, 1953, which ought to have been reported during this month of January at latest to comply with finishing in two years.

Check now to be sure you have reported and seen published results of any such games or of games due for report next month. If any doubt exists, report all results now as final check and summary.

Tourneys 1-170: 32 Zalys tops Young. 56 Ekstrom tops Molloy twice, tops, then ties Cowan, tops Sbarsky twice; Cowan, Molloy tie. 84 Hamilton bests Bechdolt, bows to Payne. 103 Burdick, Capp tie. 121 Preston halts Hoff. 125 Seewald whips Hopkins. 131 Young sinks Sirota. 133 Lynch bests Batcheller twice. 135 Small smites Rhoads. 138 Layton tops Gaylor twice. 141 Smith smites Tomori. 143 Wisegarver stops Stephens twice. 150 Anhauser downs Dickinson twice, tops, then ties Flo. 151 Gottfried, Matthews maul Mowry. 153 Pearce halts Harris, Kline. 154 Yearout bows to Ashley, bests Rocque. 155 Graeff tops Pohl. 161 Mayer halts Hauptmann. 162 Proper mauls Michelson. 163 Cotter conks Atkinson. 167 Mali jolts Jolly. 170 Dishaw downs Lyon.

Tourneys 171-178: 172 Johnson masters Meehan. 174 Laine licks Keesling, loses to Manny.

Started in 1954 (Key: 54-P)

Tourneys 1-25: 1 Shore tops Silver. 2 Kahn conks Ostergaard. 4 Diebling downs Shepard; Falardeau loses (f) to Churchill, tops Pratt. 6 Baker bests Burns, Rabinowitz. 7 McLeod ties Kaser, tops Laine; Grady conks Kaser. 8 Rosburg beats Kimball, Semb, (a) Lyon. 9 Munitz bows to Mears, bests Goldgell; Kindig mauls Mears. 10 Werner withdrawn. 11 Chapman loses to Hayes licks (f) Werner. 15 Corson tops Oseroff; Glass, Rogers tie. 17 Robinson tops Tomcufek, Allen. 18 Lyman halts Hesselhoff. 21 Druet, Kalash best Gosnell. 22 Dishaw, Hammett tie. 24 Dudley, McCarthy tie. 25 Dudley licks Lanam.

Tourneys 26-40: 26 Paris defeats Hunt, Diamond. 27 McWilliams bests Graeff, bows to Firestone; Brewer tells Firestone. 28 Plock plucks McCoubrey. 29 Taubenhaus tops Gallagher; Hooper halts Rager; Bardwick conks Kelt. 30 Bicknell tops (f) Frank. 31 Graf mauls Margolis; Prager withdrawn. 32 Sharwood halts Huffman. 33 Potter stops Stephens; Winrod whips Scrievener. 34 Churchill mauls Miehling; Fleming, Klein tie. 36 Crochet tops Garrett; Wilson withdrawn. 37 Thompson licks Landon; Kearney mauls Mencarini. 38 Young rips Ringler. 39 Berman beats Kazan, bows to Bennett; Rosenblum withdraws.

Tourneys 41-60: 41 Smith, Greensite stop Stephens; Daly, Greensite smite Smith; Daly downs Mattern; Greensite defeats Daly. 43 Stanley stops Koch. Welker; Koch, Bicknell bust Welker. 44 Liddell ties Kasperek, loses to Heath; Kasperek licks McLean. 45 Schmitt tops Sobin and Stalknecht (f), ties Laurentus. 46 Day defeats Downs. 47 Wall clips Clark. 48 Green bests Bohac; Gibson loses to Erne, Zabin, Bohac, Green, Yaffe. 49 Krozel tops Lantz, Churchill; Harris downs Spencer, France, Ballard. 51 Becker, Farber fell Ellis; Farber chips Chick; Ellis chucks Upchurch. 52 Tymec jolts Jacobson; Wurl mauls Matzke. 54 Stark stops Wickersham. 55 Ritchie rips Kinney. 56 Britain tops (a) Gott. 58 Josephs tops (f) Parker; Malal withdrawn. 60 Netherton nips Re Veal.

Tourneys 61-84: 61 Crowl crowns Kelly, Silver; Keefe conks Kelly. 64 Mears mauls Curtis; Werner withdrawn.

GOLDEN KNIGHTS

Progressive qualification championships

4th Annual Championship—1949

FINALS (Key: 49-Nf)

Sections 1-18: Final, closing reports (for adjudication, if necessary) past due. Some may arrive during this month to be scored and published in March issue. 15 Weiss withdraws. 17 Kashin tops Blackburn. 18 Morrison withdrawn.

3d Annual Championship—1947-8

6-9th PLACE PLAY-OFF (Key: 47-Np)

Sections 1-2: 2 Wehde withdraws.

5th Annual Championship—1950

SEMI-FINALS (Key: 50-Ns)

Sections 1-53: No late reports received. Last Finals section will be assigned as per notice in "Tournament Notes."

FINALS (Key: 50-Nf)

Sections 1-16: 15 Pohle, Zander tie; Porter whips Weaver. 16 Kashin defeats McCurdy.

6th Annual Championship—1951

SEMI-FINALS (Key: 51-Ns)

Sections 1-33: Closing reports are overdue on most sections; but sections 31, 32 and 33 are still in play; and 33 is to finish in August.

27 Payne wins from Crenshaw. 32 Thies tops Wallace.

FINALS (Key: 51-Nf)

Sections 1-11: 7 Burdick bests Parham. 8 Oakes bows to Ilyin, bests Smith. 10 Eash beats Bosik. 11 Zoudlik withdraws.

7th Annual Championship—1952-3

PRELIMINARY ROUND (Key: 52-N)

Notice: Games running more than 18 months in this round are over-due; those over 2 years are definitely so, may be double-forfeited if not reported by then.

So, check date on which your tourney began, aim to complete all games on time. Report tardy opponents! Also report any games if in doubt that they were published as finished. Sections 41 to 62 are over-due now; 63 to 70 will be by next month.

Sections 1-153: 22 Bachhuber bests Naas, Oliver. 24 Nunnally nips Roberts. 28 Trull

trips Layton. 30 Stauffer, Athey tie. 31 Boehm, Greenbank tie. 91 Lapham licks Gates. 114 Banker, Smith tie. 119 Jackson withdraws. 128 Hoge clips Clark. 131 Roth overcomes Maurer. 137 Alden, Rider tie. 141 Schroeder bests Barry.

SEMI-FINALS (Key: 52-Ns)
Sections 1-24: 6 Massey declines forfeit with Melton. 7 Meiden loses to Fuchs, ties Dimond. 9 Rankel halts Hunnex. 10 Schmitt ops Zaas. 12 L. Johnson downs Dudley, E. F. Johnson. 13 Archipoff nips Norham. 15 Harrison halts Wallgren; Weaver whips Egbert. 16 Starick stops Harris. 17 Strahan, Stevens blast Blizard; McLellan licks Strahan. 18 Burdick beats Weil. 19 Wood withdrawn, loses (a) to Gillow, Curtis; Wright, Curtis stop Gillow. 20 Skema, Yerhoff maul Miskin. 21 Alexander clips Clareus. 23 Heckman, Schroeder tie.

Sections 25-44: 25 Strauss halts Harris; Runkel rips Pullum. 26 Miller whips Schmitt. Wilbur; Rofe ties Wilbur, tops Wendt; Schmitt bests Oakes. 27 Howard smites

Smith. 28 Gilson ties Stark, McLoughlin. 30 Graetz, Reithel tie. 31 Lieberman loses to Paul, licks Bonnell. 32 Frilling tops (f) Schiro. 33 Christman bests Germain, Frazier. 35 Taig nips Nye; Bueters bests Johnson. 37 Barry beats Smith; Zoudlik withdraws. 40 Stonkus stops Moose; Roth, Mehling defeat Gant. 41 Weininger whips Addeiston; Patterson rips Richter. 42 Winterberg, Winitzki tie. 44 Berzzarin tops (f) Anderson.

Sections 45-57: 45 Graft mauls Moehrmann. 46 Gerstein, McLellan tie; De Cncker withdraws. 47 Fish fells Moser; Berzzarin bests Gibson. 48 Linder licks Nye, Simirenko. 49 Jolly halts Hall; Peddicord bows to Dorsey, bests Capillon. 51 Trull trips Proper. 52 Parrish halts Henderson.

FINALS (Key: 52-Nf)
Sections 1-5: 1 Muir mauls Smoron.

8th Annual Championship—1954

PRELIMINARY ROUND (Key: 54-N)

Sections 1-24: 4 Richter rips Eades, 6 Loven loses to Potter, licks Schwartz. 7 Folsom ties Spann, Wildt; Weiss whips Lapham. 8 Hayes halts Voigt; Katz conks Williams. 10 Kooistra withdraws. 11 Rohac bests Alberts, Richter, ties Hanson; Alberts beats Merkel. 12 Hyde halts Hughes; Rainwater ties Graham, tops Allen. 13 Talmage tops Parker. 15 Folsom, Siesbittel tie. 16 Nearing, Fowler nip Martin; Clark clips Lateiner. 17 Ashley, Knight tie. 18 Satterlee nicks Nyman, Ashley. 19 Daly downs Capillon, Doherty; Strasser defeats Doherty. 20 Shattuck bows to Bricher, bests Lavik; Jackson withdraws; Lavik licks Tresidder. 21 Gropp conks Carlyle; Houston, Mayes tie. 23 Morgan mauls Lambert, Huffman; Trotsuk stops Steele. 24 Silver cracks Krueger, Hallbach; Fenner, Lawler tie.

Sections 25-39: 25 Boehm bests Beaudry, Stephens, bows to Shuler. 26 Merritt defeats Davidson, Thomas; Thomas tops Willis. 27 Brice-Nash nips Carpenter, Seybold; Bowman bests Stephens. 29 Bourdon, Curdo tie; Capillon downs Daly. 30 Wilbur whips Nye, Jones; Suyker fells Faber, Jones. 31 Young conks Kerr; Williams whips Orlando. 32 Carlyle conks Collison, ties Mailhot. 33 Gilbert downs Hart, Doherty, Jacobsen; Erne defeats Doherty. 34 Rowe, Hansen whip Wilson. 35 Sharpell bests Bronson. 36 Maurer rips Rozear; Ross routs Graf. 37 Carlyle conks Krieger; Smith licks Levi. 38 Leininger sweeps Garrett, Ashley, Wood; Wood whips Garrett. 39 Trull trips Antone; Bronson, Young defeat Dundatscheck.

Sections 40-59: 40 Miller masters Stephens. 41 Rubin rips Silver, Goldfarb; Feuerstein stops Goldfarb. 42 Conway tops (f) Willson. 44 Symington sinks Yeagle. 45 Moore bests Stephens, bows to Steinmeyer. 46 Klugman tops Brender. (f) Booher; Brender mauls Meyer. 47 Donnelly downs Stephens. 48 Brinkerhoff tops (f) Willson; Nunnally withdraws. 49 Landy, Congleton, Weil best Hennis; Weil whips Stevenson; Congleton tops (a) Roberts. 50 Batchelder, Benson best Bier. 51 Friedman tops Altsky; Friedman, Altsky conk Kuglin. 52 Pavitt tops (f) Rockett, Thomas. 54 Middlebrook mauls Mitchell, Waterman; Page bests Pretty, bows to Mitchell. 55 Pajor tops Bratlin, Zawicki; Levine licks Stulken. 57 Graves halts Hallett; Schmitt, Prosser top Thomas. 58 Strelzoff, Hedgcock conk Kell.

Sections 60-79: 61 Schmitt, Arndt clip McKillop; Eikrem whips Weare; Burles withdrawn. 62 Rhomberg tops Aston; Krozel halts Heckman. 64 Loos licks Ornstein, Bennett; Wassner tops (f) Strickland. 65 Kleinschmidt bests (f) Wilder, bows to Spry; Sweet, Hedgcock swat Spry. 66 Howell halts Mravlye. 68 Cordts conks Coggeshall. 69 Preston, Mitchell, McFarland top Winter. 71 Suchobek bests Britain, Doorenbos, Rabinowitz; Farber fells Mayreis. 72 Strahan conks Kahn. 73 Parker withdrawn. 74 Mook withdraws. 75 Scoville bests Corbett. 78 Donath downs Smith.

Sections 80-133: 82 Everett, Sperling tie. 84 Harvey, Smith down Danielson; Kanarowski withdrawn. 87 Greenbank bests Ellis; Mease mauls Klein, Ellis. 89 Warren, Josephsen jolt Matzke. 92 Major tops Terflin-

ger; Mahler withdraws. 93 Williams, Hankin halt Birsten; Hankin mauls Magnani. 101 Middlebrook stops Stulken. 103 Goldberg bests Sullivan. 106 Smith fells Fielding.

NEW POSTALITES

The following new postal players started during November with these initial ratings:

Class A at 1300: J. De Vine, C. T. Goosmann, L. Grotke, T. C. Harris, M. V. Holley, G. Hornby and J. Rinaldo;

Class B at 1200: T. J. Bennett, F. H. Brown, M. P. Guhse, E. Holodny, N. Kroll, J. Morse, T. Pezzuti and C. A. Renton;

Class C at 900: M. Adler, L. Baxter, D. Biggs, B. Bonnell, J. G. Brock, P. Buisson, V. Deal, J. T. Dowell, R. Enstrom, R. A. Ferrara, C. R. Frankart, C. Hachemeister, Mrs. A. J. Harper, J. Herman, A. Jackson, S. Jelusich, T. Kumro, R. D. Paul, E. Sutoris, C. E. Thomas, M. L. Walbesser, W. J. Walbesser, D. H. Walker, H. Ward, S. H. White and D. Willett;

Class D at 600: L. Blank, E. F. Breen, M. M. Cochran, A. Collina, L. N. Davy, G. H. Denham, Dr. R. B. Dickason, Marian D. Durst, R. M. Fagan, J. E. Furlan, D. C. Garretson, G. W. Jackson, L. W. Johnson, T. Karamizarak, J. B. Lawton, W. Lawton, R. L. Liboff, Mathilde Moran, W. Nadybol, G. Natale, Q. R. Sampson, J. Simla and A. Zukerman.

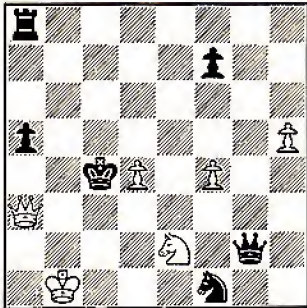
RETURN POSTS

Old-timers who resumed play in November started at these ratings: H. Drozt 1156; H. D. Evans 1202; J. B. Lawrance 652; and L. B. Miner 712.

Answers to CHESS QUIZ on Page 2

- 1 White wins material with 1 R-N3.
- 2 White wins a Pawn with 1 NxBP, KxN 2 Q-R5†, a "stock" combination.
- 3 Black wins a Rook with 1... QxR; for 2 QxR, Q-R1† leads to mate.
- 4 White mates after 1 Q-B7†.
- 5 Black wins material by 1... P-N4 2 PxP (or 2 Q-R5, B-N3), PxP, etc.
- 6 Black wins a piece, at least, with 1... R-Q7 (on 2 QxR, NxP wins).
- 7 Black wins the Queen after 1... RxB† 2 KxR, B-Q6†.
- 8 White wins by 1 N-K6\$, PxQ (else Black loses a Rook) 2 B-N7 mate.
- 9 Black wins at least a piece after 1... P-Q5 (2 QxP? Q-R8†, etc.).
- 10 White mates with 1 Q-R8†, KxQ 2 P-N7†, K-N1 3 B-R7† and 4 P-N8(Q).

Solution to Chernev's Problem on Page 10



1 Q-R2† K-N5

Other King moves allow check by the Knight with a discovered attack on Black's Queen.

2 Q-N2† K-B5

If 2... K-R5, 3 N-B3 is mate.

3 Q-B2† K-N5

4 K-N2! Q-Q4

Black must guard against 5 Q-N3 mate as well as 5 Q-B5†, followed by mate.

5 Q-R4†!! KxQ

6 N-B3† K-N5

7 NxQ† ...

And now Black's King must go to a white square and into another Knight fork! White wins easily thereafter.

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annotated by JOHN W. COLLINS

Threat Wins

The threat of a Smothered Mate produces a Short Short in a Finals Section of the 1952 Golden Knights.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

W. Muir M. Smoron
White Black

1 P-K4 P-QB4
2 N-KB3 N-KB3

This is the Nimzo-Rubinstein Variation of the Sicilian Defense. As in the Alekhine Defense, the trouble is that the King Knight is driven from a good pillar to a bad post.

3 P-K5

This move is stronger and more distinctive than 3 N-B3.

3 N-Q4

Black loses a piece on 3 . . . N-K5?? 4 P-Q3.

4 P-B4

Again, the driving Pawn move is best.

4 N-B2

5 P-Q4 PxP

6 NxP

White has achieved the preferable position by precise play. On 6 QxP, N-B3, White loses time.

6 P-Q4

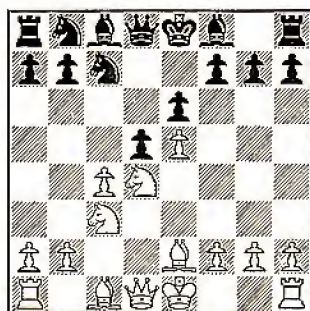
On 6 . . . N-B3 7 N-KB3, White keeps the edge.

7 N-QB3 P-K3

If 7 . . . N-B3, 8 P-K6!

8 B-K2

Or 8 B-K3.



8 PxP

Black fears the isolated Queen Pawn and inferior ending which results from 8 . . . N-B3 9 PxP, NxN (9 . . . NxKP 10 PxP and 9 . . . NxQP 10 N/4xN also favor White) 10 QxN, NxP 11 NxN, QxN 12 QxQ, PxQ 13 B-B3.

9 Q-R4† B-Q2
10 QxBP N-B3
11 N-B3 R-B1

Black's last move turns out very badly. And White wins the Exchange on 11 . . . B-K2 12 Q-KN4, O-O 13 B-KR6. Best and fairly good is the awkward looking 11 . . . Q-K2! followed by 12 . . . Q-N5(?) or 12 . . . Q-B4.

12 O-O N-K2

Black is much too complacent! The best is still 12 . . . Q-K2!

13 B-N5 N/B2-Q4

Now Black loses at once. Relatively best is 13 . . . B-B3 14 KR-Q1, N/B2-Q4, although the Black pieces are badly snarled.

14 N-K4! Resigns

The threat of 15 N-Q6 mate wins material: 14 . . . Q-N3 15 N-Q6†, QxN 16 PxQ, RxQ 17 PxN—and 14 . . . N-B4 15 BxQ, RxQ 16 BxR, KxB 17 KR-Q1, B-B3 18 N-B3. A case where the threat is the execution!

Attack Against the King

White registers two piece sacrifices, a break through and a decisive drive-out in a sustained nineteen move attack against the King.

BUDAPEST DEFENSE

R. A. Roberts B. Brice-Nash
White Black

1 P-Q4 N-KB3
2 P-QB4 P-K4
3 PxP N-N5

Arthur B. Bisguier, a confirmed Budapest Gambiteer, is partial to 3 . . . N-K5, the lesser known Fajarowicz Variation.

4 P-K4

There is more iron in 4 B-B4.

4 NxKP
5 P-B4 KN-B3

A shade or two better is 5 . . . N-N3, once thought to be unplayable.

6 B-K3

This move is more precise than 6 N-KB3, as it prevents 6 . . . B-B4.

6 B-N5†

Also favorable to White is 6 . . . N-R3 7 Q-Q2, B-B4 8 N-KB3, O-O 9 N-B3, P-Q3 10 P-QR3, BxB 11 QxB, P-B4 12 P-QN4.

7 N-QB3 O-O 9 B-Q3 P-Q3
8 Q-B2 R-K1 10 N-B3 P-B4

Better is 10 . . . N-Q2, avoiding weaknesses in the King's position.

11 O-O

Threatening 12 N-Q5.

11 BxN
12 PxB N-Q2
13 B-Q4!

A good positional move. Black is practically forced to take on Q5, undoubling the White Queen Bishop Pawns, as the

White Queen Bishop is too dominating and 14 PxP is threatened.

13 NxB 15 BxP N-B3
14 PxN PxP 16 B-Q3 B-Q2

No better is 16 . . . B-K3 17 P-Q5, B-B2.

17 N-N5!

The opening gun in the big attack.

17 P-KR3

On 17 . . . P-KN3, White prospers with 18 P-B5! or 18 BxP!

18 B-R7† K-B1

If 18 . . . K-R1? 19 N-B7 mate; and, if 18 . . . NxN, 19 QxN† and mate in two.

19 B-N6! R-K2

If 19 . . . PxN 20 PxP, White regains his piece.

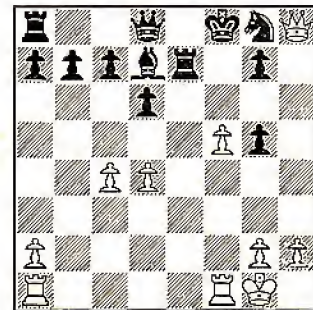
20 B-R5! NxN

Safer is 20 . . . K-N1.

21 Q-R7 N-B3

This move puts Black on the defensive completely—with little room to maneuver. But, if 21 . . . PxN 22 Q-R8†, K-B2 23 QxN†, K-N1 24 PxP, White has a winning attack.

22 Q-R8† N-N1
23 P-KB5!! PxN



24 P-B6

White threatens 25 PxP†, K-K1 26 QxN mate.

24 PxP

Or 24 . . . R-B2 25 PxP†, K-K2 26 QR-K1†, B-K3 27 RxP†! KxR 28 Q-R3†! K-K2 29 Q-K3†! K-Q2 30 RxR†, N-K2 31 P-N8(Q)! QxQ 32 QxN†, K-B3 33 QxBP mate.

25 RxP† R-B2 27 R-K1† B-K3
26 R-N6 K-K2 28 R/6xB† K-Q2

If 28 . . . K-B1, 29 R-N6 wins.

29 Q-R3!

Threatening 30 RxP†!

29 P-N5 31 P-Q5† K-B4
30 QxP K-B3 32 R-Q1

White threatens 33 Q-Q4† and mate in a few moves. Black's pieces are helpless onlookers.

32 K-N3
33 P-B5†! K-R4

Or 32 . . . KxP 33 Q-Q4† and mate in four.

34 R-K3 PxP
35 R-R3† Resigns

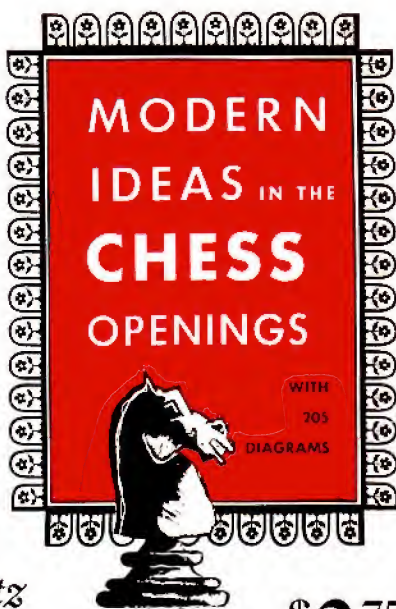
The alternative is 35 . . . K-N4 (35 . . . K-N3 36 R-N1 mate) 36 Q-R4† K-N3 37 Q-R5 mate.

A fine tactical display by Roberts.

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

Take the Initiative ♔ ♔ ♔ Streamline Your Play ♔ ♔ ♔

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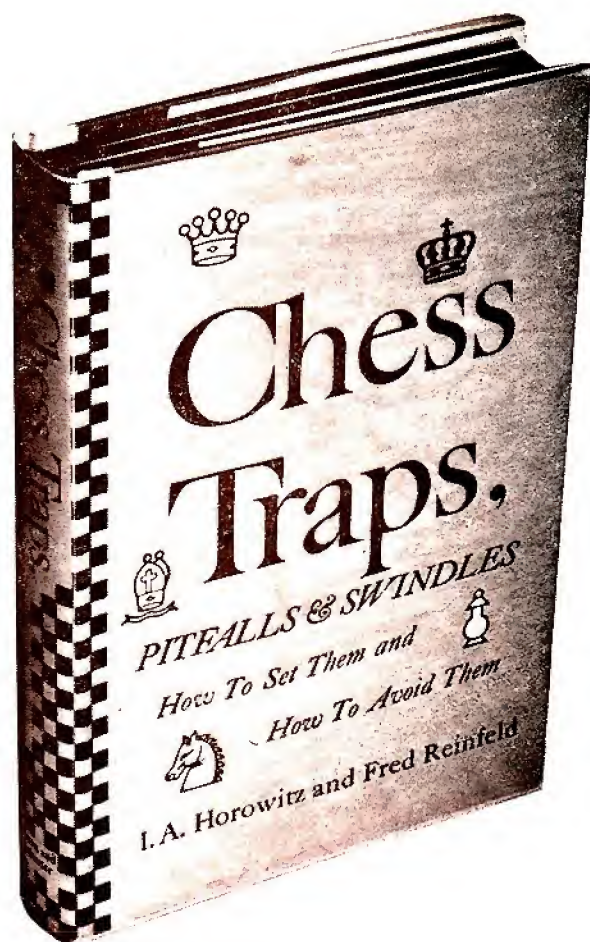
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Author: Dale, 1st Prize

RUY LOPEZ

- | | | | |
|---------|-------|---------|------|
| 1 P-K4 | P-K4 | 9 N-B3 | O-O |
| 2 N-KB3 | N-QB3 | 10 R-K1 | R-K1 |
| 3 B-N5 | N-B3 | 11 R-Q1 | N-B4 |
| 4 O-O | NxP | 12 N-Q4 | B-R3 |
| 5 P-Q4 | B-K2 | 13 Q-N4 | Q-B1 |
| 6 Q-K2 | N-Q3 | 14 B-R6 | B-B1 |
| 7 BxN | NPxB | 15 N-B5 | N-K3 |
| 8 PxP | N-N2 | 16 N-K4 | K-R1 |



- 17 N-B6! PxN
18 PxP

With the first threat more than one move deep. The intention is 19 B-N7†, BxB 20 PxB†, followed by mate.

- 18 . . . BxB 20 Q-N8†! RxQ
19 NxB R-B1 21 NxP mate

Author: Edward Cavrel

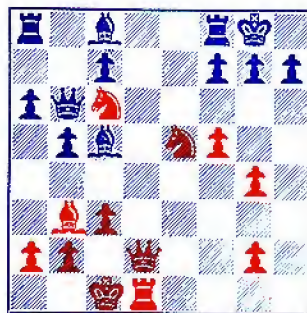
SCOTCH GAME

- | | | | |
|----------|-------|-----------|-------|
| 1 P-K4 | P-K4 | 11 P-B5 | Q-N3 |
| 2 N-KB3 | N-QB3 | 12 N-R3 | O-O |
| 3 P-Q4 | PxP | 13 N-B4 | Q-R2 |
| 4 NxP | B-B4 | 14 O-O-O | P-Q4 |
| 5 B-K3 | Q-B3 | 15 PxP | NxQP |
| 6 P-B3 | KN-K2 | 16 P-KR3 | N/4xB |
| 7 Q-Q2 | P-QR3 | 17 PxN | NxR |
| 8 B-QB4 | N-K4 | 18 RxN | P-QN4 |
| 9 B-N3 | Q-N3 | 19 N-B6 | Q-N2 |
| 10 P-KB4 | N-N5 | 20 N/4-K5 | Q-N3 |

White forces mate in seven:



Irving Chernev



- 21 BxP† RxB
Or 21 . . . K-R1 22 N-N6†, PxN 23 R-R1 mate.
22 Q-Q8† B-B1 25 N-B7† RxN
23 QxB† RxQ 26 R-Q8† R-B1
24 N-K7† K-R1 27 RxR mate

Author: Miss Millar

QUEEN'S GAMBIT

- | | | | |
|----------|-------|----------|---------|
| 1 P-Q4 | P-Q4 | 11 B-N2 | Q-B2 |
| 2 P-QB4 | PxP | 12 Q-K2 | P-QR3 |
| 3 N-KB3 | N-KB3 | 13 QR-Q1 | KR-K1 |
| 4 P-K3 | P-B4 | 14 N-K5 | B-Q3 |
| 5 BxP | P-K3 | 15 P-B4 | QR-Q1 |
| 6 N-B3 | N-B3 | 16 B-R2 | P-QN4 |
| 7 P-QR3 | B-K2 | 17 N-K4 | KNxN |
| 8 O-O | PxP | 18 QxN | NxN |
| 9 PxP | O-O | 19 BPxN | B-K2 |
| 10 P-QN4 | B-Q2 | 20 RxP! | |



- | | | | |
|------------|------|--------------|------|
| 20 . . . | B-N4 | 23 RxP | KxR |
| 21 R/1-KB1 | Q-B1 | 24 QxP† | K-R1 |
| 22 B-N1 | P-N3 | 25 Q-R7 mate | |

Judging by these composed brilliancies, it seems that the human mind is stimulated to perform more remarkable feats on the field of battle than in an ivory tower.

Here, for comparison, is a game taken from real life, wherein a little known player conducts the attack magnificently.

Leningrad, 1950

SICILIAN DEFENSE

Shapiro

White

- | | | | |
|---------|-------|---------|-------|
| 1 P-K4 | P-QB4 | 5 N-QB3 | P-KN3 |
| 2 N-KB3 | P-Q3 | 6 P-B4 | B-N2 |
| 3 P-Q4 | PxP | 7 P-K5 | PxP |
| 4 NxP | N-KB3 | 8 PxP | N-Q4 |

8 . . . N-R4 seems to favor Black.

- 9 B-N5† K-B1

But, from here on, White forces a win.

- 10 O-O BxP

If 10 . . . NxN, 11 N-K6† wins at once.

- 11 NxN QxN

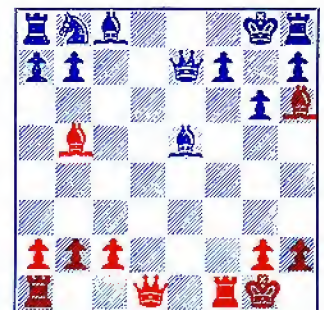
- 12 N-B5! Q-B4†

Or 12 . . . QxQ 13 B-R6†, K-N1 14 NxP mate. Or 12 . . . QxB 13 Q-Q8†, followed by 14 B-R6†, forces mate.

- 13 B-K3 Q-B2

- 14 B-R6† K-N1

- 15 NxP† QxN



- | | | | |
|----------|------|----------|------|
| 16 RxP! | KxR | 18 R-B1† | B-B3 |
| 17 Q-Q5† | Q-K3 | 19 RxB†! | KxR |
| | | 20 Q-Q4† | K-K2 |

On 20 . . . Q-K4, 21 B-N7† wins the Queen; or, on 20 . . . K-B1, 21 Q-KB† wins the King.

- 21 B-N5† K-B2

- 22 B-QB4 R-K1

Or 22 . . . QxB 23 Q-B6†, K-N1 24 B-R6 with mate to follow.

- 23 Q-B6† K-N1

- 24 B-KR6 Resigns

Wonderful—and much more exciting than fiction!

THOUGHT FOR THE MONTH

I am hopelessly in love with the game.
—Assiac



CHESS REVIEW

THE PICTURE CHESS MAGAZINE

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EDITED & PUBLISHED BY
I. A. Horowitz

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Readers' Forum

Readers are invited to use these columns for their comments on matters of interest to chessplayers.

AND AWAY WE GO

I have just returned from a business trip and find a couple of letters urging me to renew my subscription. I have been receiving your magazine for the past ten years and enjoying it so much that, if I had no money I would rather not buy food for a day or even two than part with CHESS REVIEW.

We feel as though on a holiday the day we receive the magazine, and Mrs. Kahn and I find great delight in studying its pages. So as to the future never doubt us because only death can part us from engaging in our constant study in the divine game of chess.

Enclosed find check and thank you.

DR. AUGUSTUS KAHN
New York, N. Y.

Keep up the good work. Your magazine is a treat to read.

MURRAY PROJECTOR
El Paso, Texas

Having received my first copy of your magazine, CHESS REVIEW, I cannot express my delight in discovering within it so many articles of lasting interest.

Although a novice to the game of Chess, I look forward with anticipation to many interesting and enjoyable games because of the information and guidance to be found in your unique magazine.

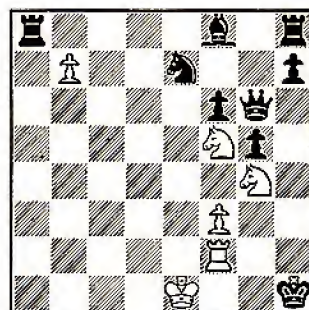
SCOTT F. MACDONALD
Alma, Nova Scotia

SIRS!!!

SIRS!!! I consider myself entirely cognizant of the works of Samuel Johnson. Nowhere, I repeat, nowhere does he mention chess-playing dogs.

E. M. SHULTES 3D
Pittsfield, Mass.

• See CHESS TWISTS, page 38.—Ed.



White to move and mate in two

We were once fascinated by a cute prototype of the above "problem." Its solution: 1 PxR(R)! Any 2 O-O-O mate! was designed to challenge the *Laws of Chess* as then set forth. Hearing that the *Laws* had been revised, we let the position escape us.

Scanning the new *Laws*, however, we find the idea (in position shown above) still challenges the rule-makers. The *new Rook* has not previously been moved! Nor are any men between the King and that Rook. Nor does White's King run into attacks by any enemy men. So, assuming White's King has not been moved, castling is possible! Perhaps even with Rook on QN8 or QB8?

Can that solution actually be legal? How would you like to spring the idea on a redoubtable but unsuspecting opponent in a similar position in an important tournament game?

J.S.B.

ON THE COVER

The titles on our cover do not read strictly from left to right. At left is Lessing J. Rosenwald, the donor of the trophy (right). And front and center (front of the tournament, center of the photo) is Samuel Reshevsky.

The inscription on the trophy, by the way, *Lavore Praetium Honoris*, has been incorrectly translated by a contemporary publication which seems to pride itself ordinarily on its adeptness with Latin. Quite to the point is "To him who cleans up, the prize of honor."

Secretarial services exchanged for chess instruction in Manhattan: Doris Hazen, 17 West 32 Street, New York 1, New York.

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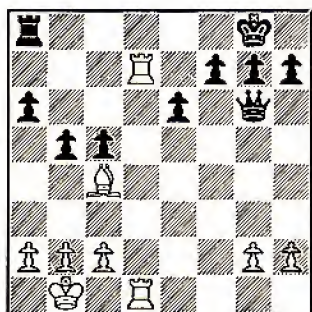
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Announce the Mate!

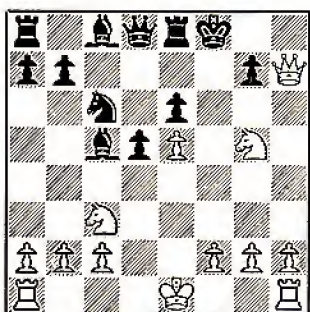
MOVE AND MATE

PLEASANT it is to win a Queen, indeed, even a Pawn; but there is nothing to equal the pleasure in chess of effecting an actual mate. For mate is so final, and hence the opponent cannot conceivably come up with a nasty after-thought. The mates here are roughly graduated from easy to hard. So train your batting eye on the first, and rate yourself excellent for 10 correct solutions; good, for 8; fair, for 6.



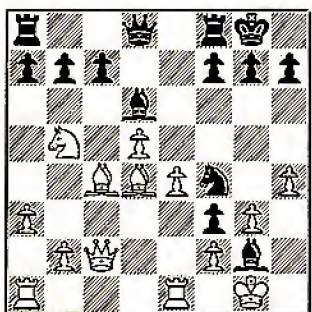
3 White mates in two

The number of moves to a mate is not always any criterion, and this problem is absurdly simple. But warm up on it! We mention Anderssen again as he beat Wyvill with this; but again, of course, the beauty of his play lay in setting up this position. How do you mate?



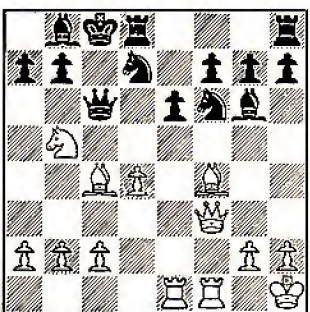
4 White mates in two

Then again, two moves can contain each its own idea and so be twice as hard as a mate in one. In a quick mate, the ideas must be related quite intimately, however, and so this problem is no real stumper either. You can relax on this and still whip off mate. How?



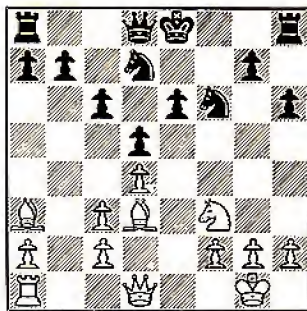
7 Black mates in two

Here is a fine position with which to head a chapter on really cute two-movers from actual play. As Stahlberg perceived in 1946, one idea here leads beautifully to another, or to two others to be exact—both mate. You may even stumble once on this one. But get that mate.



8 White mates in three

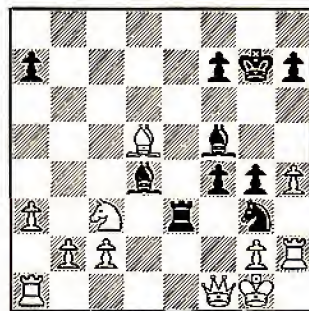
Three-movers can be hard, of course; but sum up what you've learned already on this page—the comment on position 3, for example—and you'll find this one to be fairly easy. In fact, there is a pointed reason, from the earlier comments, why you should here find the mate.



1 White mates in one

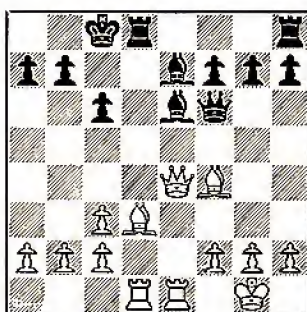
Optical illusions, quirks and finesses figure largely in sudden mates. And many a master has missed his easy win either by permitting a quickie on himself or by overlooking one for himself. Here is your eye-opener. What is it?

Solutions on page 63



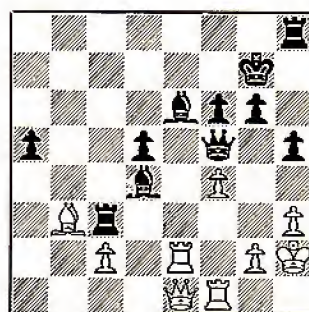
2 Black mates in one

We must sadly underrate Anderssen today. For he was the perpetrator of many a fine combination of one of which this position is merely the final conclusion. The solution, for all its brevity, merits study! You'll agree once you've spotted the mate. What is it?



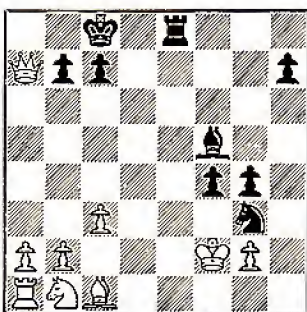
5 White mates in two

The literature of chess increases and adds to our store of known ideas. Here is a case in illustration. Say "Lasker versus England," and many a player will tell you the mate here without even seeing the position. But you may grope a bit if not that conversant with it.



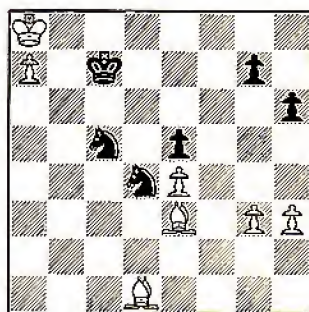
6 Black mates in two

As a neat finish to a combination, John Rather sprang this mate in 1946 when an editor on the staff of *CHess REVIEW*. Even reduced to its two-move finale, it may serve to give you pause. Observe the lines of force of Black's pieces, however, and announce the mate!



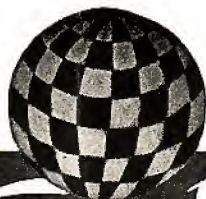
9 Black mates in three

"Observe the lines of force" is a mighty useful truism when looking for quick mates. When they form a pattern parallel to a classic like the Lasker-England, for example, your clue to the solution is fairly trumpeted. There is a tricky twist to this one. What is it?



10 Black mates in three

Simple ideas are the best, and here is a very curiously simple idea. Major J. B. Holt scored with one quite like this at Miami, 1946. We have altered the position simply to remove a dual mating line. But the same moral remains: always check, it may be mate!



The World of Chess

INTERNATIONAL

USSR Conquers at Hastings

Fulfilling pre-tournament expectations, Soviet stars Paul Keres and Vassily Smyslov, 7-2 each, outclassed a powerful field in the premier tournament of the annual Hastings Congress in England. Keres won 6 games, drew 2 and lost one, to Andrija Fuderer of Yugoslavia; Smyslov was undefeated with 5 victories and 4 draws. Fuderer tied for third place with Laszlo Szabo of Hungary and Ludek Pachman of Czechoslovakia, each scoring $5\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$, followed by Wolfgang Unzicker of West Germany with 5-4.

Of Great Britain's trio of entries, C. H. O'D. Alexander made the best showing with an even score. He has the reputation of being a tough man for the Russians to beat; and, in this tournament, although he lost to Keres, he held Smyslov to a draw.

The premier reserves tournament of the Congress was won by Istvan Bilek of Hungary with 7-2. Sharing second were Dragoslav Andrich of Yugoslavia and R. J. Persitz of Israel, each $6\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$. The American entry was John Hudson, champion of Texas, who, despite his minus score, was by no means outclassed in this fast international company. One of his victories was against the veteran V. Soultainebeiff of Belgium, with whom he tied for seventh at $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $5\frac{1}{2}$.

USSR in Titoland

The challenge of a large and formidable entry list in a tournament at Belgrade was successfully met by David Bronstein of the USSR when he captured first prize with a tally of $13\frac{1}{2}$ - $5\frac{1}{2}$, representing 8 wins and 11 draws. Close behind were A. Matanovich and P. Trifunovich, both of Yugoslavia, with 13-6 and $12\frac{1}{2}$ - $6\frac{1}{2}$ respectively. Fourth and fifth places were divided with $11\frac{1}{2}$ - $7\frac{1}{2}$ each by B. Ivkov of Yugoslavia and T. Petrosian of the USSR. S. Gligorich, B. Milich, V. Pirc and B. Rabar (all Yugoslavs) and H. Pilnik (Argentina) were among the also-rans.

The event was noteworthy politically in that it was the first time since Tito broke with Moscow that USSR players have been invited and have accepted invitations to compete in Yugoslavia.



Vassily Smyslov, once more the Crown Prince of Soviet Chess (since he won the Challengers' Tournament in 1953 as pictured here, then tied World Champion M. Botvinnik) has scored another first; tied, but with no losses, at Hastings.

Cubans Conquer

Contesting an 8 board, double-round match in Florida with the Greater Miami Chess Club, a team from the strong Capablanca Chess Club of Havana, Cuba, emerged on the long end of a 10-6 score. Gerardo Budowski, playing first board for Havana, registered two victories, as did his teammate, Rafael Baquedano. For Miami, Arne Pederson turned in a brace of wins.

Belgians Bow

In a match at Ghent, the Belgians succumbed to the Czechs by 2-5. On first board, L. Pachman of Czechoslovakia drew with O'Kelly de Galway.

Pan American Chess Club

A meeting of chess enthusiasts from various Latin American countries at the Washington, D. C., residence of Dr. Luis Quintanilla, Mexican representative to the Organization of American States, resulted in the founding of what may turn out to be an outstanding international organiza-



PAUL KERES
He tied Smyslov's score



DAVID BRONSTEIN

Previous Crown Prince (or is it Consort?) of Soviet Chess on tie-match with Botvinnik, Bronstein won strongly at the International Tournament at Belgrade.

tion, namely, the Pan American Chess Club. A tournament has begun among the membership.

UNITED STATES

NATIONAL

Laurels to Fordham

Upsetting the dope, which had favored a triumph for the College of the City of New York in National Intercollegiate League team play, Fordham University (New York) showed its mettle with a 21-7 victory, $1\frac{1}{2}$ points ahead of CCNY in second place. Columbia University (New York) finished third with 17-11, while the University of Michigan, $15\frac{1}{2}$ - $12\frac{1}{2}$, and the University of Chicago, $14\frac{1}{2}$ - $13\frac{1}{2}$, placed fourth and fifth respectively. Other entries were Swarthmore College (Pa.), the University of Bridgeport (Conn.) and Pace College (New York).

The Rams' boards were manned by Anthony Saidy (6-1), Thomas Hennessy (6-1), William Walker (5-1), William Higler (4-3) and A. Obadal (0-1).

ILLINOIS

Sponsored by the Decatur Chess Club, the fourth annual Illinois Open Tournament attracted 30 players from far and wide, including, in addition to the home state, Indiana, Michigan and New York. The winner was Albert Weisbord of Chicago, 5-1, who netted first prize on Swiss totals. Runner-up was E. T. Vano of Highland, Ind., who also scored 5-1 but fell short of Weisbord's Swiss showing by one point. Sam Cohen of Chicago placed third with $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$.

A distinguished participant was Louis Persinger of New York, noted violinist and head of the violin department of the Juilliard School of Music. Another competitor, Gordon Winrod, was holder of the record for the most feverish schedule. After completing the first round of play on New Year's Eve at Decatur, he rushed home to Springfield to take his wife to the hospital for the birth of a son, and then dashed back, without sleep, to the tournament scene for the second round. Under the circumstances, his 2-4 score was generally rated as a praiseworthy effort.

C. Turner Nearing of the Decatur Chess Club did his usual competent job of directing.

MONTANA

The 1954 state championship, a Swiss event held at Deer Lodge, was won by Gerald J. Moore of Billings on tie-breaking points after he and John R. Barto of Great Falls had made game scores of $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ each.

NORTH CAROLINA

According to the *Southern Chess News*, 16 players came together at Raleigh to test the fast time limit of 30 moves in 30 minutes. Kit Crittenden, collector of state titles, made off with the 30-30 championship by tallying $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ in 5 Swiss rounds. Dr. N. M. Hornstein, president of the North Carolina Chess Association, took second with 4-1, followed by Ivars Strals in third place with $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$. Director of the event was Dr. Al Jenkins.

OKLAHOMA

A fraction of a whisker enabled Dr. Bela Rozsa, perennial Oklahoma state titleholder, to retain his honors in a tourney at Norman. Keeping pace with Rozsa all the way was L. L. Richardson, a newcomer from South Bend, Indiana, who drew with the champion in the last stanza after both had scored 4-0 in previous Swiss rounds. When S.B. points were computed, Rozsa and Richardson were found to have exactly the same totals, so that, to resolve the tie, it became necessary to look further into the S.B. totals of opponents of both players. Ultimately Rozsa squeaked by to be declared first prize winner. Third in the race was Dr. A. M. de la Torre of Norman with 4-1. Twenty-seven players attended the event.

VIRGINIA

For the third straight year, Herbert Avram of Arlington is the state champion. He gained this distinction in a 28 man Swiss at Roanoke with a score of $6\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$, conceding a draw to A. T. Henderson of Tazewell. Jack Godfrey of Roanoke, $5\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$, was second, while William Wright of Norfolk, 5-2, was third. Nathan Safian, in eighth place on S.B. points, topped the juniors with $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$.



DR. BELA ROZSA
Oklahoma Champion

LOCAL EVENTS

California. The Los Angeles city crown went to Peter Meyer with a tally of $7\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$. Losing only to Meyer was the runner-up, Morris Gordon, with $6\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$.

In the eighth annual competition for supremacy in the San Gabriel Valley Open, conducted by the Pasadena Chess Club, E. B. Adams and Al Larsen, who have taken turns winning the title during the past several years, shared first with 7-1 each. Third in the Swiss event was Ed Nilsson, $5\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$.

Juris Petriceks, 11-2, gained the 1954 Palo Alto Chess Club title in a 14 man round robin. Close chase was given by Jack Kliger and Walter Shugert, who tied for second with $10\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$ each.

The Salinas Qualifying Tournament saw J. Slavich coast to a $6\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ victory. Alan Chappell and Rex Wilcox, each 5-2, tied for second. Eighteen players took part.

Evenly matched in a return bout, the City Terrace Cultural Center Chess Club and the North American Aviation Chess Club, both of Los Angeles, battled to a 3-3 stand-off. Baraquett and Hubbard were winners for CTCC, while Ek and Vatsos accounted for NAA victories. Two games were drawn.

Florida. The Dade County Individual Interscholastic Championship went to Marvin Sills, 17 year old senior of Coral Gables High School. He swept a 26 player Swiss with 6-0, ahead of Butch Ferrar of South Dade High School. In the Dade County Interscholastic Team Championship, the South Dade group shaded Coral Gables by a half-point.

A match at Fort Lauderdale between the Broward County Chess Club and the Homestead Youth Center was won handily by the former with $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$. Winners for Broward were John W. Harvey, W. H. Decker, R. E. Burry and J. Greenwood;

for Homestead there were Bob Eastwood and Jeremy Jordan.

Kansas. The first title tourney of the recently organized Boeing Chess Club at the Boeing Company's plant in Wichita resulted in a 3-0 slam for B. Martin. A tie for second was registered by Floyd Frazier and Robert Ebright, each 2-1, with a one-game play-off going to Frazier.

Michigan. Decisive victory by 7-3 was gained by the Kalamazoo Valley Chess Club over the Hollway Chess Club of Grand Rapids. H. R. Meifert, H. Kindig, M. Dennis, R. Walsh, G. Otis and E. Vander Roest took the measure of their Hollway rivals; R. Hanke and O. Jungwirth turned in triumphs over Kalamazoo. Two draws were recorded.

New York. In an 18 man Swiss for the Staten Island Chess Club championship, Kenneth Tomney was first with 7-1. Runner-up was Joseph Cotanelo, 6-2.

Edmar Mednis, 8-0, wrapped up the interscholastic championship of New York City's high schools, ahead of state kingpin William Lombardy, 7-1.

Winning 5 games and drawing 3, the Marshall Chess Club in New York City downed a visiting team of cadets from West Point. Marshall winners were W. Lombardy, C. Hillinger, R. Vogel, J. M. Calderon and A. Murphy. In another match, contested at West Point, the Marshall players won again when they mowed down their opponents by 13-3. On the Marshall list of winners were William Lombardy, Nicholas Bakos, Mary Bain, Charles Eastman, Philip Le Cornu, Mathew DiLieto, Richard Vogel, John Radspinner, Martin Nunez, Fred Dorn and John Seltzer. On the Army side, Major John Cockrill and Cadets Robert Krutz and Paul Greisen were successful.

Syracuse disposed of Binghamton by 5-3. Rainer Sachs, George Scriabin, J. A. Sudlik, Harold Allen and Arthur Wood struck blows for Syracuse, while Dr. Samuel Finkelstein, Lawrence Darling and Earl Rickerson came through for Binghamton.

Dr. Max Euwe, back in the United States for a brief tour, gave a simultaneous exhibition at the Manhattan Chess Club in New York City on 18 boards, 6 of which involved consultation by teams of two. The former world champion won 8 games, drew 8, and lost 2. E. T. McCormick was one of the victors, and A. Feuerstein and A. Rudy in consultation scored the other point.

At the New World Chess Club in New York City, a simultaneous blindfold display against 8 opponents was given by George Koltanowski of San Francisco. The master emerged undefeated, winning 5 games and drawing 3. Successful in breaking even were Dr. Lazar Dubrey, Dr. Samuel Greenberg and Theodore Gottlieb.

Looking keen and fit as ever, H. M. Phillips of New York City recently celebrated his eightieth birthday. He is ex-

president of the USCF, treasurer of the New York State Chess Association, and a powerful player whose exploits in the past included winning the championship of the Manhattan Chess Club before he decided (wisely, no doubt) to concentrate on the more lucrative pursuit of his profession.

Pennsylvania. A perfect 6-0 score won the Pittsburgh 1954-5 round robin. Bernard Berger and Lester Shapiro, with equal scores of 4-2, finished second and third respectively on weighted totals.

Texas. Going without loss through the 1954 Fort Worth Open Tournament, Robert Powelson captured first with 9 victories and 2 draws. C. Freeman, 9-2, was second, and Louis Dina, 8½-2½, was third. The field numbered 31 players.

Washington. State champion William Bills, James McCormick and Charles Joachim participated in a three-way tie for first in a Seattle YMCA event.

A 10 man 30-30 Swiss at the Seattle Chess Club was won in fine style by Olaf Ulvestad, 5-0. Second was Dan Wade, 4-1, and third was Russell Vellias, 3-2.

Wisconsin. Racine County honors were bagged by Arthur Domsy, 5½-1½, just a half-point in front of Jim Weidner and Andy Mike, who finished second and third respectively on S.B. computation.

In the Racine city rapid transit tourney, Rudy Kanz retained his title with a 7-0 sweep.



ALEKSANDAR MATANOVICH

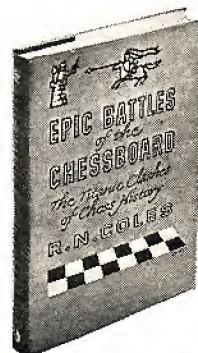
Matanovich scored a close second at Belgrade (story, page 35, "USSR in Tito-land," see also Dr. Euwe's comments on Yugoslav strength, "Game of the Month," p. 40).

Born in 1930, Matanovich was "one of the bright young hopes of Yugoslav chess" at the USA-Yugoslav Radio Match in 1950. He won his two games against A. S. Pinkus.

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CANADA

Preparation of a correspondence chess course by the Chess Federation of Canada, assisted by Dr. F. Bohatirchuk of Ottawa, is reported by chess journalist Malcolm Sim.

British Columbia

The Vancouver city championship was won for the second straight year by Eugene Butkov, who also retains custody of the W. T. Money trophy. His winning score of $7\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ shaded that of M. Jur-sevskis, runner-up with 7-2.

Twenty-three of the Vancouver young fry aged 3 to 13 have been formed into the Wee Wizard Chess Club. The director is Mrs. McLeod, whose 12 year old daughter is one of the members.

Ontario

With the convincing score of $10\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$, Frank R. Anderson seized the Toronto speed crown, well ahead of E. Krestini, 9-2.

LATIN AMERICA

Cuba

The Capablanca Chess Club in Havana was the scene of a tournament for the national championship. Dr. Juan Gonzalez was successful with $8\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$, followed by Cobo and Ortega in a tie for second with 8-3 each.

FOREIGN

Australia

A notable victory with a perfect 12-0 tally was notched by 22 year old J. V. Kellner in the tournament for the championship of New South Wales. (The *Australian Chess World*, incidentally, describes a sweep in a round robin as a "picket fence," an expressive term coined by the Australian player, F. A. Crowl, in reference to the appearance of an unbroken row of 1's in a cross-table.) What made Kellner's feat all the more striking was the presence of the hitherto all-but-



USCF Ex-president Harold M. Phillips (with Hans Kmoch, standing) recently passed his 80th birthday.

CHESS TWISTS

Some one was bound to ask us about the connection between Samuel Johnson and our January cover theme. So as soon as that issue went to press, we began a process of thought which led to a new chess game. That is, it may be new. Who knows?

There was no space in January to extend the Johnson reference. You can check on the exact wording, in Boswell's *Life of Johnson*, for yourself. But Johnson there is quoted to this effect: It is sufficiently wonderful to note that a dog dances, or walks on a tight-rope. It is not necessary to ask that it do it well.

The "twist" whereby this didacticism becomes a "gag," is obvious. Perhaps the professional humorists have made a formula of it. (And the pompous sententiousness of Johnson's dicta must offer a fertile field indeed for such twists!) All of which is not to say that the originator of the chess-dog story cribbed it from Johnson. But it does suggest that such a process can profitably be employed.

That chess-dog story swept across the country and back again within a year, most unfortunately becoming a checker-dog story in the process. Until that disgusting change, the publicity for chess was wonderful, as one columnist after another "borrowed" the story.

So here our process of thought continued: Why not deliberately "coin" some chess gags, from Johnson or elsewhere, to spread more publicity for chess? It takes time, of course, and time happens to be scarce around these offices. But there's a new chess game for you. Take a stab at it. *Readers' Forum* will welcome any particularly delectable tidbits. But don't all crowd at once!

In this game, the process is a large part of the value to be scored. That is, if you cite a Johnson utterance, bald and dry, and then show how you turned it into a gag, you score far more than for just a gag in itself. But the gag must of course be good in itself.

For lesser credit (this "credit" is purely theoretical, unless some one comes up with a well-thought-out system of scoring which we can accept), you can "twist" a standard gag into a chess joke. The process is easier but may be more rewarding, or serve as a warm-up.

We tried it some years ago, working from a collection of Irving Cobb tales. But we never achieved any notable results. For our best efforts ran into personalities—which is to be deplored.

We took a tale of an innocent, young thing being introduced to an American general who had lost a battle in World War I. "Oh, so you fought at that battle," she was saying. "Tell me, general, did you fight for the U. S. or for Germany?" The "twist" was absurdly simple since the U. S. had just lost the Radio Match of 1945 to the Russian team, several of our team losing in both rounds. But, when it came to pinning the story on a given player, we dropped the project.

Within your own, friendly chess circle, you can, perhaps, employ even that story, after Bill Doaks has dropped a couple of games in an inter-club match. But it's best to avoid personalities.

But there you are: a new chess game. Give it a try. It may appeal sometime after you've dropped a couple of games in a chess match.

J. S. B.

invincible Lajos Steiner, international master and present Australian titleholder, who was relegated to second place with 11-1. John Purdy $8\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$, was third.

Another "picket fence" was achieved by Francis Sulik, 5-0, in the title tournament of South Australia. Runner-up was P. Kalinovsky, $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$. Sulik was likewise winner of the Adelaide Chess Club title tourney with an outstanding $8\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$. Until his participation in these events, he had played no serious chess since his days as a member of the Polish masters' team which finished second to Germany in the 1939 international team competition at Buenos Aires.

France

Tying with Simonovitch at 7-1 in a Paris tourney for the "Coupe Russe," Dr. S. Tartakover won first on S.-B. tie-breaking points.

Popel defeated Mazzoni for the championship of Paris.

Germany

The West German junior title was credited to Rinder when he won a play-off by $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ against Klages after both had tied for first in the regular tournament with 9-4 each.

East German supremacy was acquired by Uhlmann, 13-2, while the East German women's championship was captured by Ursula Horoldt, $14\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$.

India

In a 29 player Swiss for the Madras State Championship, S. Venkatraman headed the list with $8\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$.

Ireland

Success in the Irish women's title meet, held in Dublin, was gained by Miss H. F. Chater of Belfast.

K. O'Riordan won the annual Oireachtas tournament, restricted to Gaelic-speaking (and Gaelic score-keeping?) players.

Past Masterpieces

Annotated by **FRED REINFELD**

Cologne, 1898

VIENNA GAME

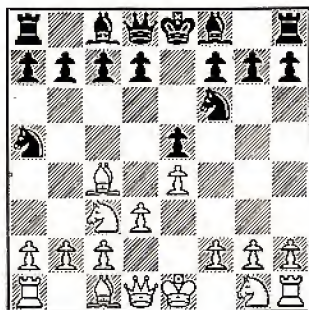
C. Schlechter

W. Steinitz

White

Black

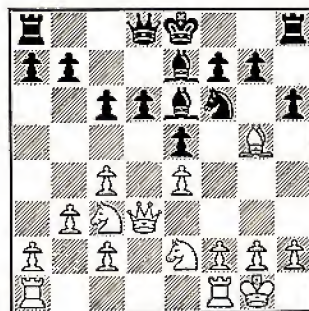
1 P-K4 P-K4 3 B-B4 N-B3
2 N-QB3 N-QB3 4 P-Q3 N-QR4



A fanatical believer in the power of the two Bishops, Steinitz loses no time in exchanging a Knight for a Bishop. But Schlechter calmly realizes there are compensations for him: a lead in development, and the half-open Queen file for his heavy pieces.

5 KN-K2! NxB 8 P-QN3 P-B3
6 PxN P-Q3 9 Q-Q3 B-K2
7 O-O B-K3 10 B-N5 P-KR3?

Better is 10 ... Q-B2, followed (in the event of QR-Q1), by 11 ... R-Q1 or 11 ... O-O-O.



Steinitz was the man who showed what damage could be caused by inferior Pawn moves. Here he has violated his own precepts a number of times. By playing 6 ... P-Q3, he cut down the mobility of his King Bishop and thus considerably neutralized the value of the two Bishops.

Again, by playing 8 ... P-B3 (to prevent an eventual N-Q5), he robbed his Queen Pawn of its natural Pawn support.

Finally, with 10 ... P-KR3? he has lost precious time and conclusively weakened his position.

So far we have been dwelling on Steinitz's shortcomings. From this point on, we can appreciate the masterly skill and elegance which Schlechter displays in smashing Black's weakened position.

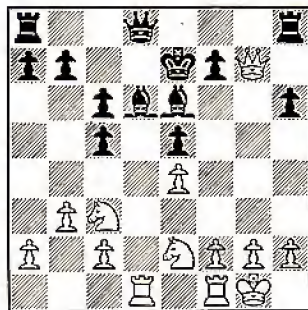
11 BxN! ...

Surprise! As a disciple of Steinitz, Schlechter could hardly be expected to give up a second Bishop for a Knight. But time is of the essence here.

11 ... BxB
12 QR-Q1 B-K2
13 P-B5! ...

This surprising breakthrough (almost) explains everything.

13 ... PxP
14 Q-N3! B-Q3
15 QxNP K-K2



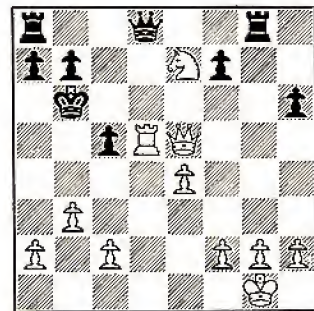
Black has consistently neglected his development and has made weakening Pawn moves. His King is trapped in the center. Schlechter rightly judges that the time has come for brusque tactics.

16 N-B4!! ...

With the fearsome threat of 17 N-N6†. It is true that Black can play 16 ... PxN, but, after 17 P-K5, BxKP 18 QxB, White wins pretty much as he pleases, with all the open lines at his disposal.

Steinitz tries a different line, but Schlechter is well prepared.

16 ... KR-N1 20 QxKP† K-Q2
17 N-N6†! K-Q2 21 NxB! QBPxN
18 RxB†! KxR 22 RxP† K-B3
19 R-Q1† B-Q4 23 N-K7† K-N3



Schlechter has engineered the whole attack with heartwarming verve. Now, instead of taking the Queen directly, he plays an even stronger move.

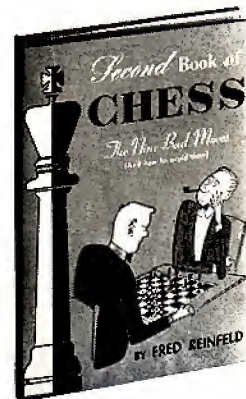
24 R-Q6†! Resigns

If 24 ... K-B2, 25 R-KN6\$ leads to mate.

Or, if 24 ... K-N4, White mates with 25 P-R4†, K-N5 26 N-Q5†, K-R6 27 Q-R1. A magnificent game by Schlechter!

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See *Chess Review*, Dec. '54, page 354 for "Book of the Month" write-up

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Game of the Month

BRONSTEIN REBURNISHED

LOOKING over the roster of the Belgrade Tournament, 1954, one must be impressed by the number of Yugoslav participants, as well as by the particularly fine results achieved by these home-grown players. Though a tournament is the medium for training a country's players, it is yet difficult to strike a balance between the national and the international interests. The host association prefers to enter as many of its native contenders as possible. Yet each added lowers the international caliber of the tournament. Beverwijk and Hastings have commonly set up the 50-50 rule. Belgrade has actually exceeded the 50 percent.

Still, Yugoslavia has such extensive reserves that that overstepping caused no detriment whatever to the international quality of the tournament. Four foreign grandmasters were invited, and one sooner pities them than anticipates a blood-bath among the Yugoslavs. Indeed, the newly nominated Hungarian grandmaster Barcza did not even achieve an equal score against the Yugoslavs (4½ out of 11) nor yet the strong Russian, Petrosyan (5 out of 11). Bronstein obtained a plus score (7 out of 11), but then this is Bronstein, the winner and the hero of the tournament.

Bronstein did not lose a single game—and played this contest in a very special style. He is aware of

the dangerous consequences of his unbridled thirst for enterprise, but he also knows that any shortage of initiative against players of international quality can only too speedily lead to simplification and a draw. He has chosen, therefore, a sort of middle course, by which he sidesteps simplifications not in an assertive but in a reserved way. He has played games à la Steinitz, withdrawing his pieces to the first rank: e.g., Porreca-Bronstein: 1 P-K4, P-QB3 2 P-Q4, P-Q4 3 N-QB3, PxP 4 NxP, B-B4 5 N-N3, B-N3 6 P-KR4, P-KR3 7 N-R3, B-R2 8 B-QB4, N-B3 9 N-B4, QN-Q2 10 O-O, Q-B2 11 R-K1, B-N1! 12 N-Q3, P-K3 13 B-B4, B-Q3 14 BxB, QxB 15 N-KB5, Q-B1! A player of lesser strength could hardly permit such a line-up, and censure certainly would not be spared on him. But Bronstein is not so vulnerable; and he did gain his objectives; and he thus avoided hackneyed positions. In games like this, the real test does not come until later, and then it will be he who deals the first blow.

At Belgrade, Bronstein played other, similar games and thereby carried out his strategy of a "flexible balance" in a remarkable way. His games turned out in consequence somewhat less than spectacular. But, in tournament play, it is not an uncommon occurrence to see the esthetic sacrificed for results.

HERE, in fact, is the only game won by Bronstein in his erstwhile style.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

Najdorf Variation

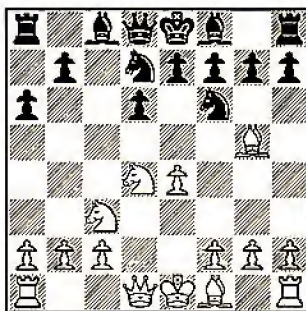
D. Bronstein	A. Milich
White	Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4
2 N-KB3	P-Q3
3 P-Q4	PxP
4 NxP	N-KB3
5 N-QB3	P-QR3
6 B-N5	....

White's last move is the usual reaction, nowadays, to the Najdorf Variation. For the real objective (... P-K4) is forcefully opposed. After 6 ... P-K4 7 BxN, QxB 8 N-Q5 or 7 ... PxP 8 N-B5, White stands very well positionally. Further, after 6 ... P-K3, a sort of re-inforced Richter system emerges (7 Q-B3 and 8 O-O-O). And it will be found that the text move does, in fact, pose problems for Black.

6

QN-Q2

The advantage of this move is that Black, having forestalled the doubling on his KB3, can now deploy in varying directions (7 ... P-K3, 7 ... P-KN3 or even 7 ... P-N4). The disadvantage, however, is that White, due to the lifting of the pressure against his Q4, can now develop freely and to the purpose.



7 B-QB4

....

Introduced by Keres. If Black now continues as in the Scheveningen Variation,

the potential sacrifice at K6 becomes portentous (e.g., 7 ... P-K3 8 O-O, Q-B2? 9 BxKP!—Keres-Sajtar, Amsterdam, 1954). If Black first re-inforces the vulnerable spot by ... N-N3, then this Knight will have little activity as demonstrated in a number of games.

7

P-R3

"Putting the question" to the Bishop.

8 BxN

NxB

9 Q-K2

....

The critical moment has arrived. Black must choose between ... P-K3, ... P-K4 and ... P-KN3.

9

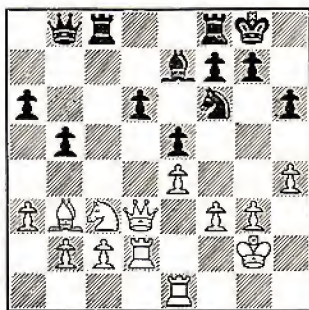
P-K4

Not the wisest choice. The solidier and best reply is 9 ... P-K3, soon to be followed by ... P-QN4 and ... B-N2. As a result, a type of the B-QB4 variation emerges (1 P-K4, P-QB4 2 N-KB3, N-QB3 3 P-Q4, PxP 4 NxP, N-B3 5 N-B3, P-Q3 6 B-QB4, P-K3) in which Black has fluctuating chances: e.g., the effect of ... P-Q4 with a tempo on that Bishop.



DR. MAX EUWE
Former World Champion

20 QR-B1 22 R-Q2 Q-N1
21 Q-Q3 K-N1 23 P-KR4!



Following a few preparatory moves, White now cuts the Gordian knot. His plan is to follow up with P-N4-N5.

23 P-KR4

A delaying action but no real prevention of White's plan.

24 Q-K2

Now P-N4 can no longer be prevented.

24 R-B4

25 P-N4 PxP

26 PxP P-N3

Black plans for . . . K-N2 and . . . R-KR1, hoping thereby to hold his own. Any purely passive attitude must lead to a debacle.

27 P-R5 K-N2

28 R-KR1 Q-B1

Black gets in a *zwischenzug* as White's Knight Pawn is menaced.

29 K-N3 R-R1

30 P-R6!

White has accurately determined that this closing of the Rook file will not stop his attack. The decision now comes on the King Bishop file, in conjunction with which the White Rook Pawn is an important trump.

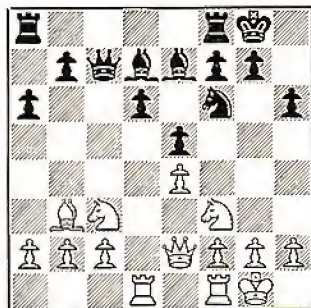
30 K-B1

31 Q-B3 R-R2

32 R-B2 K-K1

32 . . . P-N4 is better.

33 P-N5!



14 N-KR4!

White aims to bring his Knight to KB5 as soon as Black's Queen Bishop moves. There the Knight stands strongly posted, not only for an eventual King-side attack, but likewise very suitably for any battle over White's Q5 as the Knight readily reaches K3.

14 B-N5

Black abandons his plan. 14 . . . B-K3 at once is better, however, as White's next can nowise be regarded as a loss of tempo.

15 P-B3 B-K3

16 P-N3 K-R2

17 N-N2 B-R6

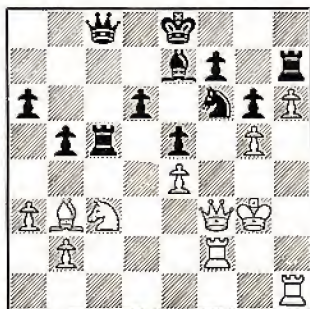
Black will not let the Knight proceed to K3, a central and powerful post.

18 KR-K1 BxN

19 KxB P-QN4

20 P-QR3

The position is very clear. Black's chance of . . . P-Q4 has passed. Hence he is unable to deploy his forces comfortably. He can only bide White's coming undertakings.



The decisive combination.

33 N-R4!

34 RxN

An obvious sham sacrifice. White presently obtains considerable material in return for the Exchange.

34 PxR

35 BxP! K-Q1

36 P-N6

All very simple.

36 RxP 39 BxQ R-N3!

37 P-N7 K-B2 40 K-R2 RxB

38 P-N8(Q) QxQ! 41 Q-B7 Resigns

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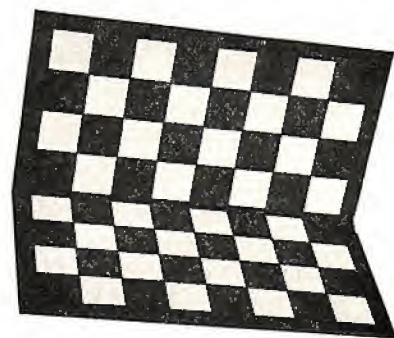
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CHESS REVIEW

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THE LESSING J. ROSENWALD TROPHY TOURNAMENT

WHEN the first half of the Rosenwald Trophy Tournament ended at the Manhattan Chess Club, the scene switched to the Marshall Chess Club. Each contender was then to play each other with colors reversed from the first half.

Reshevsky had a commanding lead; but with one game standing adjourned for some time, the rest of the picture was unclear. Still, Sherwin was at least tied for second at 3-2; Evans and Byrne were somewhere, after (in a tie at 2½-2½ each when their adjournment was resolved); and Bisguier and Kramer trailed. Something like that order seemed probable.

THE SECOND HALF of the Rosenwald Tournament had some surprise switches from the first (recounted p. 3, January). It goes to show that, tempting though they may be, predictions based on half of a tournament cannot be reliable.

Taking the contestants in the order of their finish, Reshevsky let down somewhat. From his 4½-½ near-sweep, he dropped to a 3-2 score. What was said after the first half still holds, however; for, while it may be commendable to "pour it on," it is almost inevitable, especially for a "money" player to let down when leading the field. Evans remarks on his page that the tournament proves Reshevsky is not in a class by himself. We hold quite the opposite view. Reshevsky's first half, plus the fact that his lead was never jeopardized thereafter, fully substantiates his international grandmaster rating. More will appear in the annotations of the games; but, excepting for Bisguier's brilliant win, Reshevsky held the edge in almost all his second half games and held likewise a commanding lead in tournament score.

Evans improved notably, from an even score in the first half, to a 4-1 second half (2 draws). His draw with Reshevsky was a real deadlock, agreed to at ad-

journalment without further play. He revenged his first half loss (still adjourned when our January issue went to press) to Byrne, drew twice with Bisguier and, though he lost to Reshevsky ½-1½, he swept his games with Sherwin and Kramer.

Bisguier was the sensation of the second half, with a 4½-½ near-sweep. Of course, his brilliant win over Reshevsky topped his performance (only he and Byrne broke even with the grandmaster). But his poor start held him to third place in the final standing.

Donald Byrne's win in the late adjourned game with Evans scored him 2½-2½ in the first half. His second half was very nearly identical. Again, he held Reshevsky to a draw. A shade the worse off throughout as Black, nonetheless he never gave ground. But, while he avenged his losses to Sherwin and Kramer, he levelled off to an all-equality by losses to Evans and Bisguier in this second round. With steadier practice, however, he would likely have done much better. His loss to Bisguier typifies his "bad breaks." With beautiful forcing play throughout, Byrne threw away a win at the very end. (Bisguier deserves the credit for putting up the best defense after his position became bad. See page 44.)

Sherwin, the surprise of the first half, wilted badly in the second, Alekhine's reproof for those who mishandle their time control seems merited.

Kramer still suffered from lack of stiff competition and, says Evans, from ignorance of the latest opening wrinkles.

In all, however, the Rosenwald Tournament seems well justified. Our younger masters can use the sharpening of competition with a grandmaster. Our other players of distinction ought now to benefit likewise, both young ones and old.

SELECTED GAMES Annotated by Hans Kmoch

Victory Beyond Victory

In this last round game, Reshevsky can force a draw by repetition of moves. The draw is all he needs to secure a well deserved first prize. It is further indicated by his being a full Rook down. But no. So exact is his calculation, so strong his self-confidence that he prefers to play on, demonstrating the win. A fine extra performance.

Loser Kramer once again pays toll for his urge to treat usual lines in some unusual way.

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

G. Kramer		S. Reshevsky	
White		Black	
1 P-Q4	N-KB3	7 KN-K2	QN-Q2
2 P-QB4	P-KN3	8 O-O	P-B3
3 N-QB3	B-N2	9 P-KR3	PxP
4 P-KN3	O-O	10 NxP	R-K1
5 B-N2	P-Q3	11 R-K1	P-QR4
6 P-K4	P-K4	12 R-N1	....

Here one expects 12 B-K3, but White has an idea. It is an unusual one for this line and eventually fails to work.

12	N-B4
13 P-N3	KN-Q2
14 P-R3	....

This is it: White wants to dislodge Black's Knight with P-QN4.

14	P-B4!
---------	-------

A counter-measure which must have come as a most unpleasant surprise to White.

15 P-QN4
----------	------

15 PxP loses a piece to 14 RxR†.

15	PxNP
16 RPxP	NxP

Clearly, this Knight is far from dislodged.

17 NxN	PxN
18 RxP	....

THE LESSING J. ROSENWALD TOURNAMENT

Round 6		Opening		Moves	
Sherwin	0	Reshevsky	1	King's Indian Def.	48
Evans	½	Bisguier	½	Reti Opening	42
Byrne	1	Kramer	0	Gruenfeld Defense	33

Round 7		Opening		Moves	
Reshevsky	½	Evans	½	King's Indian Def.	40
Bisguier	1	Byrne	0	Gruenfeld Defense	41
Kramer	1	Sherwin	0	King's Indian Def.	41

Round 8		Opening		Moves	
Bisguier	1	Reshevsky	0	King's Indian Def.	44
Evans	1	Kramer	0	Slav Defense	54
Byrne	1	Sherwin	0	King's Indian Def.	64

Round 9		Opening		Moves	
Reshevsky	½	Byrne	½	King's Indian Def.	31
Evans	1	Sherwin	0	Reti Opening	35
Kramer	0	Bisguier	1	Slav Defense	38

Round 10		Opening		Moves	
Kramer	0	Reshevsky	1	King's Indian Def.	41
Byrne	0	Evans	1	Nimzo-Indian Def.	47
Sherwin	0	Bisguier	1	Reti Opening	39

Final Standings		Score		Rank	
Samuel Reshevsky	7½-2½	Donald Byrne	5	-5	
Larry Evans	6½-3½	James T. Sherwin	3	-7	
Arthur Bisguier	6 -4	George Kramer	2	-8	

Even better for Black is 18 BxP, N-N3, with threat of 19 ... P-Q4.

18 RxR
19 BxR N-N3

Black has much the better of it. His pieces are superior in activity, and he threatens to win a Pawn.

20 P-N5

On 20 B-KN2, Black has his choice of 20 ... NxP: e.g., 21 NxP, PxN 22 BxP, B-K3 and, still better, 20 ... Q-B3, followed by ... NxP.

20 P-B4
21 N-B3 Q-K2!
22 N-N5

White is hard pressed to avoid losing a Pawn. 22 Q-Q3 is no good because of 22 ... B-K3! (22 ... BxP 23 N-N5!) 23 N-Q2, BxRP.

22 P-R3!

Black forces the issue. Now White can even win a Pawn, but at too high a price.

23 B-Q5† NxB
24 QxN† K-R1
25 N-B7†

Or White loses his Rook Pawn.

25 K-R2
26 NxQP

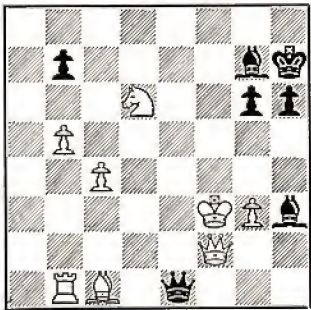
Now comes the point!

26 Q-K8†
27 K-N2 R-R7
28 QxP

White has nothing better. 28 Q-B3 or 28 Q-B7 is worse, allowing the same combination a Pawn worse off. And 28 B-K3 fails against 28 ... QxB.

28 RxP†!!
29 QxR BxP†
30 K-B3

We kibitzers all saw this combination and were convinced (at least most of us) that Reshevsky would now take the draw with 30 ... B-N5† 31 K-N2, B-R6†, etc.



30 Q-Q8†!

But Reshevsky never agrees to a draw if he can win. Very right he is in this case, for the repetition of moves would have left this pretty game a mere torso.

It is noteworthy that he doesn't even bother to gain time on his clock with 30 ... B-N5† 31 K-N2, B-R6† 32 K-B3, and only then 32 ... Q-Q8†.

31 K-K4

Otherwise, White loses his Queen: e.g., 31 K-B4, Q-N5† 32 K-K3, B-Q5†.

31 QxN

The point of Black's combination is that he can afford this "quiet" move. White's King is now too exposed; the main threat is 32 ... B-B4†.



At the tournament banquet (left to right), James T. Sherwin, Arthur B. Bisguier, Samuel Reshevsky, Al Bisno, President of the Manhattan C. C., Larry Evans and Donald Byrne. Missing from the picture is tournament contender George Kramer.

32 R-N2

As good as any move.

32 B-B4†
33 K-B3 Q-Q8†
34 R-K2 Q-R8†!

Stronger than the immediate 34 ... QxB.

35 Q-N2 QxB

This way, Black has secured a winning advantage in material while still holding the initiative.

36 R-K7 Q-R6† 38 R-K7 Q-Q8†
37 R-K3 Q-B8 39 K-B2

Or 39 Q-K2, Q-Q5 40 K-N2, B-Q6.

39 Q-Q5† 41 K-B2 Q-B3!
40 K-K1 Q-R8† Resigns

White's Queen and Rook are both threatened, and White must lose the Exchange as 42 RxB† is his only move.

A Weakened Trio

At a time when Black faces trouble in any event, he reduces the protection of his King Bishop Pawn beyond the breaking point. White takes advantage with a neat little combination of a type which frequently works against the weakened trio of Pawns at K3, KB2 and KN3. A first round game.

KING'S INDIAN REVERSED

S. Reshevsky		J. T. Sherwin	
White		Black	
1 N-KB3	N-KB3	3 B-N2	B-N2
2 P-KN3	P-KN3	4 O-O	O-O
		5 P-Q3	P-Q4

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

Black's is a satisfactory line. More comfortable, however, is the symmetrical development with 5 ... P-Q3.

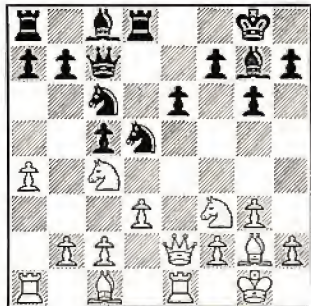
6 QN-Q2 P-B4 8 R-K1 N-B3
7 P-K4 P-K3 9 PxP NxP

9 ... PxP looks more natural, but then White obtains some initiative with either 10 P-Q4, PxP 11 N-N3 or with 10 N-N3.

10 N-B4 Q-B2

Here and on Black's next turn, his moves are questionable. It is more urgent to mobilize his Queen Bishop with something like 10 ... P-N3 11 KN-K5, B-N2 12 P-QR4, NxN 13 NxN, BxN 14 RxB, Q-B2. Black's game is satisfactory then as White can hardly escape the exchange of his King Bishop when the Knight moves.

11 P-QR4 R-Q1
12 Q-K2



12 P-N3

Now 12 ... N-Q5 offers better chances; for, if 13 NxN, PxN 14 B-N5, Black has the choice of 14 ... P-B3 and 14 ... R-B1. After the latter, 15 BxN, PxP is troublesome for White as he lacks good squares for his minor pieces.



The Tournament Sponsors (left to right) Jose M. Calderon, Maurice J. Kasper, Lessing J. Rosenwald and Al Bisno hear from Edward Lasker, President of the Marshall Chess Club at the post-tournament festivities at the Park Sheraton. Bisguier is visible at extreme right, as is the Rosenwald Tournament Trophy.

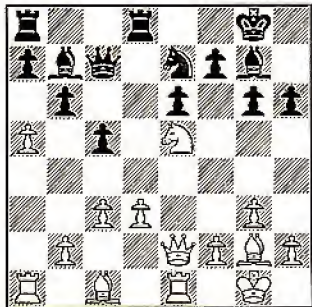
13 P-B3 P-KR3
Black's unnecessarily weakening move causes real trouble. Instead, he ought to stop the advance of White's Queen Rook Pawn by 13 ... P-QR4.

14 KN-K5 NxN
15 NxN

White threatens 16 P-QB4; so Black no longer has time for ... P-QR4.

15 B-N2
16 P-R5! N-K2

Black's last is a blunder which decides the game. His position already is bad, however, because of the strong threat of 17 P-R6 (17 ... B-QB1 18 P-QB4 or 17 ... B-QB3 18 NxB, QxN 19 P-QB4). His best, therefore, is 16 ... PxP and that leaves him with many weak spots.



17 NxBP!

One of those violent breakthroughs to which the weak Pawn trio, as mentioned, is frequently exposed in the middle game.

17 KxN
18 QxP! K-B1
19 B-B4!

White's move is the most convincing continuation. The rest pretty much speaks for itself.

19 Q-Q2 21 B-Q6 RxB
20 BxB QxB 22 QxR R-K1
23 R-R4!

The threat is 24 R-B4†, K-N1 25 Q-K6† and 26 R-B7, winning a piece. Black delays it for the moment only: see White's 25th move whereby the idea is renewed.

23 P-KN4 26 R-B3† K-N1
24 QR-K4 PxP 27 Q-Q7 R-KB1
25 KR-K3! Q-N3 28 RxB RxR
29 RxB† Resigns

Fickle Fortune

Black makes two very fine combinations, either sufficient to win a hard game; but he subsequently throws away his advantage and even loses the game on two errors. White contributes to the issue by mediocre play at the beginning and very skillful defense in the middle game.

GRUENFELD DEFENSE

A. B. Bisguier D. Byrne
White Black
1 P-Q4 N-KB3 4 P-K3 B-N2
2 P-QB4 P-KN3 5 N-B3 O-O
3 N-QB3 P-Q4 6 Q-N3 P-K3

6 ... P-B3 leads to a variation of the Slav Defense named after Schlechter (from his match with Lasker, 1910) though Gunsberg and Alapin played it long before.

7 B-Q2 N-B3
8 PxP

White's is a rather poor re-action to the threat of 8 ... N-QR4. Actually, that is only a toy threat. White emerges with a fine game after 8 R-B1, N-QR4 9 Q-R4, NxP 10 BxN, PxP 11 QxBP.

8 PxP
9 B-K2 N-K2
10 O-O P-B3

Now Black has a fine game as the half-open King file offers him chances on the King-side. White has little chance of effective action on the Queen-side with his Queen Bishop locked in.

11 N-K5 N-B4
12 N-R4

12 KR-Q1, followed possibly by N-Q3. B-K1 and B-B1 looks more reasonable. But White has a daring plan in mind.

12 N-K5
13 B-K1 R-K1
14 P-B3

White thinks he can drive back the Black Knights, then play for an attack on the King-side himself.

14 N/5-Q3
15 P-N4 P-B3!!
16 PxN

White's plan is completely refuted, and he cannot retreat his Knight as his King Pawn is loose.

16 PxN
17 PxKP BxKP
18 PxP B-R6!

The preceding liquidation has weakened both King positions. Black can, however, strike first since his pieces are much better centralized.

19 R-B2

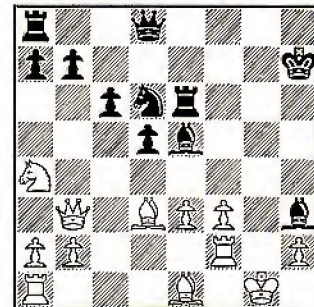
19 PxP† loses to 19 ... KxP 20 B-Q3†, K-R1 22 R-B2, Q-N4† 23 K-R1, R-KN1 and to 22 B-B3, Q-N4† 23 K-B2, Q-N7† 24 K-K1, P-Q5!

19 R-K3!

Far stronger than 19 ... PxP. Black threatens ... RxP† and ... Q-N4.

20 PxP† KxP
21 B-Q3†

With this move, White also prepares for 22 P-B4, thus preventing Black's immediate occupation of the King Knight file with Queen and Rook.



21 N-K5!!

A brilliant decision. With this sacrifice, Black wins the time for posting two heavy pieces on the open Knight file.

22 BxN†

The best White can do. 22 PxN fails against 22 ... Q-N4† and 23 ... R-N3 or 23 ... R-KN1.

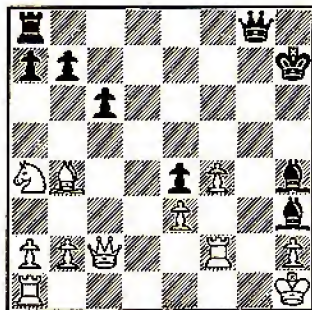
22 PxB 24 K-R1 Q-KN1!
23 P-B4 R-N3† 25 B-N4 B-B3

Not now 25 . . . B-N7† because of 26
RxB, RxR 27 QxQ†, followed by 28 PxB.

26 Q-B2

Now 26 . . . B-N7† must be prevented:
26 QxQ†? QRxQ is impossible for White.

26 B-R5



27 P-B5!

A tricky defense. After 27 R-Q2, R-K1,
Black wins easily, thanks to the threat
of . . . B-N5-B6†.

27 R-N4

Black misses the point. Correct is 27
. . . R-N5 with a winning advantage (28
R-B4, RxR or 28 R-K2, Q-N4 or 28
R-Q2, R-Q1).

28 R-B4! R-N5

Black must lose this tempo to save his
Bishop. He cannot play 28 . . . B-N7† be-
cause of 29 QxB! RxQ 30 RxB†, K-N2 31
KxR: White gets too much for his
Queen.

29 P-B6 RxR
30 PxR R-K1

Thinking he can still play for a win,
Black runs into disaster. He ought to
play for a draw with 30 . . . BxP 31
QxP†, Q-N3.

31 B-K7!

Now the tables have turned. White
threatens to win a piece by 32 P-B7.

31 Q-N3

Again, Black misses the point, but he
lacks an adequate defense, anyhow.

32 P-B7!	QxP	37 R-K1	R-Q6
33 BxB	Q-R4	38 Q-K2	K-N3
34 B-N3	Q-B6†	39 NxP	BxN
35 K-N1	R-Q1	40 QxB†	QxQ
36 N-B3	B-B4	41 RxQ	Resigns

Footnotes

The first half standings remained ob-
scure, because of that adjourned game,
for some days. Properly speaking, how-
ever, it is only proper to set them up
correctly, once mentioned:

Reshevsky	4½-½	Evans	2½-2½
Sherwin	3-2	Bisguier	1½-3½
D. Byrne	2½-2½	Kramer	1-4

White won 15-10; make something of
that! There were only 5 draws; "fight-
ing chess"? There were 9 King's Indians!
More than twice the Gruenfelds (4),
three times the Nimzo-Indians and Retis.
The King's won 3, drew 2, lost 4. But the
Gruenfeld lost 1-3; the Nimzo tied 1½-1½
as did the Reti. King Pawns were rare!

Solitaire Chess

ST. GEORGE AND MERRIE ENGLAND

THE DRAGON VARIATION is sure death to the timid. To the coura-
geous, it is a welcome challenge. Here English amateur, F. W. Allen
(White) extracts its fangs and clobbers the poor dragon (H. Brown) in
the Surrey Championship of 1954. The game begins with 1 P-K4, P-QB4
2 N-KB3, N-QB3 3 P-Q4, PxB 4 NxP, N-B3 5 N-QB3.

Cover the scoring table at line indicated. Set up position, make
Black's 5th move (exposing table just enough to read it). Guess White's
move, then expose next line. Score par if your move agrees; if not, zero.
Make move given, opponent's reply. Guess White's next, and so on to
the end.

COVER WHITE MOVES IN TABLE BELOW.

EXPOSE ONE LINE AT A TIME

White Played	Par Score	Black Played	Your Selection for White's move	Your Score
		5 P-Q3	-----	-----
6 P-B3 (a) -----	5	6 P-KN3	-----	-----
7 B-K3 -----	3	7 B-N2	-----	-----
8 Q-Q2 -----	2	8 O-O	-----	-----
9 O-O-O -----	3	9 N-Q2 (b)	-----	-----
10 P-KN4 -----	4	10 N/2-K4	-----	-----
11 B-K2 -----	2	11 N-R4	-----	-----
12 P-N3 -----	3	12 QN-B3 (c)	-----	-----
13 P-KR4 -----	5	13 Q-R4	-----	-----
14 P-R5 -----	4	14 B-Q2	-----	-----
15 PxP -----	2	15 BPxP (d)	-----	-----
16 P-B4! -----	5	16 NxP	-----	-----
17 B-B4† -----	5	17 K-R1*	-----	-----
18 RxP†!! (e) -----	8	18 KxR	-----	-----
19 R-R1† -----	7	19 N-R3	-----	-----
20 P-B5 -----	6	20 P-KN4	-----	-----
21 BxP -----	3	21 R-B3	-----	-----
22 BxR -----	3	22 PxP	-----	-----
23 NxN -----	3	23 PxN	-----	-----
24 Q-N2! (f) -----	5	24 P-Q4	-----	-----
25 Q-N6† -----	3	25 K-R1	-----	-----
26 RxN† -----	4	26 BxR	-----	-----
27 QxB† -----	3	27 K-N1	-----	-----
28 NxP -----	6	28 PxN	-----	-----
29 BxP† -----	4	29 QxB	-----	-----
30 PxQ -----	2	. . . . Resigns	-----	-----
Total Score -----	100	Your Percentage -----	-----	-----

SCALE: 75-100—Excellent; 55-74—Superior; 40-54—Good; 25-39—Fair

NOTES TO THE GAME

(a) With castles long, known 20 years ago
as the Intercollegiate Attack, this system is
now in vogue with the masters.

(b) The question mark move, seemingly
sound but unsuccessful in practical play. 9
. . . NxN 10 BxN, Q-R4 11 K-N1, P-K4, fol-
lowed by 12 . . . B-K3 is the book contin-
uation.

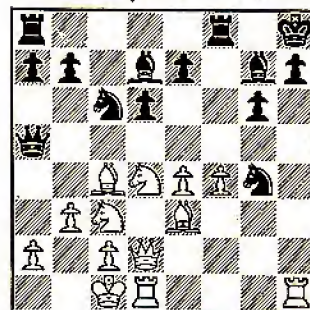
(c) This "provoke and retreat" strategy fails
here. Even so, 12 . . . B-Q2 13 P-KR4 gives
White a strong initiative.

(d) 15 . . . RPxP, and a prayer!

(e) A stock sacrifice, dangerous for both.

(f) Now there's no defense. A great game.

*Position after 17 . . . K-R1



ODDS and EVANS

by LARRY EVANS

Former U.S. Chess Champion

The Rosenwald Tournament, 1954

THIS was the strongest tournament held in America since the Wertheim Memorial in 1951. Its purpose simply was to provide our top-flight masters with suitable competition to prepare them for international contests.

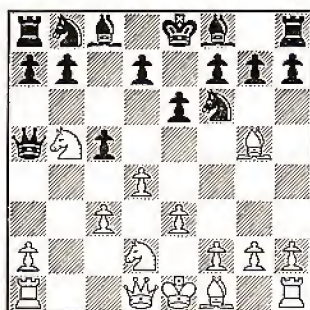
The games themselves displayed a fine brand of fighting chess. The 30 move minimum eliminated the "Grandmaster Draw." The time limit, 40 moves in 2½ hours, approximates that adopted on the continent.

Reshevsky swept the 1st round 4½-1½ but could muster only 3-2 against stiffer opposition in the 2d round. Bisguier, after a weak start, turned in a spectacular 4½ out of 5, including a brilliant victory over Reshevsky! Byrne played good chess but was the victim of "bad breaks." Sherwin's inability to cope with the clock once more manifested itself. One spectator referred to his snail's pace as a "suicide complex." Kramer was clearly out of practice and painfully unfamiliar with the newest opening wrinkles.

This tournament proves that the gap between Reshevsky and the younger players is constantly narrowing. Experience saved him from the wolves. He may be the best player in the country; but he is certainly not, as his backers would like to believe, "in a class by himself." This nation can look forward to a crop of international masters and grandmasters within the next five years if quality tournaments like the Rosenwald, with sufficient prizes and incentives, are contested periodically.

SOME HIGHLIGHTS of the tournament.

Sherwin



Bisguier

Black to Move

Sherwin consumed almost an hour and finally decided that 8... P-Q4 9 B-KB4, N-R3 10 N-N3, Q-N3 11 PxP, BxP 12 NxP, QxN 13 B-Q6 was not to his liking. Hence he embarked on a speculative Queen sacrifice which took the spectators and, presumably, his opponent completely by surprise.

1... P-QR3?! 3 N-Q6† BxN
2 N-B4 QxN! 4 BxQ PxP
5 BxN PxB

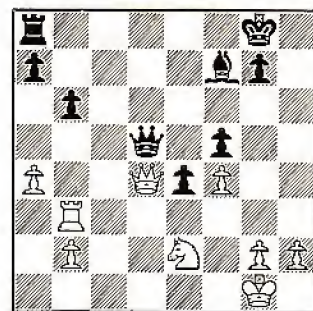
And the Black fortress proved unassailable. White, unable to fulfill his attack, finally succumbed to the power of the three pieces.

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

The Rosenwald Trophy Tournament set-up at the Marshall Chess Club, New York. The wallboards at the far end of the room carried the play for spectators who lined the side walls and other end.



Kramer



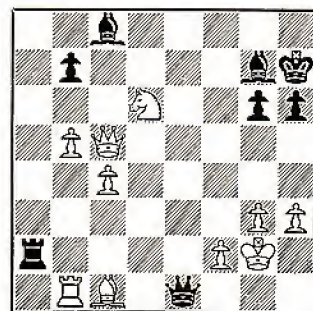
Evans

White to Move

1 R-N3! QxQ
2 NxQ

And Black's King Bishop Pawn must fall.

Reshevsky



Kramer

Black to Move

1... RxP† 3 K-B3 Q-Q8†
2 QxR BxP‡ 4 K-K4

Or 4 Q-K2, B-N5†, and Black wins.

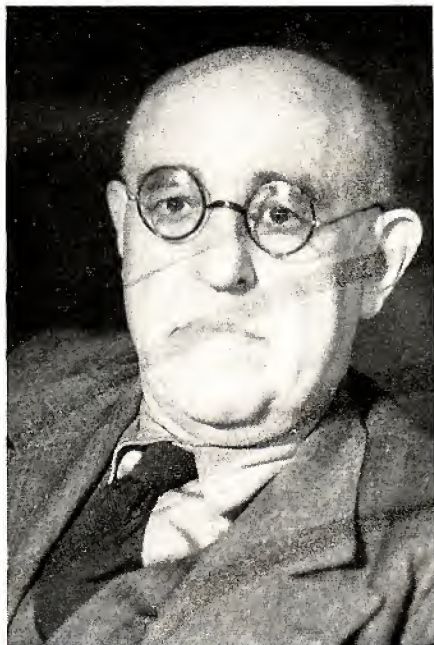
4... QxN!

And White is helpless against... B-B4† and other threats.

THE UNESCO TOURNAMENT

At Montevideo, Uruguay, 1954

By Dr. Ossip Bernstein



DR. OSSIP BERNSTEIN
Accumulates More Memories



MIGUEL NAJDORF
Accumulates Rookings

The other players were: Najdorf, representing Argentina; Trompovski and Carvalho from Brazil; Salas-Romo and Letelier from Chile; Cantero and Salomon from Paraguay; and eight Uruguayan masters: Champion Bauza, former Champion Estrada and Olivera, Alvarez, Kalkstein, Coral, Munoz and Linskens.

The tournament became a race between Letelier and Najdorf. Letelier's play was very daring and successful. He won from Najdorf by a risky sacrifice of a Rook, took the lead. Then he lost to Carvalho, and Najdorf forged ahead, followed by Toran and myself. Winning from Najdorf and Hoerberg in the last rounds, I achieved a tie for second with Najdorf at 14 points, behind Letelier (14½). Toran came fourth (13½), Trompovski and Carvalho tied for fifth (11) and Salas-Romo was seventh (8½).

BEING so near to Buenos Aires, I decided to visit there. At the Club Argentino de Ajedrez, I was invited to lecture on chess. Fortunately, I was able to speak Spanish fluently. I lectured on "Memories of an Old Grandmaster."

What a tremendous chess life is going on in Buenos Aires. Besides the club mentioned, which occupies its own house of five stories, there are several other clubs, several coffee-houses where chess is played day and night, and Najdorf's Chess Academy, which he manages successfully. Polish master Frijdmann conducts a chessroom in the Coffee House, Rex, where chess is played on 200 boards. As almost only "blitz" is played, you have the impression when you get in, of machine-gun fire.

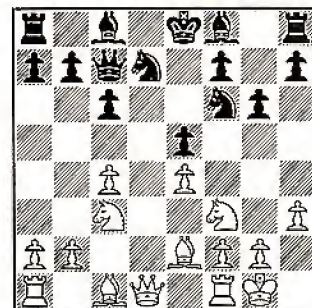
KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

Dr. Bernstein		M. Najdorf
White		Black
1 P-Q4	N-KB3	4 P-K4
2 P-QB4	P-Q3	5 N-B3
3 N-QB3	QN-Q2	6 PxP
		7 B-K2
		8 O-O
		9 P-KR3

White's intention is to prevent Black, at a later move, from capturing ... PxP and thus extending the scope of his King Bishop which will be posted at his KN2.

White here anticipates a struggle for the domination of Black's Q5, which is bound to ensue. Hence, he prevents any such maneuver as ... N-B4, ... B-KN5 and ... N-K3. Now Black's Queen Bishop can play no such part in the maneuver.

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.



9 ... N-B4
10 Q-B2 N-R4
11 R-K1 ...

Here White prepares for B-KB1 and eventually P-KN3 to deny Black the post at his KB5 for his Knight.

11 ... N-K3
12 B-K3! B-K2

Black's King Bishop has no future at N2: e.g., 12 ... B-N2 13 QR-Q1, O-O 14 P-B5, with strong pressure for White on the Queen-side, possibly in conjunction with R-Q6.

13 QR-Q1 O-O
14 B-KB1 ...

White readies for Black's intended Pawn storm on the King-side: e.g., 14 ... P-KB4 15 PxP, PxP 16 B-R6, and White enjoys a simultaneous attack on Black's Rook and on his King Pawn.

14 ... N/4-N2
15 P-R3 ...

To advance his King Bishop Pawn, Black has had to desert the strong post at KR4 with his Knight. Now White undertakes a demonstration on his left

EARLY in November (1954), Mr. Marcel Berman, president of the French Chess Federation, telephoned me from Rouen, inquiring if I would like to participate in a tournament in Montevideo.

"Let me think it over a few days," I replied. "No, no, no. There is no thinking over. The tournament starts on the 14th. You must leave on the 11th, and your answer must be ready by tomorrow morning," he stated firmly.

This was rather exciting. I had never been to South America, and to see this part of the new world was my dream. But to play under entirely new climatic and human conditions at 72, without any preparation was a bit frightening.

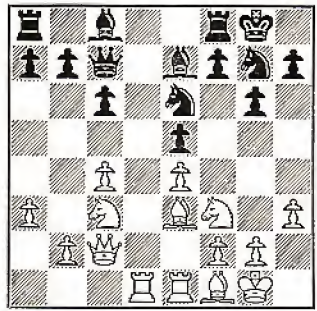
Nevertheless, I accepted and took the plane, via Madrid, on the 11th. In Madrid, a reporter for *Informaciones* (how he discovered I was there, I do not know) intercepted me. He published our interview under the caption: "An Audience with the Grandfather of Chess." After motor trouble, Spanish Champion Toran, Swedish Champion Hoerberg and myself arrived by plane, tired and sleepy at 2 A. M. on the 18th.

The tournament, arranged in honor of Unesco, had already begun. As the management knew, however, that we were arriving, we were permitted to make up a round, and everything was under control.



Montevideo, Uruguay, 1954: Standing (left to right): Silva, Alvarez, Estrada, Gulla (management), Coral, Munoz-Izcua; Dr. Insari (management), Olivera, Najdorf, Barreira (Sec., Sitting: Letelier, Bauza, Hoerberg, Cantero, Trompovski, Uruguayan Chess Fed.), Dr. Salomon, Kerrera (management), Salas-Romo, Dr. Bernstein, Toran and Carvalho. Kalkstein and Linskens were absent.

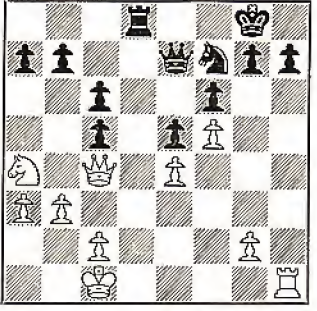
wing, the correct counter to Black's indicated plan. The seemingly insignificant 15 P-R3 is the prelude.



15 P-KB4

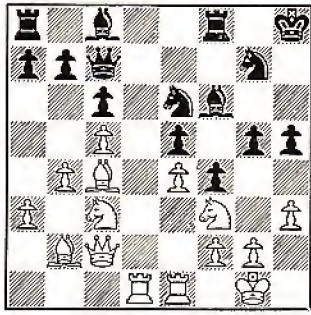
THIS POSITION occurred in the fourth round. Black is to move. How does he save the Bishop Pawn? See page 49.

Dr. Bernstein



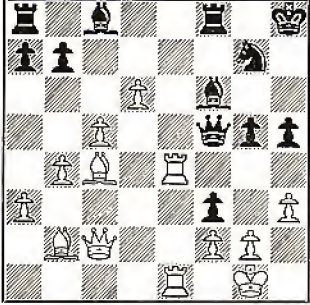
Dr. Salomon

16 P-QN4 P-B5
17 B-B1 B-B3
Black must reinforce his King Pawn before pursuing his King-side objectives.
18 P-B5 P-KN4
19 B-B4 K-R1
White was threatening 20 N-Q5 (e.g., 20 . . . PxN? 21 PxP, N any 22 P-Q6§), and Black has avoided the threat. The tactical possibility is thus averted, but the strategic menace remains implicit in the position.
20 B-N2 P-KR4



21 N-Q5!
The first of a series of sacrifices and maneuvers which will leave the Black position in shambles. The Knight, incidentally, must be taken; otherwise, Black's King Pawn goes presently, and with it the backbone of his game.
21 . . . PxN 23 NxN PxN
22 PxP N-Q5 24 P-Q6 Q-Q2

Black's last move was forced; otherwise, he must succumb to 25 Q-N6, with threat of mate: e.g., 25 Q-N6, B-B4 26 Q-R6†, B-R2 27 B-Q3 and finis.
25 RxP P-B6
25 . . . BxR courts disaster: 26 BxB, R-K1 27 Q-N6, RxR† 28 K-R2, and Black cannot escape mate.
26 QR-K4
26 R-Q5 is also good.
26 . . . Q-B4



If, instead, 26 . . . PxP 27 BxB, QxP 28 BxN†, KxB 29 R-K7†, Black is soon mated. Or, in this line, 27 . . . RxB 28 Q-B3, QxP 29 R-K8†, NxR 30 RxN†, K-N2 31 QxQ, BxQ 32 RxR, and White wins.
27 P-N4 PxP
28 PxP Q-N3
On 28 . . . Q-Q2, White wins after 29 K-R2, followed by 30 R-KR1. And, on 28 . . . Q-R2, White wins handily with 29 BxB, RxB 30 R-K8†.

29 R-K8

The culminating sacrifice.

29

B-B4

On 29 . . . QxQ, there follows 30 RxR†, K-R2 31 B-N8†, K-N3 32 RxB mate. Or 31 . . . K-R1 32 B-N3§, and White recovers his Queen. Or 31 . . . K-R3 32 RxB†, and White wins easily enough. On other moves, White also wins: e.g., 29 . . . QxR (else 30 QxQ) 30 RxQ, RxR 31 Q-N6 threatens mate again, as was indicated earlier, on note to Black's 24th move.

30 RxQR

RxR

Or 30 . . . BxQ 31 RxR† with consequences like those indicated in previous note.

31 PxB Q-R4 33 B-KB1 QxP
32 R-K4 Q-R6 34 R-R4† . . .

The quickest way to win.

34 . . . PxR 36 BxB† K-N1
35 QxQ NxQ 37 P-Q7 Resigns

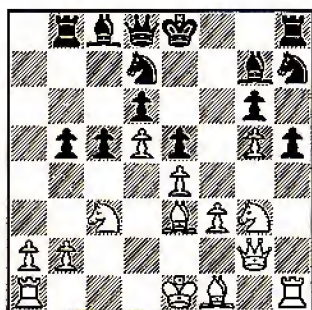
I was awarded the brilliancy prize by the Uruguayan government for this effort.

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

Reni Letelier

M. Najdorf

White		Black
1 P-Q4	N-KB3	9 KN-K2 P-QR3
2 P-QB4	P-KN3	10 P-KN4 QR-N1
3 N-QB3	B-N2	11 N-N3 P-KR4
4 P-K4	P-Q3	12 P-N5 N-R2
5 P-B3	QN-Q2	13 P-KR4 P-B3
6 B-K3	P-K4	14 Q-N2 PxP
7 Q-Q2	P-QB3	15 PxP P-N4
8 P-Q5	P-B4	16 PxP PxP



17 RxP

Very daring and not correct.

17

PxR

18 N-B5

O-O

18 . . . K-B1 is better.

19 P-N6	KN-B3	26 B-K6†	K-R1
20 Q-N5	P-B5	27 O-O-O	R-K1
21 NxQP	P-N5	28 B-B7	R-K2
22 QN-N5	P-B6	29 R-R1	N-N1
23 PxP	PxP	30 RxP†	B-R3
24 B-R3	N-N3	31 P-N7†	K-R2
25 NxB	NxN	32 Q-N6 mate	

Answer to Position, page 48

1

P-QN4

2 QxBP

R-Q3!

Resigns

Black wins a piece (e.g., 3 N any, R-Q8† and 4 . . . QxQ). This maneuver I have never seen before.

Chess Caviar

London, 1849

A lively battle in which White misses the saving move 14 B-B7†!

GRECO COUNTER GAMBIT

H. E. Bird

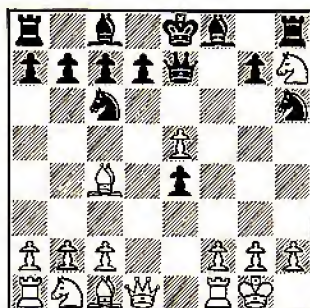
S. F. Smith

White

Black

1 P-K4	P-K4	5 PxP	Q-K2
2 N-KB3	P-KB4	6 N-N5	N-KR3
3 B-B4	Q-B3	7 O-O	N-B3
4 P-Q4	BPxP	8 NxRP!?	

So that, if 8 . . . RxN? 9 Q-R5† wins.



8	QxP	12 N-R4	N-B6†
9 NxP	N-KN5!	13 NxN	NxRP
10 P-KN3	N-Q5?	14 N-R4??	N-B6†
11 N-N6	Q-KR4	15 K-R1	Q-N5

Resigns

Amsterdam Team Tournament, 1954

This merry little scherzo is an encyclopedia of tactics.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

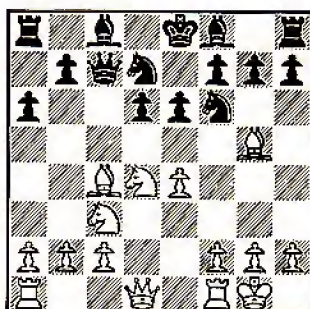
P. Keres

J. Sajtar

White

Black

1 P-K4	P-QB4	5 N-QB3	P-QR3
2 N-KB3	P-Q3	6 B-KN5	QN-Q2
3 P-Q4	PxP	7 B-QB4	P-K3
4 NxP	N-KB3	8 O-O	Q-B2



9 BxKP!!	PxB	15 N-N6	Q-B3
10 NxP	Q-B5	16 NxR	B-K2
11 N-Q5!	K-B2	17 P-QR4!	P-N3
12 BxN	KxN	18 Q-Q5†	K-Q2
13 B-B3	N-B3	19 R-R3†	B-Q1
14 BxN	PxB	20 NxP†!	Resigns

For, if 20 . . . BxN, 21 Q-B7† wins the Rook; while, if 20 . . . QxN 21 Q-B5†, K-B2 22 R-B3†, White wins.

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

Breslau, 1880

This game ends with "a bit of Morphy."

CARO-KANN DEFENSE

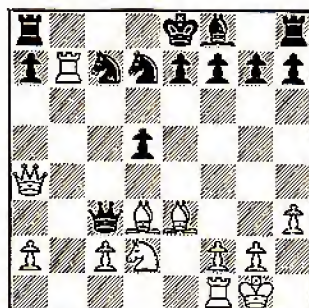
Dr. S. Tarrasch

T. von Scheve

White

Black

1 P-K4	P-QB3	8 QxB	Q-N3
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	9 O-O	QxNP
3 PxP	PxP	10 N-Q2	NxP?
4 B-Q3	N-QB3	11 Q-B4	N-K3
5 B-K3	N-B3	12 Q-R4†	N-Q2
6 N-KB3	B-N5	13 QR-N1	Q-B6
7 P-KR3	BxN	14 RxP	N-B2



15 B-Q4!	QxN	17 QxN†!!	RxQ
16 RxN	R-Q1	18 R-B8†	R-Q1
		19 B-N5 mate	

Amsterdam Team Tournament, 1954

Rarely has neglected development led to such swift disaster.

KING'S FIANCHETTO DEFENSE

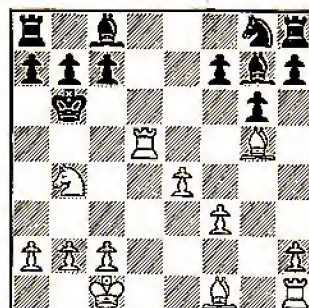
P. H. Clarke

J. Jerolim

White

Black

1 P-K4	P-Q3	8 QxQ†	KxQ
2 P-Q4	P-KN3	9 B-N5†	K-K1
3 N-QB3	B-N2	10 N-Q5	NxN†
4 P-B4	N-Q2	11 PxN	K-Q2
5 N-B3	P-K4	12 O-O-O	K-B3
6 BPxP	PxP	13 N-N4†	K-N3
7 PxP	NxP	14 R-Q5	Resigns



For, if 14 . . . P-QB3, 15 B-Q8 mate!

Paul Morphy offered to give the odds of Pawn and move to any player in the world! No one accepted!!

Chernev's Curious Chess Facts



Spotlight on Openings

OPENINGS ABSTRACT USA, 1954

Part 2. *One nourishing meat for the master, and so for others, is a survey of recent ideas as tried in tournament openings. Here is such a survey from the principal U. S. chess events of 1954 (continued from p. 14, Jan.). Neither we nor the editor of Modern Chess Openings guarantee more than their newness. But study (not memorization) of them, indeed if only in attempt to refute them, is certain to be a worthwhile exercise.*

—ED.

Dutch Defense

In the USCF Championship, Pilnick as Black, came to the following position.

1 N-KB3	P-Q4	5 P-B4	N-B3
2 P-Q4	P-QB3	6 QN-Q2	B-Q3
3 P-KN3	P-K3	7 P-N3	QN-Q2
4 B-N2	P-KB4	8 B-N2	O-O
		9 O-O	...

Allowing for considerable transposition, we have a similar line in MCO: p. 25, note (a), Lillenthal-Ragosin, Saltsjoebaden, 1948, in which Ragosin's equivalent continuation is 9 ... Q-K2 10 P-QR3, P-QR4 with even chances in an undecided struggle.

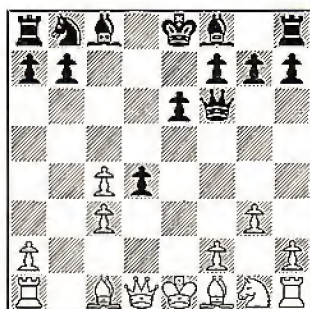
Pilnick posted his Queen more aggressively and built up a vehement and successful attack.

9 ...	N-N5	14 P-QR3	P-KR4
10 P-K3	Q-B3	15 P-R3	R-KR2
11 Q-B2	P-KN4	16 PxN	RPxP
12 QR-K1	R-B2	17 N-K5	Q-R3
13 Q-B3	P-QR4	18 P-B4	Q-R7†
		19 K-B2	R-R6

English Opening

In one of the 1954 Marshall Chess Club events, White (Charles Eastman v. Myron Fleischer) was sorely disappointed. He followed an "established" line from MCO, PCO, Euwe's books, etc., which all are proved wrong herewith!

1 P-QB4	N-KB3	5 P-K5	P-Q5
2 N-QB3	P-K3	6 PxN	PxN
3 P-K4	P-B4	7 NPxP	QxBP
4 P-KN3	P-Q4	8 P-Q4	PxP



Black's last was questioned because of 9 PxP, B-N5† 10 B-Q2, QxP 11 BxB, Q-K5† 12 B-K2, QxR 13 Q-Q6, N-B3 14 B-B3 with a win for White, according to Nimzovich—MCO: p. 35, col. 23(1).

9 PxP N-B3!

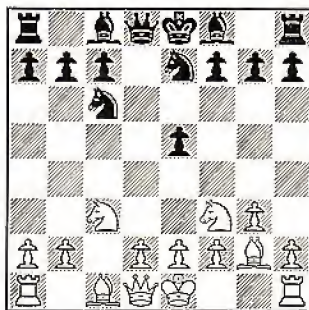
Fleischer turned the table in his favor, continuing 10 N-K2, B-N5† 11 B-Q2, NxP 12 NxN, QxN 13 BxB, Q-K5†.

Instead of 8 ... PxP, 8 ... N-B3 at once is also good.

It is necessary, therefore, for White to go into MCO: p. 35, note (k) by 7 QPxP, instead of 7 NPxP.

In Evans-Mednis (U.S. "Open"), Black fell back upon the Opocensky Variation, which we examined in the 1954 July issue of CHESS REVIEW (p. 211).

1 P-QB4	P-K4	4 PxP	NxP
2 N-QB3	N-KB3	5 B-N2	N-K2
3 P-KN3	P-Q4	6 N-B3	QN-B3



We once discarded 7 O-O, N-B4 because of 8 Q-R4, B-Q2 9 NxP, NxN 10 Q-K4; but H. Mueller of Vienna has suggested 10 ... P-B3 as a fully satisfactory saving clause. Another reply to 7 O-O is 7 ... P-KN3, which we gave in that discussion in July, 1954, and which may also lead by transposition into the subsequent text.

PCO references are to location of like openings in Practical Chess Openings; MCO, in Modern Chess Openings, 8th edition.



WALTER KORN

Editor of *Modern Chess Openings*

At this point, however, we must mention that another Mueller move, 7 P-QN4 (MCO: p. 32, note (n)) takes advantage of Black's temporarily shut in Bishop. The continuation is 7 ... P-QR3 8 O-O, N-B4 9 P-QR3. But we now prefer 9 ... P-KN3 10 P-Q3, B-N2 instead of 9 ... B-K2 10 P-Q3, O-O 11 B-N2, etc.

7 P-Q3 P-KN3 9 B-Q2 O-O

8 O-O B-N2 10 P-QR3 P-KR3

Better might be 10 ... N-B4 11 P-QN4, N/3-Q5 12 N-K4, B-K3, followed if necessary by ... P-KB3 and ... P-B3.

11 P-QN4 N-B4 13 P-N5 N/3-Q5

12 R-B1 P-QR4 14 NxN NxN

15 P-QR4 B-K3!

Black's subtle finesse helps him to develop: his Knight Pawn is inviolate because of 16 BxP, B-N6! He gains equality in the sequel.

16 R-N1

Q-B1

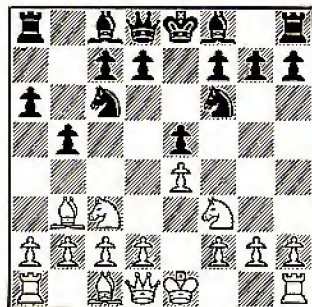
Ruy Lopez

Our attention is drawn to the game, Bernstein-Brandts (USCF Championship), because it tends to revive Nimzovich's 5 N-QB3 (MCO: p. 254, col. 121-2) long ostracized as "colorless."

1 P-K4 P-K4 4 B-R4 N-B3

2 N-KB3 N-QB3 5 N-B3 P-QN4

3 B-N5 P-QR3 6 B-N3 ...



6 B-K2!

Keres' encyclopedia on King Pawn Openings recommends 6 . . . P-Q3 7 N-N5, P-Q4 8 NxQP, N-Q5 9 NxN†, QxN 10 BxP†, K-K2 for Black, but he disregards 9 N-QB3, NxB 10 RPxN, P-N5 with a safe Pawn plus for White. For this reason only, we append the exclamation mark. Black can castle safely in answer to a now premature 7 N-N5.

7 B-Q5 B-N2

These moves are inadequate. White had to play 7 O-O since 7 B-Q5 is rightly answered with 7 . . . P-N5! After the text, White prevailed for a clear plus.

8 BxN BxB 10 NxN NxB
9 NxKP BxP 11 Q-N4 N-Q3

Or 11 . . . N-N4 12 P-QR4, P-N5 13 P-KB4, N-K3 14 P-B5!

12 QxP B-B3
13 Q-N3 Q-K2
14 P-Q4 O-O-O

Black could regain his Pawn, with 14 . . . N-B5; but he still has a poor game: e.g., 15 O-O, NxN 16 PxN, BxP and possibly 17 P-KB4 with a disturbing threat of R-K1† even after 17 . . . B-Q5† 18 K-R1.

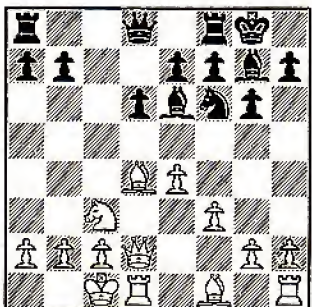
15 O-O N-B5 17 B-B4 BxP
16 NxN PxN 18 BxP

Sicilian Defense

Of late, this opening has provided the richest harvest. In the breakdown of the different variations, we shall follow the page sequence of MCO.

On the Dragon Variation, we have two characteristic specimens with the latest "do" and "don't." Bronstein-Denker and Geller-Horowitz, rounds 2 and 3 in the U.S.A.-U.S.S.R. Match, both followed column 29 in MCO.

1 P-K4 P-QB4 6 B-K3 B-N2
2 N-KB3 P-Q3 7 P-B3 O-O
3 P-Q4 PxP 8 Q-Q2 N-B3
4 NxP N-KB3 9 O-O-O NxN
5 N-QB3 P-KN3 10 BxN B-K3



Hitherto 10 . . . B-K3 was regarded as inferior to 10 . . . Q-R4. But, after the latter, however, 11 B-B4 seems ultimately to give White a better end-game after 11 . . . B-K3 12 B-N3, BxB 13 BPxB. Apart from that, 13 RPxP is quite playable, and last but not least we had to look at 12 BxB, PxP 13 Q-K2 with good auspices for 14 P-K5 or 14 Q-B4. Hence, 10 . . . B-K3 may be vital toward taking the sting out of this dreaded attacking line of White's.

11 K-N1

If White omits this move in favor of accelerating his plans with 11 P-KR4, Black can then play 11 . . . Q-R4, and, if 12 P-QR3, QR-N1 and . . . P-QN4. So he here prepares to counter . . . Q-R4? with an immediate N-Q5! (threatening NxKP with check).

11 . . .

12 P-KR4

P-QR3

P-QN4

Here Denker played 12 . . . P-KR4? which led to a weaker end-game after White simplified through exchanges. Horowitz's move, given as our text, was the immediate start of a Queen-side counter-action.

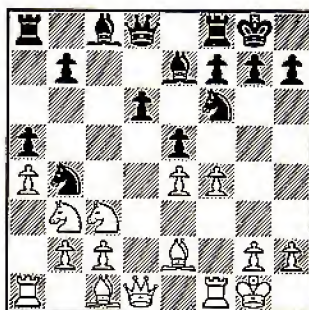
13 P-R5

P-N5!

An intense see-saw struggle on both wings resulted, and Black stayed White's onslaught successfully in this game.

In the Boleslavsky Defense, Horowitz-Geller, 4th round of the same match, shows that note (e) on page 275 of MCO does not give Black an advantage.

1 P-K4 P-QB4 6 B-K2 P-K4
2 N-KB3 N-QB3 7 N-N3 B-K2
3 P-Q4 PxP 8 O-O O-O
4 NxP N-B3 9 P-B4 P-QR4
5 N-QB3 P-Q3 10 P-QR4 N-QN5



11 B-B3

The text move was followed by 11 . . . Q-B2 12 K-R1, B-K3 13 B-K3, KR-Q1 14 Q-B1, B-B5 15 R-Q1, QR-B1 16 N-Q2, B-R3 17 N-B1, N-Q2 with perfectly legitimate games for both side.

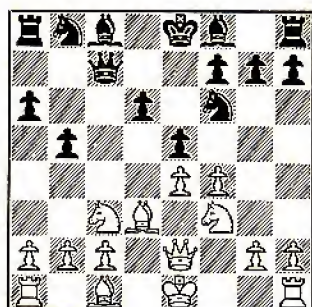
Other White choices are:

(1) 11 P-B5, P-Q4 12 PxQP, N/3xP 13 NxN, NxN 14 B-Q3, Q-B2 15 Q-N4, B-Q2 with equal chances;

(2) 11 B-K3, B-K3 12 K-R1, R-B1 13 P-B5, BxN or 12 P-N4, PxP 13 BxP, P-Q4 or 12 N-Q2, PxP 13 BxP, R-B1.

The Najdorf-Opocensky Defense (MCO: col. 110, note (n)) appeared in the U. S. "Open," in both Rossolimo-Hearst and Hearst-Evans.

1 P-K4 P-QB4 5 N-QB3 P-QR3
2 N-KB3 P-Q3 6 P-B4 Q-B2
3 P-Q4 PxP 7 B-Q3 P-K4
4 NxP N-KB3 8 N-KB3 P-QN4
9 Q-K2



Here Evans continued with 9 . . . B-N2? 10 O-O, QN-Q2 11 P-QR3, P-N3 12 K-R1, B-N2 13 PxP, PxP. Probably, he wanted to avoid the possibility of 9 . . . B-K3 10 P-B5!

The other game went on 9 . . . B-K3 10 O-O, QN-Q2 11 K-R1, R-QB1 12 N-KR4, B-K2 13 PxP, PxP 14 N-B5, also with pressure by White.

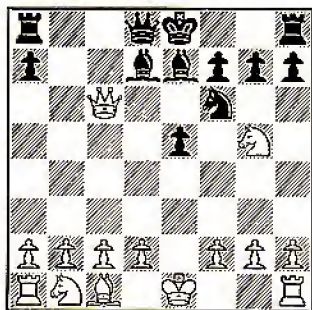
Two Knights' Defense

The Two Knights has been widely analyzed, but a new idea comes up from Donovan-Kaufman (USCF Championship).

1 P-K4 P-K4 5 PxP N-QR4
2 N-KB3 N-QB3 6 B-N5† P-B3
3 B-B4 N-B3 7 PxP PxP
4 N-N5 P-Q4 8 Q-B3 B-K2

This is the new try, in addition to (1) 8 . . . R-N1, (2) 8 . . . Q-B2, (3) 8 . . . Q-N3 and (4) 8 . . . PxB. The multitude of Black's crossroads will now displace 8 Q-B3.

9 BxP† NxN
10 QxN† B-Q2



11 Q-B4

Black's subsequent attack gains increasing momentum after this move; but White walks a dangerous path, despite his two Pawns plus, after 11 Q-KB3. As indications, consider:

(1) 11 . . . R-B1 12 N-QB3, O-O 13 P-Q3, N-K1 14 N/5-K4, P-B4 15 N-N3, B-QB3 or 12 P-Q3, RxP 13 N-QB3, N-N5! (For 12 O-O, see following note. 3.)

(2) 11 . . . P-KR3 12 N-K4, N-Q4 13 O-O, O-O 14 P-Q3 (14 QN-B3, N-N5), B-QB3 15 Q-K2, P-B4.

(3) 11 . . . O-O? 12 O-O? R-B1 13 P-Q3, B-B3 14 Q-N3, B-Q3. Timing seems important: for here 12 P-Q3! R-B1 13 Q-N3 prevents Black from getting a strong attack.

11 . . . O-O 14 Q-N5 R-B4
12 QN-B3 B-KB4 15 Q-N3 P-KR3
13 P-Q3 R-B1 16 N/5-K4 NxN
17 NxN B-K3

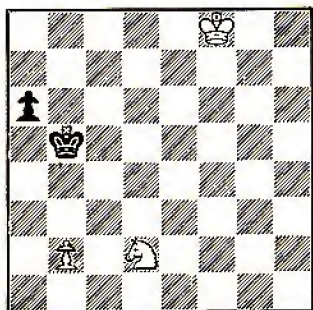
† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

YOU TOO CAN WIN IN THE END-GAME!

By FRED REINFELD

THE BOOKS tell us that winning with a piece ahead is "a matter of technique." Some of us know from rueful experience that that simple phrase covers a multitude of sins of omission and commission.

TAKE the following "easy" position:



You look at this position and conclude: "Piece ahead—nothing to it."

That was the conclusion arrived at by the player who had White, and here is what happened:

1 K-K7?? K-N5
2 K-Q6 P-R4!

If Black can exchange his Pawn for the White Pawn, the game is drawn.

3 K-Q5 P-R5!

Black threatens 4 . . . P-R6 after which White can avoid the draw only by losing with 5 P-N3??? P-R7, etc.

4 N-B4 . . .

Looks fine, for it stops . . . P-R6. And after 4 . . . K-N6 5 K-B5, it is only a matter of time until White wins the Black Pawn. But—

4 . . . K-N4!

Black has the opposition, and the miserable Knight cannot gain a move!

5 K-Q4 K-N5

6 K-Q3 K-N6

Believe it or not, White cannot win! His Knight cannot budge from QB4, and his King is needed to protect the Knight. Truly an "embarrassing moment"!

Now go back to the original diagram and see how the problem could have been solved.

1 N-N3!! K-B5

Stronger than 1 . . . K-N5 which is answered the same way.

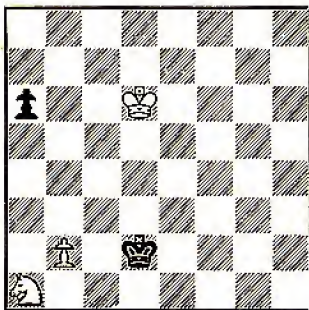
2 N-R1!! . . .

The idea behind this fantastic move is this: Black has to lose a lot of time attacking the Knight. This procedure gives the White King time to get into the game effectively.

(Note still another virtue of the Knight's snail-like retreat: had Black played 1 . . . K-N5 then, after 2 N-R1!! P-R4 3 K-K7, P-R5 4 K-Q6, P-R6? White wins with 5 N-B2†, K-N6 6 PxP, KxN 7 P-R4, etc.!)

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

2 . . . K-Q6
3 K-K7 K-Q7
4 K-Q6 . . .



The crucial position. There are two main variations:

(1)
4 . . . P-R4
5 K-B5! . . .

The plausible 5 K-B6? only draws: 5 . . . P-R5! 6 K-N5, K-B8, etc.

5 . . . P-R5 7 K-R3! K-N8
6 K-N4 K-B8 8 N-N3!! PxN
9 KxP . . .

And White wins easily.

(2)
4 . . . K-B8
5 P-N4! K-N7

This wins the Knight, but White is again headed for a won King and Pawn ending.

However, a finesse is required. If now 6 K-B5? K-B6, the ending is drawn after 7 N-B2 (what else?), KxN 8 K-N6, K-B6 9 K-R5, K-N6.

6 K-B6! K-B6

If 6 . . . KxN 7 K-N6, K-N7 8 KxP, K-N6 9 P-N5, the Pawn queens.

7 K-B5! . . .

A study in correct timing. Black's King must give way.

7 . . . K-N7 9 N-B2! KxN
8 K-N6 K-B6 10 KxP . . .

White wins. This study in subtle timing seems almost like a composed ending.

POSITIONS like this one are rather common in over-the-board play. Black has three Pawns (two of them passed) for the piece, yet he should lose in the long run. Here are the outstanding features of the winning process:

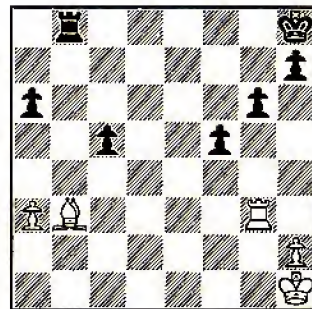
(1) White must make the weight of his extra piece tell; he must place his pieces to the best advantage, menace the hostile Pawns, provoke their advance, force

them into an optimum position in which any change is for the worse.

(2) White must play his King to a centralized position (say K5, Q5 or QB4) where it can put added pressure on Black's game.

(3) White's Pawns seem insignificant at present, yet White must avoid exchanging them; for, without them, he cannot possibly win.

(4) Another reason why White must avoid Pawn exchanges is that his whole play is oriented about winning Black's Pawns; exchanges contradict this policy.



1 R-Q3 . . .

Taking an open file.

1 . . . P-QR4

2 K-N2 . . .

The King is headed for the center.

2 . . . K-N2

3 K-B3 K-B3

Black follows suit; he tries to hold as much ground as possible.

4 P-KR4 . . .

In order to penetrate further with K-B4, followed—after providing for his Bishop—by R-Q6† and K-K5.

4 . . . R-N3

4 . . . P-N4 weakens the King Bishop Pawn; the why and wherefore will be set forth later. The text guards the third rank.

5 B-B2 . . .

White dallies with the idea of a frontal attack on the Queen Bishop Pawn by R-B3. But this plan proves impracticable.

5 . . . K-K4

Black threatens 6 . . . P-QB5. If White tries 7 R-B3, then . . . K-Q5.

6 B-N3 K-B3

7 B-B4 . . .

Now the Bishop is self-supporting and White's Rook becomes active.

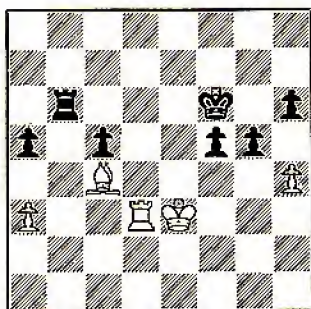
7 . . . P-R3

8 K-K3 . . .

Not 8 K-B4? P-N4‡. Exchange of Pawns is to be avoided.

8 . . . P-N4

Inevitable. If for example 8 . . . R-B3, White has 9 R-Q7 with such unpleasant threats as R-QR7.



9 P-R5!!

The key to the ending. Black's King Rook Pawn is now the decisive weakness. The Queen Bishop Pawn, the King Bishop Pawn, and the King Rook Pawn can now be attacked alternately as well as simultaneously.

9 R-B3 11 R-KR7 K-K4
10 R-Q7 R-N3 12 R-K7† K-Q3

Or 12 . . . K-B3 13 R-QB7, and White wins.

13 R-K6† K-B2
14 R-K5!

14 R-N6 also wins; but the text is more "theoretical" as a path is created for White's King.

14 P-B5†
15 K-K4 R-QB3

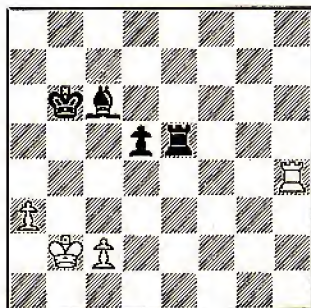
Or 15 . . . K-B3 16 R-K6†, K-B2 17 R-N6! followed by K-Q5, and White wins.

16 R-K7† K-Q1

If 16 . . . K-N3 17 R-KN7, followed by R-N6 and K-Q5. The text loses even more quickly.

17 R-KN7 R-Q3 19 B-Q5 P-B6
18 K-K5 R-Q5 20 K-Q6 K-B1
21 R-N8 mate

HERE, although White has only one Pawn for the piece, the position seems far more difficult to win.



Although Black's procedure is highly systematic, the ending is anything but dry. The first thing we notice about the ending is its inordinate difficulty; but Black's play is so clear and logical that he makes the play seem easy!

Black begins with the basic idea that his opponent can never allow an exchange of Rooks; for, once that happens, White's King will be helpless against the Black King and Bishop and will sooner or later have to lose both Pawns by Zugzwang. (The inexperienced player who is not certain about this statement, may easily verify it for himself by re-

moving the Rooks and playing about ten moves for both sides.)

The fact that White cannot exchange Rooks gives Black's forces great power; for it means that Black can consistently improve the position of his pieces by constantly offering an exchange of Rooks. White will always have to withdraw; and, in this way, Black can steadily carry out a policy of penetration. (One caution to be observed is of course that Black must not allow the exchange of his Queen Pawn.)

Now what is to be the object of Black's attack? Clearly, White's Bishop Pawn. The best way to attack it will be to place Black's Rook on the seventh rank and his Bishop at K5 or KB4. This procedure will reduce White's Rook to complete passivity on the Queen Bishop file. Black can then advance his King with decisive effect.

This then is how Black appraises the ending. And it all comes to pass in the fullness of time!

1 R-K5
2 R-R8 K-B4
3 R-QB8

White hampers Black by pinning his Bishop; Black at once removes this annoyance.

3 R-K1! 5 R-KR7 B-N4
4 R-B7 K-Q3 6 K-B3

White must try to prevent . . . K-Q5 after Black's King gets to QB4.

6 B-R5

The plan of attack begins to unfold. Black threatens . . . R-B1†.

7 R-R2 R-K5 9 R-R2 R-K6†
8 R-N2 K-B4 10 K-N2 B-N4!

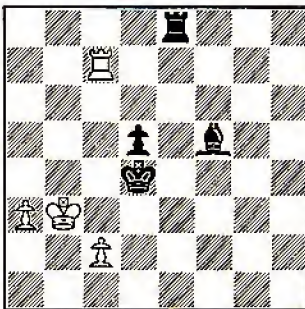
Black aims to take the seventh rank. His constriction plan is making progress.

11 R-R8 R-K7 13 K-N3 B-B5†
12 R-B8† K-Q5 14 K-N2 B-Q6!

Now the Pawn is attacked twice; but more important is the fact that at KB4 the Bishop will be performing still another function.

15 K-N3 B-B4
16 R-B7 R-K1!!

This retreat is the winning move! Its significance, as will be seen, is that it forces an advantageous entry for Black's King.



17 P-B3†

Just the move that White has been trying to avoid, but now he "must bite into the sour apple."

Black was threatening to force the exchange of Rooks with . . . R-QB1 (hence 15 . . . B-B4 and 16 . . . R-K1!!).

If White tries 17 R-QN7, then 17 . . . R-QB1 wins the wretched Bishop Pawn. On other moves of White's Rook along the seventh rank, Black still wins the Pawn with . . . R-N1†.

17 K-Q6
18 R-B5 R-N1†

Still another point of 16 . . . R-K1!! White's King can no longer protect the Bishop Pawn.

19 K-R4 B-K5
20 R-B7 K-B7
21 R-B6 B-Q6

21 . . . P-Q5 also wins, but Black prefers the "theoretical" move.

22 R-B5 B-B5
23 K-R5 KxP
24 P-R4 R-R1†

And White resigns! Even those readers who may have a distaste for end-game play will be fascinated by Black's accurate and luminous play!

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Volume 22

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Games from Recent Events

INTERNATIONAL

HOLLAND, 1954 International Team Tournament Cross-fire Works

White concedes the two Bishops, then commits a number of inaccuracies owing to which the Bishops become very active. Helped by a Rook, they bring White's King into a deadly cross-fire. The finish is very brilliant.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED			
P. Nielsen		Dr. M. Oren	
Denmark		Israel	
White		Black	
1 P-Q4	N-KB3	6 B-R4	QN-Q2
2 P-QB4	P-K3	7 N-B3	O-O
3 N-QB3	P-Q4	8 PxP	PxP
4 B-N5	B-K2	9 Q-B2	R-K1
5 P-K3	P-KR3	10 B-Q3	P-B3
		11 B-N3	....

White's last is playable, and continuations leading, one way or another, to the swap of White's Queen Bishop for Black's King Knight have been tried successfully. But, by and large, they promise little as Black can rely on services of his unopposed, good King Bishop.

11 O-O is steadier. Also, 11 P-KR3, which requires 11 ... N-R4 or White achieves 12 B-N3, N-R4 13 B-R2 successfully.

11 ... N-R4
12 B-K5 N/4-B3

12 ... NxB 13 PxN causes trouble as the remaining Black Knight is awkwardly placed. On 13 B-N3, Black intends 13 ... N-R4 again.

13 O-O

White avoids that repetition of moves.

13 ... NxB 15 NxN BxN
14 NxN N-N5! 16 P-B3

White aims for 17 QR-K1 and, in good time, P-K4. A plan in the Botvinnik style, but Botvinnik would never consider it under these circumstances. Black has the two Bishops and, thanks to the previous exchange of two minor pieces, enough freedom of movement to meet such a plan effectively.

Instead, the minority attack, to be started with 16 QR-N1, is indicated. In this, the chances are about even.

16 ... B-K3
17 Q-B2 P-QB4!

Black thus thwarts White's plan.

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dls. ch.

18 QR-Q1 PxP
19 PxP B-R5!
20 P-KN3

White weakens his King-side, but he must in preparation for KR-K1.

20 ... B-B3
21 B-N1

A naive move. The Bishop stands well on QN1 only if White can operate with lasting threats along the diagonal to KR7, i. e., if a ... P-KN3 fails against some sacrifice. Many players play B-QN1 indiscriminately whenever the opportunity rises.

Here White's Bishop goes out of action. Correct is 21 KR-K1, followed by B-B1. Even so, Black has the edge: his Queen Pawn is easier to protect and is less important, besides, than White's. And, if both Queen Pawns by any chance disappear, Black's Bishops grow that much stronger.

21 ... Q-Q2
22 Q-B2? P-KN3

Herewith, White's "attack" has ended. He now faces the problem of how to revive his Bishop.

23 Q-N3

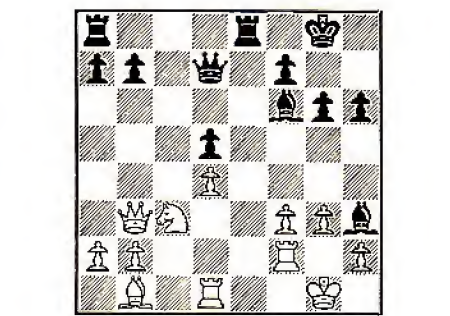
No good either. Most urgent, instead, is 23 Q-B2, which gives extra protection to the Queen Pawn and so serves as a preparation for B-Q3-B1. It also anticipates 23 ... B-R6, which can then be answered with 24 KR-K1.

23 ... B-R6!

The beginning of a brilliant finish.

24 R-B2

24 KR-K1 fails against 24 ... BxP†. Insufficient, too, is 24 NxP because of 24 ... B-N2, with the added threat of 25 ... B-K3. Nor does 24 QxQP help because of 25 ... Q-K2 with a winning attack: e.g., (1) 25 KR-K1, QxR† 26 RxQ, RxR† 27 K-B2, R-B8† 28 K-K2, R-Q1; (2) 25 R-B2, Q-K8† 26 R-B1! Q-K6† 27 R-B2, R-Q1.



24 ... BxP!

Neat. The Bishop is immune, as mate in two follows its capture.

25 NxP

White hopes to escape with the loss of the Exchange only. He has no threat of 26 N-B6† (26 ... BxN 27 RxQ, R-K8† and mate next). So Black has time for another contribution.

25 ... R-K7!!
26 N-B6† K-R1!
Not 26 ... BxN? 27 RxR!
27 NxQ BxR†
28 K-R1 B-Q5!!
Resigns

Black's last move is very fine. The Bishop, still immune, guards against 29 Q-B3†, while 29 ... B-N7 mate is threatened or 29 R-N1, B-N7† and mate in two.

HOLLAND, 1954 International Team Tournament Double Interest

The following game is interesting both for the opening and for the end-game. It casts some light on the Slav Accepted, and it illustrates some circumstances which make the control of an open file decisive in a Rook end-game. The notes are partly according to the winner.

SLAV DEFENSE			
Gideon Stahlberg		Ludek Pachman	
Sweden		Czecho-Slovakia	
White		Black	
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	7 BxP	B-QN5
2 P-QB4	P-QB3	8 O-O	QN-Q2
3 N-KB3	N-B3	9 Q-K2	O-O
4 N-B3	PxP	10 P-K4	B-N3
5 P-QR4	B-B4	11 B-Q3	P-KR3
6 P-K3	P-K3	12 B-KB4!	....

White's last is his best chance to retain some initiative. 12 R-Q1, Q-K2 leads to equality: e.g., (1) 13 B-KB4, N-R4 14 B-K3, P-K4! (2) 13 P-K5, N-Q4 (Cf. Reshevsky-Smyslov, 1954 USA-USSR match, given in note to Evans-Rossolimo, page 277, CHESS REVIEW, September, 1954).

12 ... Q-K2
13 N-R2 B-QR4

Black's last is better than 13 ... N-R4 14 B-K3, B-R4 15 P-QN4, B-B2 16 P-K5, P-KB4 after which Black's position is more cramped and difficult (Stahlberg-Smyslov, 1954 Sweden-USSR match).

14 P-QN4 B-Q1

14 ... BxNP? 15 NxB, QxN 16 KR-N1, Q-K2 (16 ... Q-B6?? 17 B-Q2!) 17 RxP offers White a great advantage.

• • • •

15 R-B1!
16 N-K5 B-R2
17 N-B4 B-B2!

18 BxB	RxB
19 N-B3	

19	N-N3
20 NxN	. . . .

20	PxN
21 P-K5	. . . . .

21 N-Q4

22	$B \times B^\dagger$	$K \times B$
23	$N \times N$	\dots

23 BPxN

24 Q-N5 R-B3
25 P-N3

25 Q-B2
26 P-R5

26 K-N1

26 . . . R-B1, however, is also playable. After 27 PxP, QxP! 28 QxQ, RxQ, Pachman thinks 29 P-N5 wins. But it can be met more than sufficiently with 29 . . . R-B5 30 KR-Q1, K-N3! e.g., 31 K-B1, K-B4 32 K-K2, P-B3! forcing 33 PxP (33 P-B4 loses to 33 . . . PxP 34 BPxP, K-K5 or 34 QPxP, P-N4). After 33 PxP, Black's problems, including his stalemated Rook, are easily solved (33 . . . PxP with . . . P-K4 to follow in good time).

27	PxP	RxP
28	Q-R5	R-B3
29	QxQ	

29 RxQ
30 R-R1

30 R-B5
31 KR-Q1 KR-B1

32 KR-N1

..	RxQP	34	P-N5	R-K5
-R7	R-N1	35	R-QB1	P-Q5
		36	R-Q1	

RxP	41	R-R4	K-N3
KQP	42	P-R4	P-N5
Q7	43	R-R7	R-N7
N2	44	R-K7	R-N4
B7		Resians	

White resigns rather than resume the hopeless struggle after adjournment.

International Team Tournament

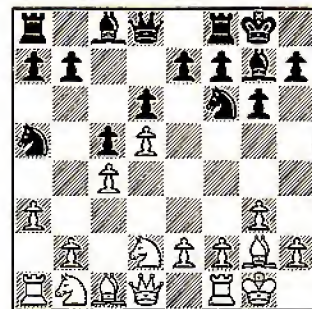
A side-line of the King's Indian, characterized by Black's P-QB4 and N-QR4, has been tried repeatedly in recent tournament play. White has invariably counter-acted, not very successfully, by taking measures against Black's P-QN4.

Another system of counter-action was suggested in this column some time ago. In the following game, the Chess Review Attack works perfectly.

Dr. Max Euwe	Wolfgang Unzicker
Holland	West Germany
White	Black

1 N-KB3	N-KB3	5 O-O	P-Q3
2 P-B4	P-KN3	6 P-Q4	N-B3
3 P-KN3	B-N2	7 P-Q5	N-QR4
4 B-N2	O-O	8 KN-Q2	P-B4

9 P-QR3!



9 P-QN4

Black must proceed with 9 . . . P-N3 10 P-QN4, PxP 11 PxP, N-N2, followed by . . . P-QR4 to secure his QB4 for his pieces. The result is a backward Pawn for each side. Black's Pawn on QN3 is weaker, though, than White's on QB4. White has the edge.

10	PxP	P-QR3
11	P-QN4	N-N2

11 . . . BPxP loses to 12 RPxP, N-N2
13 PxP.

12	PxRP	RxP
13	B-N2	B-Q2
14	N-QB3	...

White has a well developed game with a powerful extra Pawn. Nor does he suffer from any pressure against his Queen-side as is usually the case in this wing gambit.

The rest of the game is, therefore, of little interest.

14	PxP	25 N/1-K3	N-B3
15 PxP	R-N3	26 R-B2	B-R5
16 N-R2	Q-B2	27 R-B3	B-N4
17 Q-N1	R-R1	28 B-B3	R-N1
18 R-B1	Q-Q1	29 Q-B2	B-Q2
19 N-B4	QR-R3	30 K-N2	P-R4
20 N-B3	RxR	31 P-R3	K-N2
21 BxR	N-K1	32 Q-Q3	K-N1
22 B-N2	R-B1	33 Q-Q4	N-K1
23 N-Q1	BxB	34 P-N4	PxP
24 QxB	B-N4	35 PxP	N-B3
		36 R-B1	. . . .

For the moment, White threatens to win on the King-side with 37 R-KR1 and P-KN5.

36	N-R2
37 N-Q2	. . . .

Now White threatens to start a winning attack either on the King-side with 38 N-K4 or on the Queen-side with 38 Q-R7. As Black next guards his King-side, the latter attack gets the green light.

37 Q-KB1
38 Q-R7! Q-Q1
39 R-B6!

For, after 39 . . . BxR 40 PxB, Black's Knight has no move.

39 N-N4
40 R-N6 Q-B2
41 N/2-B4 Resigns

The threat of 42 N-R5, followed possibly by 43 N-B6, is irremediable.

SWEDEN, 1954

Sweden vs. U.S.S.R. Match

Refutation Refuted

'Tis dangerous to rely on analysis and examples when complicated variations or systems are involved. Nimzovich and Reti, for instance, had some bitter experiences that way against Marshall whose plain common sense more than once destroyed their refined calculations.

Something similar happens here. White relies on his knowledge; for he is reported to have taken only three minutes for his first 14 moves. A few minutes later, he resigns.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

Z. Nilsson	Yefim Geller
Sweden	Soviet Union
White	Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4
2 N-KB3	N-QB3
3 P-Q4	PxP
	4 NxP
	5 N-QB3
	6 B-KN5
	7 NxN
	N-B3
	P-Q3
	P-K3

The genuine Richter Variation (usually confused with the far more usual Rauser Variation: 7 Q-Q2).

7 PxN
8 P-K5 Q-R4!

This move takes the sting out of the Richter Attack. No perfect continuation for White has been found so far.

9 B-N5

A wild attempt to get something out of it. All book, so far.

9 PxB
10 PxN P-N5
11 N-K4

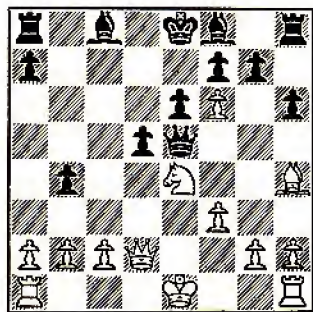
11 Q-B3, Q-K4† also favors Black (as pointed out by Lundin 20 years ago).

11 Q-K4
12 P-B3 P-Q4
13 Q-Q2 P-KR3

Not 13 ... PxN because of 14 O-O-O: e.g., 14 ... Q-Q4 15 PxNP, BxP 16 Q-B4.

14 B-R4

White, moving so quickly, here expects 14 ... QxNP 15 O-O, P-N4 16 B-B2 with a powerful attack (White won in the game, Troianescu-Szily, Budapest, 1952).



14 P-N4!

This simple move destroys White's expectations. He cannot now play 15 B-B2 because of 15 ... PxN.

15 B-N3 QxNP
16 R-Q1

16 O-O, PxN 17 QR-Q1 does not work; for Black has the convenient defense of 17 ... B-B4†, followed by ... O-O.

16 B-R3
17 N-Q6†
17 K-B2 loses to 17 ... R-QB1.
17 BxN
18 BxB R-QB1

Black has a winning advantage.

19 R-QB1

Now White loses quickly. To resist longer, he must play 19 QxQNP.

19 R-B5 21 B-K7 KR-QB1
20 O-O K-Q2 22 R-B2 RxB!

A neat finish.

23 QxR

Or 23 RxR, Q-N8†.

23 QxR†!

Resigns

Because of mate in two.

ENGLAND, 1954

Hastings Christmas Tournament

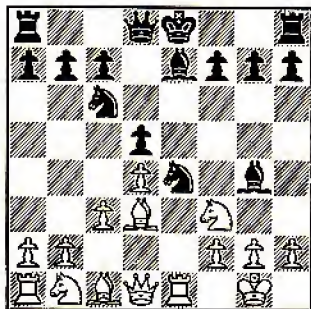
Recalcitrant Victim

Britain's C. H. O'D. Alexander has defeated many a leading grandmaster. In this game, he seems to be determined, too much so, one should say, to collect the scalp of Keres, too. The prospective victim, however, is recalcitrant. A flash of brilliancy, and victory suddenly is his.

PETROFF DEFENSE

Paul Keres	C. H. O'D. Alexander
Soviet Union	Gt. Britain
White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K4
2 N-KB3	N-KB3
3 NxP	P-Q3
4 N-KB3	NxP
	5 P-Q4
	6 B-Q3
	7 O-O
	8 R-K1
	9 P-B3
	P-Q4
	B-K2
	N-QB3
	B-KN5

White's chances of obtaining an opening advantage are very slight in this line. Giving firm protection to his Queen Pawn is the best he can do.



9 N-B3

More in the style of the Petroff is 9 ... P-B4. Very difficult complications, however, may follow: e.g., 10 Q-B2, O-O (10 ... BxN 11 PxP favors White) 11 N-K5 (10 KN-Q2, NxKBP! 11 KxN, B-R5† 12 P-KN3, P-B5! most likely wins for Black), NxN 12 PxN, B-B4 13 B-K3, BxB 14 RxB, with White for choice.

The text move leads to the Exchange Variation of the French Defense but

with a somewhat awkward position of Black's Knights. They ought to stand either on KB3 and Q2, with ... O-O, or on QB3 and K2, with ... O-O-O.

10 B-KN5

White threatens to weaken the opposing Pawn formation with 11 BxN.

10 Q-Q2

Provoking 11 BxN. Black rightly speculates that, after 11 ... PxP and 12 ... O-O-O, he has strong attacking chances on the King-side. And yet he is wrong, as will be seen. Correct is 10 ... O-O.

11 QN-Q2! O-O-O
12 Q-R4

White threatens 13 B-N5, followed possibly by 14 N-K5. The weakness of the Black set-up now appears. With Black's Bishop on Q3 and his King Knight on K2, he'd have the perfect continuation in 12 ... P-B3. As it is, he faces trouble. His next few moves must be understood as a violent attempt to avert the danger.

12 P-KR3

12 ... P-QR3 allows White the choice between the steady 13 P-QN4 and the somewhat dubious 13 BxP.

13 B-R4 P-KN4
14 B-N3 BxN
15 NxB P-N5

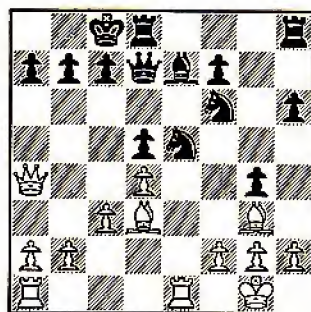
Black seems to think that 16 N-K5 leads to a tenable end-game for him.

16 N-K5!!

This move is good for one reason, excellent for another.

16 NxN

Now White can simply play 17 QxQ†, obtaining a decisive advantage for the end-game, after 17 ... QNxQ 18 RxB as well as 17 ... KNxQ 18 PxN, followed by 19 B-B5 and P-K6. But there is better.



17 B-B5!!

A charming combination which, at the worst, also leads to an end-game, but a still better one than that resulting from 17 QxQ†.

17 QxB
18 RxN Q-Q6

Here Black overlooks another tactical twist and loses more quickly than necessary. His best defense, comparatively speaking, is 18 ... Q-Q2 19 QxP, Q-Q3 20 R-K3, Q-R3 21 QxQ, PxQ 22 RxB, R-Q2. But it would only prolong his suffering.

19 RxB R-Q2 21 QxQ PxQ
20 R-K3! Q-R3 22 B-K5! Resigns

For 22 ... R-Q3 is forced, and that is too sad.

Hastings Christmas Tournament

A Difficult Opening Problem

The deployment which White chooses in this game requires the use of his King-side Pawn majority. His King Pawn, however, soon becomes backward because of his failure to devise a suitable plan. Thereafter, his game inevitably deteriorates.

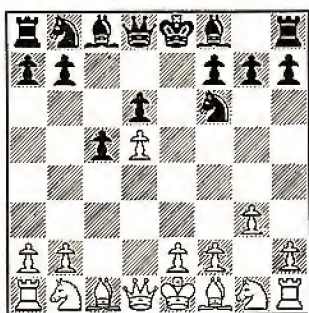
The first phase of the game offers a difficult opening problem. The value of White's P-Q5 is doubtful.

BENONI COUNTER GAMBIT (by transposition)

J. H. Donner	Paul Keres
Holland	Soviet Union
White	Black
1 P-Q4	N-KB3
2 P-QB4	P-K3
3 P-KN3	P-B4
4 P-Q5	....

White's choice leads to a sharp fight. 4 N-KB3 is less committing.

4	PxP
5 PxP	P-Q3



6 N-QB3

White has committed himself to action on the King-side culminating in P-K5. For this, he needs the auxiliary moves, P-K4 and P-B4, as well as the proper use of his Knights.

His best try is 6 B-N2, P-N3 7 P-K4, B-N2 8 N-K2, O-O 9 O-O, followed possibly by P-QR4 and QN-R3-B4. One Knight ought to keep Q6 and K5 under fire. The other needs to control Q4 which is a weak spot in White's position. If the King Pawn needs protection, it can be temporarily provided by P-B3. An early P-QN4 by Black can be met successfully with P-QR4 which secures QB4 for White's Queen Knight. Whether or not this plan enables White to get in P-K5 remains to be seen. It does not, however, include any further commitments. And Black's job then is rather difficult.

As White plays, he soon reaches a point from which he can make no further progress.

6	P-KN3	8 N-B3	O-O
7 B-N2	B-N2	9 O-O	QN-Q2
		10 N-Q2	....

White follows the game, Capablanca-Marshall, New York, 1927 (in which White achieved some advantage, but not by force).

10	P-QR3
11 P-QR4	R-N1
12 N-B4	N-K1

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

Keres improves on Marshall's play. (He got in the—still satisfactory—moves, ... R-K1 and ... Q-B2.)

13 P-R5	N-K4
14 N-N6	....

White ought to proceed with 14 NxN, BxN 15 B-R6, keeping the chances in the balance. His attempt here to get more out of it gets him into serious trouble.

14	N-B2
15 P-B4?	N-N5
16 N-B4	R-K1

Black has obtained the lead. He acts with the threat of ... B-Q5†, keeping White's King Pawn backward.

17 N-K4	N-N4!
---------	-------

A fine square for this Knight.

18 P-R3	B-B4!
---------	-------

Black still prevents P-K4, which is possible after 18 ... N-B2 19 NxN†.

19 PxN
--------	------

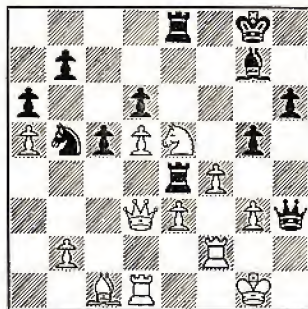
The alternatives also favor Black: e.g., 19 N/KxP, NxN 20 PxN, QBxP or 19 N-N5, B-Q5†.

19	BxN	23 B-Q2	P-R3
20 P-K3	P-B4	24 QR-Q1	QR-K1
21 BxB	RxB	25 PxP	QxP
22 Q-Q3	Q-Q2	26 B-B1	Q-R6
		27 R-B2	P-N4

Black's last renews the threat of QxP†. 27 ... QxP† is no good because of 28 R-N2, Q-B6 (or else 29 RxP) 29 R-B1 (29 RxP? RxN!), Q-R4 30 N-K5! after which Black lacks any good way of sacrificing the Exchange as his King Knight Pawn is loose.

28 N-K5
---------	------

Now this combination fails. Instead, White must play 28 R-N2. His game is bad anyway, though.



28	R/1xN!
---------	--------

Black gets two Pawns for the Exchange with more Pawns to come.

29 PxR
--------	------

29 R-R2 leads to the same after 29 ... Q-N5!

29	QxP†
30 R-N2	QxP/4

Black obviously has a winning advantage. He threatens, for instance, to advance his connected, passed Pawns. And White lacks reasonable counters.

31 P-N3
---------	------

This move leads to a quick collapse as Black's Knight comes into action.

31	N-B6	33 R-Q1	N-B6
32 R-K1	NxP	34 B-N2	RxP
			Resigns

35 QxQP fails against 35 ... R-K8†.

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NEW JERSEY, 1954 Eastern States "Open"

Remarkable Pendant

This game is remarkable as a pendant to the Feuerstein-Marchand game (see page 25, CHESS REVIEW, January). There is the same rare combination which, this time, however, works out satisfactorily. Thereafter the game takes a twisting course. First, Black commits an inaccuracy and gets into trouble. Then White falls into a trap and loses.

STONEWALL ATTACK

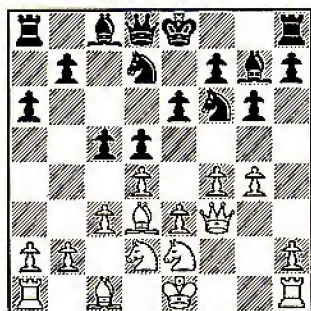
Hans Berliner N. T. Whitaker
Washington, D. C. Shadyside, Md.

White		Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	5 N-Q2
2 P-K3	P-QB4	6 B-Q3
3 P-QB3	N-Q2	7 Q-B3
4 P-KB4	KN-B3	8 P-KN4

Black's Queen Pawn needs added protection in view of 9 P-N5.

9 N-K2

White cuts the communication between his Queen and King Bishop, giving Black the opportunity for the following combination. A safer continuation is 9 Q-N2, followed by KN-B3. (After 9 N-R3, the combination still works.)



9 P-K4!

The combination starts. It is promising but not necessarily advantageous.

10 BPxP

Better than 10 QPxP as the open Bishop file enables White to castle with the threat of QxP mate.

10 NxNP

Black's main point. 11 QxN fails against 11 . . . NxP (12 QxB, to get three pieces for Queen, NxB with check!).

11 O-O

Best. The consequences of 11 QxQP, NxP/6 are unclear.

11 O-O

Not 11 . . . QNxP because of 12 PxN, NxP/4 13 Q-B4 after which Black cannot take the Bishop.

12 N-KB4

12 QxN is still bad. White gets three pieces for his Queen, indeed, but loses too many Pawns after 12 . . . NxP 13 QxB, RxQ 14 PxN, Q-N4†.

With the text move, White threatens both 13 QxN and 13 P-KR3, followed by the capture of the Queen Pawn.

12 Q-R5
13 Q-K2 P-B5

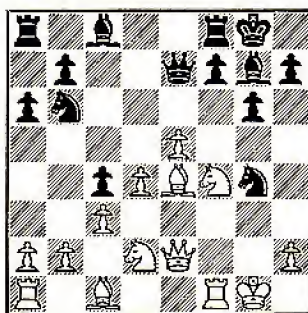
To save his Queen Pawn, with N-N3, Black must save his Queen Bishop Pawn first. Better, however, is 13 . . . PxP: e.g., 14 KPxB, N-N3 15 N-B3, Q-K2; or 14 N-B3, Q-Q1 15 KPxB, N-N3 16 P-K6, Q-K2! After the text move, the Queen Bishop Pawn soon becomes untenable.

14 B-B2 N-N3
15 P-K4! PxP
16 BxP

Now White threatens to win that Pawn with 17 N-Q5, NxN 18 BxN.

16 Q-K2

A witty reply. It does not save the Pawn but sets a trap.



17 N-Q5?

White falls into it. Instead, he can and ought to take the Pawn directly with 17 NxBP.

17 NxN
18 BxN BxP!

The point. After 19 PxP, Q-B4†, Black favorably recovers his piece. Also, he now threatens to win White's Queen with 19 . . . BxRP† or 19 . . . BxQP†. For the latter reason, 19 BxP†, RxP also favors Black: e.g., 20 RxR? BxQP† or 20 PxP, Q-B4†, with gain of material.

19 K-R1

The best White can do.

19 Q-Q2!
20 PxP

White's game is untenable; for, with his King Pawn gone, his King is too vulnerable. For instance, 20 BxP/4, B-B2 21 N-B3, P-QN4 22 B-N3, B-N2, and Black has a winning attack.

20 QxB†
21 N-B3 B-B4
22 B-B4

White's last is no oversight, just despair. He can play neither 22 R-Q1, because of 22 . . . QxR†, nor 22 R-K1, because of 22 . . . B-Q6 23 Q-N2, B-K5 24 R-B1, NxKP.

22 B-Q6
23 Q-N2

After 23 Q-Q2, Q-B3! or 23 Q-Q1, Q-K5! Black still wins the Exchange.

23 BxR	27 K-N2?	N-Q6
24 RxB	Q-Q6	28 B-R6
25 R-K1	Q-B4	29 QxN
26 Q-N3	N-B7†	Resigns

It's a safe bet today that your car-fare, bus-fare, trolley-fare, or what have you, has gone from 5c to 15c.

But a \$4.75 subscription to CHESS REVIEW still costs less than 10c a week!

NEW JERSEY, 1954 Eastern States "Open"

Failure in the Opening

There is little experience on the rare system of attack successfully adopted by White in the following game. The system may not be particularly strong, but a proper system of counter-play has yet to be worked out. Black affords to abandon his center only, it seems, if he succeeds therewith in exchanging two or three minor pieces, and the right ones at that. Otherwise, he must hold his center and strive for an attack on White's, by means of . . . P-KB3.

On these considerations, Black loses this game owing to a failure in the opening.

CARO-KANN DEFENSE

A. B. Bisguier A. E. Santasiere

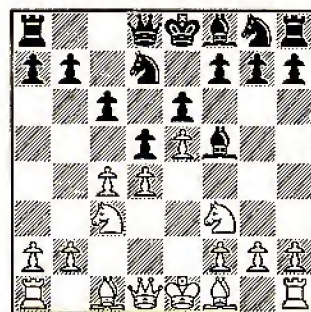
White		Black
1 P-K4	P-QB3	3 P-K5
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	4 P-QB4

This little known system of attack was inaugurated by the late Max Blumich of Leipzig some fifteen years ago. He moved P-QB4 at various points, sometimes only after 4 N-KB3 and B-K2 and O-O, avoiding thereby the sacrifice of the Queen Rook Pawn.

4 P-K3

Unquestionably, a sound move. Whether 4 . . . BxN 5 RxP, Q-R4† 6 B-Q2, QxP is also sound remains to be seen.

5 N-QB3 N-Q2
6 N-B3



6 PxP

All the games I have seen played in this variation have in common that Black hurried to post a Knight on Q4, and finally lost.

Of course, it is tempting to pre-empt that fine square and leave White with a backward Queen Pawn, the more so since Black's King Knight needs a place to go. Here, however, the text move serves White better than Black. For Black's good square, White gets two (QB4 and K4), and the backwardness of his Queen Pawn cannot count in the near future.

To solve his problem of mobilization, Black must play 6 . . . B-KN5! with the little threat of 7 . . . BxN 8 QxB, PxP 9 BxP, N-N3. Then White must acquiesce either in the exchange of his good Bishop and abandon all hope for an advantage (10 Q-Q3, NxB) or in the sacrifice of his Queen Pawn for bleak compensation (10 B-N3, QxP). Besides, 6 . . . B-KN5! is good preparation for both 7 . . . P-B3

and 7... N-K2, followed by 8... N-KB4 and probably... P-B3 later.

As for the best reply to 6... B-KN5! that is a problem for White: (1) 7 P-KR3, BxN! (2) 7 B-Q3, PxP! or... BxN! (3) 7 B-K2, BxN! or... PxP! and (4) 7 B-K3 is dubious because of 7... P-B3! while (5) 7 PxP, BPxP! offers about even chances.

7 BxP N-K2 9 Q-K2 B-K2
8 O-O N-Q4 10 N-K4 P-KR3
11 B-Q2 P-QR4

Black has a difficult position. Suffering from lack of space, he has little chance to get in with impunity one of the two moves which give more freedom: ... P-B3 or ... P-QB4. For the time being, his best is 11... O-O and then either make waiting moves or take a chance on... P-B3.

12 QR-B1 N/2-N3
13 B-Q3 P-R5
14 P-QR3 P-N4

Here Black destroys his already bad position. He now has weaknesses everywhere. 14... O-O is necessary.

15 KR-Q1 N-KB5

Now he adds a weak Pawn to the weak spots.

16 BxN PxB
17 N-B5 BxB
18 RxB Q-B2

After 18... BxN 19 PxB, N-Q4, White has several winning lines, attack on the Queen Pawn being one, anchoring his Knight on Q6, another.

19 N-Q2 B-N4

Black tries to prevent 20 N/2-K4.

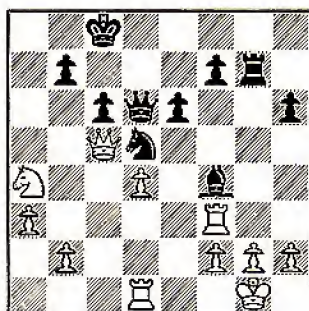
20 N/2-K4! P-B6
21 RxB O-O-O

21... BxR loses the Queen! 22 N-Q6† and 22... K-B1 23 NxP† or 22... K-K2 23 RxP† or 22... K-Q1 23 N/5xNP†.

22 R-Q1 R-R2
23 Q-B2 R-N2
24 N-Q6† RxN

At this time, the loss of the Exchange is a minor evil.

25 PxR QxP
26 NxRP N-Q4
27 Q-QB5 B-B5



28 RxB!!

A beautiful coup de grace.

28... QxQ

Or 28... QxR 29 Q-B8†.

29 PxQ P-N4

29... NxR fails against a mate in four!

30 N-N6† Resigns

Morphy Masterpieces

Annotated by Fred Reinfeld

MORPHY AND NIMZOVICH! Could it possibly be that this pair had anything in common? Nowadays, every moderately strong player is thoroughly familiar with the need for restraining the passed Pawn's lust to expand—one of those vital themes at which Nimzovich hammered away so emphatically. In Morphy's day, however, the possession of such esoteric knowledge was definitely one of the hallmarks of a master.

Casual Game, New York, 1857

BENONI COUNTER GAMBIT

(in effect)

P. Morphy

A. B. Meek

White

Black

1 P-K4

P-K3

2 P-Q4

P-QB4

2... P-Q4, leading to the French Defense, is customary nowadays. The text results in a somewhat cramped position which requires judicious handling by Black.

3 P-Q5

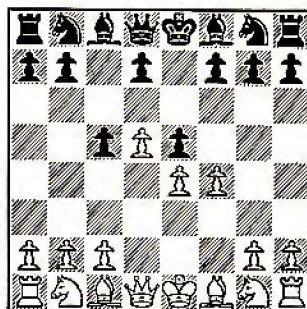
P-K4

The modern player prefers 3... PxP 4 PxP, P-Q3, followed by... P-KN3... B-N2 and... N-K2.

4 P-KB4!

....

True to his style, Morphy opens up the position.



4... ..

P-Q3

This move turns out badly, yet 4... PxP only develops White's game.

5 N-KB3

B-N5

There is nothing better than 5... PxP. Unattractive as that move is, the text is even worse.

6 PxP

....

White obtains a strong passed Pawn, and the two Bishops as well.

6... ..

BxN

Inexact. Black can gain a move, in comparison to the actual continuation, by 6... PxP 7 P-KR3, BxN, etc.

7 QxB

PxP

8 B-N5†

N-Q2

9 N-B3

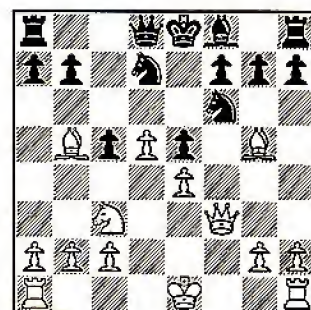
N-B3

Again, we have an instance of Morphy's recognition of the value of rapid develop-

ment. He has more pieces in play and, what is even more important, they are more aggressively posted.

10 B-N5

....



10... ..

B-K2

What else? On 10... P-QR3, White has two good alternatives: 11 BxN†, KxB 12 O-O, B-K2 13 P-Q6! which wins or 11 BxN, QxB 12 QxQ, PxQ 13 BxN†, KxB 14 O-O, with a strategically won game because of Black's nasty weakness on the King Bishop file.

On 10... P-KR3, 11 B-KR4 leaves all of Black's problems unsolved, and here, too, White has a second choice: 11 BxN, QxB 12 QxQ (12 Q-N4 is also very strong), PxQ 13 O-O, etc.

11 P-Q6!

BxP

Black's last loses a piece but he is beyond good and evil. If 11... B-B1, White wins a Queen: 12 N-Q5, Q-R4† 13 B-Q2! Q-Q1 14 N-B7†.

12 O-O-O!

Resigns

Neither 12... Q-K2 nor 12... Q-B2 nor a retreat of the Bishop avails. White has a crushing answer beginning with 13 BxKN in each case.

I am a fairly good wood pusher, but I am a far better **PHOTO FINISHER.**

If you own a camera and would like to obtain the best from **your negatives**

composed, straightened, shaded, etc., **send them to me for processing.**

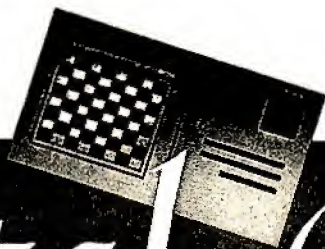
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Postal Chess

POSTAL SCRIPTS

POSTALMIGHTIES!

Prize Winners

The following postalites have won prizes in 1951, 1952, 1953 and 1954 Prize Tourneys as a result of current Postal Mortems.

Tourney	Players	Place	Score
51-P	147 Father A. C. Suyker	1st	5 -1
52-P	17 K J Wald	1st	5½- ½
53-P	88 O Lester	1st	5½- ½
	105 O W Matzke	1st	6 -0
	109 Edith Grosz	1st	5½- ½
	119 A Dwyer	1st	5 -1
	121 H A Preston	1st	6 -0
	136 J H Divine	1-2	4½-1½
	C E French	1-2	4½-1½
	151 J Gottfried	1-2	4 -2
	R H Hunt	1-2	4 -2
	173 E Famolari	1st	5 -1
54-P	2 H A Preston	1-2	5½- ½
	W Spencer	1-2	5½- ½
	19 C H King	1st	5 -1

Certificate Winners

The following postalites have qualified for Victory Certificates from 1952, 1953 and 1954 Class Tourneys. Certificates cannot be sent until all tourneys results have been reported and recorded for the cross-tables on the certificates.

Tourney	Players	Place	Score
52-C	222 D Heit	1st	4 -2
	269 L Weaks	1st	5½- ½
	277 F Mandigo	1-2	4 -2
	T Ranney	1-2	4 -2
	288 M Epperlein	1-2	4 -2
	E Nusbaum	1-2	4 -2
	312 A D Rains	1st	6 -0
53-C	129 A E Kahn	1st	4½-1½
	140 R D Bruce	1st	5 -1
	144 B Fox	1st	6 -0
	149 M H Cha	1st	5½- ½
	160 R K Hubbard	1st	4½-1½
	161 D Silver	1st	5½- ½
	165 D Apollonia	1-3	4 -2
	M C Malles	1-3	4 -2
	T D Reagor	1-3	4 -2
	170 R A Carlyle	1st	5 -1
	177 D S Gifford	1-2	5 -1
	J La Salle	1-2	5 -1
	181 F Schoerner	1-2	5 -1
	J C Sherbno	1-2	5 -1
	186 N Drozynski	1st	5 -1
	214 J G Koistra	1st	4 -2
	225 R W Olson	1st	5½- ½
	226 R S Harms	1st	4½-1½
	232 D A Derr	1st	5 -1
	234 A Kahn	1st	4½-1½
	238 C G Duncombe	1-2	5 -1
	T Ostermann	1-2	5 -1
	244 W H Schoerner	1st	5 -1
	246 W Jacobson	1st	4 -2
	264 D J Muller	1st	6 -0
	280 W W Connell	1-2	5 -1
	W G Wilson	1-2	5 -1
	285 A Hastings	1st	6 -0
54-C	21 J Kennison	1-2	5 -1
	P A McGreener	1-2	5 -1
	22 H R Roman	1st	6 -0
	28 L Jacobson	1st	6 -0
	21 D Reynolds	1st	5½- ½
	125 G Stratton	1st	6 -0

TOURNAMENT NOTES

Progress Reports for Golden Knights Tournaments

4th Annual Championship—1949

No more Finals sections have completed play this month. The list of leading prize-winners remains, as of now, as given in December, p. 377. That list is subject to change, however, when and as Finals finish and the top scorers are added. Several games are in for adjudication; more are still unreported.

5th Annual Championship—1950

No further Finals section has completed play this month. One more Finals is just beginning with three regular 4 point qualifiers and four with 3½ points and topmost ratings of those with 3½ points.

6th Annual Championship—1951

No more Finals sections have completed play this month. But one more Finals has started with qualification of No. 7, S. L. Thompson as a result of current Postal Mortems.

7th Annual Championship—1952-3

As a result of current Postal Mortems, the following have qualified for assignment to the Finals: A. Linder, H. B. Daly, L. R. Simms, I. E. Johnson, O. R. Talley, P. Ornstein, C. T. Smith and J. Christman. (The first seven make a new Finals section; Christman must hold over till six more qualify.)

Also F. S. Dietrich qualifies for assignment to the Semi-finals; but we lack enough qualifiers to fill a section yet.

8th Annual Championship—1954

As a result of current Postal Mortems, the following now qualify for assignment to the Semi-finals: H. D. Wilbur, D. Eades, R. Hayes, W. W. Young, S. J. Hankin (2), S. Eikrem, R. A. Hedgcock, E. Manny (2), E. J. Werner, A. C. Suyker, R. J. Spry, J. E. Schmitt, F. H. Ashley, R. J. Conway (2), J. P. Karalaitis, J. Altusky, R. Erps, D. V. Sweet, W. L. Prosser, W. H. Rockett and J. N. Schmitt.

GAME REPORTS

In tourneys with two games per opponent, kindly always report if result given is for first game to finish or the second. Do not use A or B, use:

55-C 222 Smith 1, Jones 0 (1st)

POSTAL RATINGS

The publication of the Postal Chess Ratings normally comes in the February issue. We list the year-end results as received in December, rate the latest and prepare the whole list during January. Then, with luck, we publish them in February.

No part of the rating job, however, is easy, and this year it has thrown us. In fact, we are caught in a two-way squeeze. On the one hand, we are pushing the date of issue of the magazine from mid-month toward the first of the month. Consequently, it is even harder than usual to have the ratings ready in time. On the other hand, the Postal Chess department has suffered a loss in the departure of an able assistant. In the upshot, time out till a replacement could be found and more time lost till he could learn the job.

In fact, there's considerably more to the story of departmental difficulties, but the relating would hardly be edifying.

So suffice it to say that we have two workers attempting to bring the ratings up to date and hope to have them published in the March issue.

1955 TOURNAMENTS

In this issue, we first advertise our Class Tournaments (see page 61). The Prize Tournaments are still open as previously advertised. As most of the enrolled postalites know, both are regularly open the year 'round.

The ads as run are mainly for the benefit of new subscribers to CHESS REVIEW, potential new postalites without whom postal chess might fade away. Inasmuch as one hundred and more come in each month, or they have regularly for some years now, we feel rather proud in the thought that we are helping to build up the body of chess enthusiasts in this country. May we suggest to the old-timers that they make an effort to give such new postalites as they encounter a good start toward appreciating both chess and postal chess?

Some postalites have already asked about the next Golden Knights Tournament; some, indeed, have filed entries! We expect to announce the 1955 Golden Knights within a month or two.

POSTAL MORTEMES

Game reports received

November 28 to December 31

To report your results, all you need give is section number, full names of both players and the outcome of the game—but, for Class Tourneys in 4 man sections, state also if it is first or second game to have been finished with that same opponent.

The following examples show how to give results with minimum effort for you and maximum clarity for proper recording:

55-C 466: Paul Morphy 1 A. B. Meek 0 (1st)
55-P 401: A. Halprin ½ H. N. Pillsbury ½ (2)
55-Nf 13: F. J. Marshall 1 H. E. Atkins 0.

In these, the year (55), the type tourney (Class, Prize, Golden Knights Finals) and the section numbers appear in the initial key. And, for Class and Prize tourneys, the first or second game is indicated in the final parentheses. Please give game reports separate from any other correspondence, as they must be filed so. A postcard is ideal for size, easy to send.

Please note: Winners (and those with the White pieces in case of draws) must report as soon as result is confirmed by opponent. The opponent may report also to ensure his record and rating going through but must then state clearly that he was the loser (or played Black in case of a draw).

Game reports sent in time for receipt by dates given above should be printed below. And players who so reported should check to see that they are so published. To spot them, look under your section number, first by the key (e.g., 55-C indicating Class Tourney begun in 1955) and by number (466) given in text below the key.

Symbol f indicates a win by forfeit without rating credit; a shows a rating credit adjudication; df marks a double-forfeit.

CLASS TOURNAMENTS

Tourneys graded by rating classes

Started in 1952 (Key: 52-C)

Notice: Whole of 1952 Class Tournaments have passed the two year over-due date now. With these reports, received in December, 1954, we are closing the books on these tourneys, double-forfeiting such games as are still unreported.

Tourneys 1-362: 269 Weakas tops Ashley twice, 312 Rains rips Wyller.

Started in 1953 (Key: 53-C)

Notice: With the next (March) issue, we shall start double-forfeiting over-due games. Those started in January, 1953, ought to have been reported during January last, at latest, to comply with finishing in two years (without getting extension of time granted).

Check now to be sure you have reported and seen published results of any such games due for report next month: i.e., games which started in February, 1953 or, for that matter, March starters. If any doubt exists, report all your results in '53 tourneys as final check and summary.

Tourneys 1-200: 129 Tudor tops Lovegren, 140 Jones jolts Weil, 144 Irving withdrawn, 145 Rea tops Solomon twice, 149 Wolfram whips Soule twice, 160 Hubbard tops, then ties Meyer; Petonke mauls Meyer, 161 Devyatkin downs Moorhead, 165 Apollonia, Reagor split two, 167 Gross, Utter tie, 170 Carlyle tops, then ties Healey, 177 La Salle smites Smith, 181 Sherbo sinks Schoerner, 186 Drozynski whips Edwards, 187 Burchett, Wheeler tie, 192 Kneip nips Binderwald, 194 Bancroft bests Gallow.

Tourneys 201-303: 202 Schoerner defeats Bokma, 212 Fenn tops (2f) Carlyle, 214 Grundel, Williams tie, 218 Soulers, Bradshaw (2) top Hurley, 225 Ashley, Olson tie, 226 Harms conks Keegan, 232 Vicinus downs Derr, 234 Ogilvie, Willis tie, 236 Houst tops (2a) Mayer, 244 Oeder loses to Marcus, ties Schoerner, 246 Jacobson jolts Stoneback, 252 Rachlin rips Blumberg, 257 Harriah tops (1a) Cammen, 264 Friedman withdrawn, 265 Wood whips Tangeman, 279 Wyller overcomes In-

drieri, 280 Connell conks Wilson, 282 Joiner tops Kaiser (2), Norvell; Norvell nips Kaiser twice, 285 Hastings whips Watson, 292 Williams bests Kiely, bows to Gregory, 294 Lacy licks Letts, (2) Woititz, 295 Glass ties Daly, loses two to Wyller, 296 Wolf whips Schneider, 297 Goetz, Miller tie, 300 Mester mauls Nelson.

Started in 1954 (Key: 54-C)

Tourneys 1-60: 1 Bennett bests Towne, 3 Napier tops Fleming twice, splits two with Matzke, 4 Laird licks Meyer, (2) Gorly; Meyer tops Gorly twice, 9 Clark clips Urquiza, loses two to Vines, 10 Gelbard bows to Henderson, ties Wildman, 12 Edwards whips Ware, 13 Brown defeats Plock, 15 Cox conks Semb, 17 Duykers ties, then tops Yates, 21 Furrance loses to Kennison, withdraws, 22 Wilkerson whips Lissauer; Sarda withdrawn, 25 Williams stops Stephens, 28 Jacobsen tops Comroe (f), Stephens, 30 Grossman bests Zeidler, 31 Reynolds ties Thomasson, downs Doeke; Doeke blasts Blasius, 35 Caccosa bows to Gage, bests Mark; Healey halts Mark, 43 Dodson, Marston split two, 45 Bancroft bests Abramson.

Tourneys 61-120: 61 Gillespie overcomes Goldinger, 62 Norden nips Billman, 65 Chapman chops Vicinus, 67 Agnew swats Swartworth, 69 Haynes rips Engel (2), Raffalovich, 75 Bokma bests Liston twice, 83 Bindman beats White, 85 Bergamo swats Swartworth, 89 Bass tops (1a) Khautin, 90 Rabin rips Smith, 93 Meyer licks Lewis; Toor tops Sherwin, Meyer, 94 Seybold beats Vollmer, 98 Osofsky tops Sales (2), Schneider; Nathan tops, then ties Osofsky; Schneider sinks Sales twice, 100 Bragg withdrawn, 101 Abramson splits two with Block, ties Ellis, loses to Ostermann; Block defeats Ellis, 102 Austin tops Meakin twice, 103 Prior stops Miller, Sturley, 104 Stevens withdraws, 106 Nika nips Horton, 110 Warner whips Shugart, 116 Oeder beats Baildon, bows to Ellis.

Tourneys 121-170: 121 Mahler withdraws, 124 Wade withdrawn, 125 Stratton wins from Evans (2), Browder, (1a) Ellis, 128 Terrott whips Whittier, 129 Childs loses to Lewis, licks Minzes, 132 Jacobsen defeats Yates, (2) Doe; Hawos withdrawn, 137 Rowe withdraws, 139 Doe withdraws, 147 Platt tops McAninch; Coulter withdrawn, 148 Rubin tops, then ties Moorhead; Arneson, Moorhead split two, 149 Lewis licks Widen, 151 Rubin routs Morrison, 152 Holmes halts Plotz, 153 Minzes mauls Shields, 155 Terflinger, Landa top Price, 157 Locke licks Whittier, 159 Augsberger, Suchobek split, 160 Friedman (2), O'Neil halt Heit, 162 Quane quells Heilberg, 163 Pollak withdraws, 166 McLean licks Cropp, 170 Farrell tops Muecke twice.

Tourneys 171-215: 173 Rowe, Cummings withdrawn, 174 Perrine outpoints Brinley, 175 Reich rips Heffner; O'Neil nips Holmes, 176 Hunt halts Shapiro, 178 Fardon fells Parke twice, 182 Dachslager withdrawn; Dulicai licks Lucas, 184 Guinard sinks Szabo, 186 Frankel tops McCarroll twice; ties, then tops Hall, 190 Norman nips Black, 194 Hurt halts Harms, 195 Engel bests Graumann, bows to Bacalis, 198 San Giorgio conks Kelly, Berstein; Kelly conks San Giorgio, Berstein, 200 Large tops (1a) Dudley, 202 Lonnquist withdrawn, 207 Burry bests Weibel, 215 Bacalis beats Winter twice.

Tourneys 216-300: 217 Friedland loses to Oglesby, withdraws, 222 Norman licks Locke, 226 Erickson whips Woititz, 227 Farrell mauls Muecke.

PRIZE TOURNAMENTS

Class Tourneys for Premiums

Started in 1951 (Key: 51-P)

Tourneys 1-149: closing reports: 137 Garfinkel, Waldrep 2 df, 147 Ardizzone, Newman 2 df, 148 Baxter, Mansell 2 df.

Started in 1952 (Key: 52-P)

Notice: Whole of 1952 Prize Tournaments have passed the two year over-due date now. With these reports, received in December, 1954, we are closing the books on these tourneys, double-forfeiting such games as are still unreported.

PLAY CHESS BY MAIL!

One of the best ways to improve your chess skill—and to have a fine time doing it—is to play chess by mail. If you have not yet taken part in our Postal Tournaments you are missing a lot of fun and valuable experience. There are hundreds of CHESS REVIEW readers eager to meet you by mail, willing to match their skill at chess with yours. No matter your playing strength—weak or strong—there are CHESS REVIEW players who will oppose you on even terms and give you a good game.

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CITY STATE.....

Tourneys 1-207: 17 Wald wins from Spatz, Hughes, 193 Borowiak, Epperlein df. 194 Carr, Dortch 2 df. 195 Haudek, Matz 2 df. 200 Baldwin, Wilkerson 2 df. 206 Rennie, Wurl 2 df; Matzke, Rennie 2 df. 207 Chase, Van Patten df.

Started in 1953 (Key: 53-P)

Notice: With the next (March) issue, we shall start double-forfeiting over-due games. Those started in January, 1953, ought to have been reported during January last, at latest, to comply with finishing in two years (without getting extension of time granted).

Check now to be sure you have reported and seen published results of any such games due for report next month: i.e., games started in February, 1953, or, for that matter, March starters. If any doubt exists, report all your results in '53 tourneys as a final check and summary.

Tourneys 1-150: 16 Mali mauls Allen, 67 Blackler sinks Simpson, 84 Bullockus bests Bechdolt, 88 Lester tops, then ties Scrivener, 103 Hammett halts Burdick, 105 Matzke mauls Fouquet, 109 Grosz bests Schneider, 110 Offenberger bows to Schmitt, beats Harris, 117 Green, Plumm tie, 119 Dwyer downs Bowen, 121 Preston halts Hoff, 127 Gibbs mauls Murphy, 129 Werner loses to Scott, ties Shepherd, 136 French tops, then ties Werner and ties Divine twice, 138 Paul sinks Silver, 139 Huffman ties Plock, Henry, 140 Zufelt fells Folsom, 148 Batchelder bests Allen, Nist, then ties Nist, 149 Austin, Straedey tie.

Tourneys 151-178: 151 Gottfried loses to Matthews, licks Mowry, 154 Ashley defeats Yearout, 156 Spencer tops (f) Glaesser, 159 Huffman halts Van Patten, 160 Reilly whips Wise, 161 Mayer mauls Dowell, 165 De Carvalho withdrawn, 175 Hooper halts Shore, 177 Stephens, Suyker tie, 178 Famolari bows to Lodato, bests Young; Lodato splits with Young, licks Zalewski.

Started in 1954 (Key: 54-P)

Tourneys 1-30: 1 Chapman withdrawn, 2 Preston tops Kahn, ties Spencer, 4 Shepard fells Falardeau, 5 Miller tops (f) Dial; Key-smith withdrawn, 6 Burns, Raimi tie, 9 Mears mauls Goldrell, 11 Farrance loses to Lawler, withdraws; Werner withdrawn, 13 Jacobsen, Thompson tie, 14 Schwartz bests Zuroski; Lubell licks Gelbard, 15 Rogers rips Pierson, 16 Levenson licks Orbanowski, 19 Eustace, King conk Lenhart; King downs Yodice, 21 Neff nips Gosnell, 22 Dishaw, Hammett halt Cohen, 23 Long licks Neville, Sweig; Neville licks Doherty, 24 Grindel, Ware tie, 26 Diamond bests Grubs, bows to Druet, 27 Brewer, Flora tie, 28 Dwyer downs Josephson, Healy, ties McCoubrey; Plock plucks Gibby, 29 Kell, Bardwick whip Gallagher.

Tourneys 31-50: 31 Hooper jolts Jarvis; Halliwell, Margolis tie, 32 Mahler ties Colby, then withdraws; Beveridge withdrawn, loses (a) to Huffman, 33 Winrod licks Gould, loses to Throop; Scrivener stops Stephens, 34 Orlando ties Churchill, Fleming; Church-ill halts Lieb; Schoerner clips Mehling, Klein, 38 Young clouts Claffey, 39 Werner withdrawn, 40 Ashley licks Franz; Willson withdrawn, 41 Scott mauls Mattern; Kuchinsky withdrawn, 42 Upchurch bests Bier, 43 Koch conks Merget, 44 Liddell licks ReVeal, 45 Stalknecht withdrawn, 46 Pavitt bows to Day, bests Lawhon; Howard licks Day, loses to Lawhon; Lawhon defeats Downs, Day, 47 Conway whips Wall, 48 Zabin beats Bohac, bows to Green, 49 Spencer spills France, 50 Conway conks France, Congleton; Miller withdrawn.

Tourneys 51-100: 51 Brittingham resigns to Becker, withdraws, 52 Tymec tops Wurl, McKay-Clements, Wittmann; Matzke ties Wittmann, tops Tymec, 54 Brittingham withdraws, 55 Silver licks Gries, loses to Ritchie, 56 Kalash ties Shera, loses to Britain, 57 Garner pounds Paine, 58 Joseph jolts Silver, 60 Netherton nips Davis, 61 Silver conks Kelly, 63 Pierson beats J. C. Keesling, bows to J. Keesling, 71 Glass, Doherty down Pierson, 78 Silver mauls Morse.

**Report Game Results
As Soon As Confirmed!**

GOLDEN KNIGHTS

Progressive qualification championships

4th Annual Championship—1949

FINALS (Key: 49-Nf)

Sections 1-18: 18 Holloway, Sansome tie.

5th Annual Championship—1950

FINALS (Key: 50-Nf)

Sections 1-17: 15 Zander bests Porter, bows to Shaw; Weaver whips Wood.

6th Annual Championship—1951

SEMI-FINALS (Key: 51-Ns)

Sections 1-33: 29 Blau mauls Mattern, 33 Bueters bests Namson; Skarsten, Thompson tie.

FINALS (Key: 51-Nf)

Sections 1-11: 10 Skema licks Loring; Yerhoff halts Eash.

7th Annual Championship—1952-3

PRELIMINARY ROUND (Key: 52-N)

Notice: Check date your tourney began. Aim to complete your games on time by reporting results before two-year over-due date. Any game not reported by then may be double-forfeited.

Tournament sections over-due by now are 1-70; sections 71-94 will be over-due by next month.

Sections 1-153: 4 Lefko, Moser df. 5 Dietrich tops (f) McCollom; McCollom, Yopp df. 6 Hoeflin, Zaas df. 24 Nunnally withdraws, loses (a) to White, 128 Hoge halts Burns, 132 Kashin tops Thies.

SEMI-FINALS (Key: 52-Ns)

Sections 1-34: 1 Daly, Lynch tie, 4 Wise-garver tops (f) Cowan, 7 Dimond downs Schwartz, 8 Llynn, Northam tie, 9 Mitchell, Runkel tie; Schmitt bests Prosser, 12 Barn-hiser tops (f) Kline, 14 Teegarden downs Schachter, 15 E. Smith bests Supping, bows to Weibel, 18 Weil tops (f) Morning-star, 19 Smith smites Gillow, 20 Skema whips Wallace, 23 Leigh licks McCaughey, 24 Simms chops Raduazzo, Chappuis, 25 Orn-stein halts Harris, 26 Schmitt loses to Wil-bur, licks Wendt, 30 Doelling downs Parrish, 31 Paul conks Kooistra, 32 Frilling tops Utter, 34 Noonan tops (f) Bohlen.

Sections 35-58: 35 Taig nips Nearing, 36 Garner beats Stoddard, bows to Johnson; Johnson licks Raymond, loses to Danon, 37 Smith smites Pearce, MacMillan; MacMillan sinks Sigler, 38 Nymman, Wholey tie; Myers mauls Lekowski, 39 Wilson loses to Talley, withdrawn; Olmstead withdrawn, 40 Moose rips Roth, 41 Richter routs Hill; Weininger bows to Hill, bests Richter, 42 Van Deene ties Winterberg, tops Downen, Paananen, 43 Rosensweig whips Wilson, 44 Karalaitis de-feats Andersen; Berzzarins fells Faber, 46 Christman tops Rosenblum (f), DeCracker (a), 47 Noderer, Cody nip Moser; Gibson fells Fish, 48 Linder conks Cox; Williams whips Simirenko, Nye, 49 Simms downs Hall, Dorsey, 50 Roberts rips Krieger, 51 Stolzen-berg trips Trotzkuk, 52 Parrish pounds Giles; Fuglie halts Hardin.

FINALS (Key: 52-Nf)

Sections 1-9: 1 Daly downs Smoron; Muir mauls Kellner, 2 Northam nips Johnson.

8th Annual Championship—1954

PRELIMINARY ROUND (Key: 54-N)

Sections 1-39: 4 Eades mauls Miskin, 7 Folsom, Weiss tie, 8 Hayes halts Williams, 11 Paul pounds Merkel; Richter bows to Mit-chell, bests Alberts, 12 Allen conks Cove-you, 13 Alden downs Hall, 15 Mueller mauls Southard, 17 Ashley tops Lang, ties Stanke; Stevens stops Lang, 18 Nymman, Trotzkuk tie, 20 Van Lieshout licks Dalbergs, loses to Bricher, 22 Stevens stops Landis, 24 Bizar beats Hallbach, 25 Manny bests Boehm; Shuler downs Beaudry, 27 Ashley tops Stephens, Seybold, ties Roberts, 28 Kar-alaitis bows to Giordano, bests Werner, 30 Wilbur ties Mueller, tops Suyker; Suyker nips Nye, 32 Seidel downs Collison, 33 Hart

jolts Jacobsen, 34 Rowe withdraws, 35 Hankin wins Sharpell, Werner, 36 Bronson conks Kugelmass, 37 Levi licks Carlyle, Krieger; Smith stops Stallworth; Carlyle conks Lewis, 38 Stephens bests Garrett, bows to Leininger, 39 Young, Brigham bests Antone; Brigham, Trull trip Dumdatscheck.

Sections 40-54: 40 Mitchell, Self tie; Miller tops Capp, Mitchell, 41 Benedicto, Feuerstein tie, 42 Conway tops Wilson, (a) Comroe; Willson withdrawn, 44 Carlyle, Gardner best Yeagle; Nisbet beats McGavock, bows to Gardner, 45 Hattle tops (f) Johnson, 47 Donnelly downs Hall, 48 Shaw tops Brinkerhoff; Willson withdrawn, 50 McBain conks Yascolt, Collins, 51 Altusky, Kuglin, Wise whip Mayberry; Kornhauser, Kuglin tie; Altusky tops Wise, 52 Thomas withdrawn, 53 Brown tops (a) Riddle; Dawson defeats McGavock, 54 Page pounds Waterman; Middlebrook mauls Prewitt.

Sections 55-69: 55 Zawacki bests Brattin, bows to Bang; Levine licks Zawacki, Brattin 56 Fenner loses to Greene, Stafer, licks Rhoads, 57 Prosser bows to Collins, Schmitt, bests Hallett, 58 Hedcock halts Strelzoff, Collins; Evison conks Kell, 59 Moore mauls Murphy, 60 Casperite rips Rhoads, 61 Eikrem routs Arndt; Schmitt nips Nelson, 62 Keough conks Rodes; Aston, Heckman tie, 63 Smith loses to Murray, licks Brittingham, 65 Kleinschmidt clips Lewis; Wilder withdrawn; correction: Spry topped (f) Hayward, not Hammond, 66 Wendt whips Giles, 67 Hollander, Johnson tie; Ford withdraws, loses (a) to Cunningham, 68 Hankin halts Cordts, O'Reilly; Cordts, White tie; Coggeshall rips O'Reilly, Cournoyer; Cournoyer loses to O'Reilly, licks White, 69 Wilson, Cleveland clip McFarland; Struck whips Wilson.

Sections 70-84: 70 Wood wallops Stolar-sky, 71 Doorenbos bests Britain, Mayreis; Farber, Suchobock tie, 72 Terflinger trips Kahn, 73 Crownfield fells Edwards, Hildum; Diebling bows to Hildum, beats Davis; Davis downs Hildum, 74 Buck bests Roche; correction: Buck won from Hammer, not Haines, 75 Mease mauls Minneste, Corbett, Ross; Coachman withdraws; Johnson jolts Minneste, 77 Fixler fells Segall; Ek tops Taylor; Hagedorn halts Eickholt; Yadowsnikova defeats Fixler, Hagedorn, 78 Josephson tops Kolesar, (f) Hall, 80 Miller, Donnelly trip Terflinger, 81 McGinniss tops (f) Bul-lard, 82 Miller licks La Frieniere; Mulligan mauls Everett, 83 Everett, Dickinson, Morrison defeat Southard; Lieshout downs Dick-inson; Everett, Morrison maul Cooley.

Sections 85-109: 85 Myers bests Beard, 86 Wallgren whips McCarroll; Sokoler bests Bock, 87 Mease mauls Foy, 88 Gillow tops (f) Gidraitis, 90 Eads bows to McClung; bests Faber, 91 Cunningham downs Bratz, Church-ill, Doyle, 93 Hankin whips Williams, Smith; Birsten bests Lagowski, 94 Veuilla loses to Stowe, licks Davis, 95 Beverly bests Al-berts, 96 Stolzenberg downs Davis, 97 Major trips Terflinger, 100 Bennett tops Antonelli, 101 Evans pounds Parrish, 104 Kramer cracks Sperling, McKillop; Slavich sloughs McKillop, 105 Von Kleist loses to Lynch, licks Davidson, 107 Seybold beats Carpenter; Ortega rips Reid, 108 Simon halts Mednick, Hamilton, McInturf, 109 Lozano quells Quick.

Sections 110-133: 111 Krueger overcomes Horne, 112 Namikas nips Blasius, loses to Jones, 115 Scott licks Lawhon; Scott, Law-hon rip Terflinger, 129 Beaudry bests Laps-ley, 130 Talboys tops Cupingood, 132 Stern stops Collier, Gordon; Stoller withdrawn.

SEMI-FINALS (Key: 54-Ns)

Sections 1-5: 1 Volpe loses to Slonim, Okola, Pfumm, Hallam, Mueller.

ADJUDICATIONS

When a game is won by default, that is for example, on a forfeit as a result of a time complaint or when an opponent withdraws from a tournament, the game counts as a point in that tournament—but not for rating credit.

The point in reference to ratings is that they are designed to be a useful measure of players' abilities. The primary purpose of ratings—as we do not seem to be able to emphasize it sufficiently—is to provide a gauge by which we can match players for the best inter-ests of competition into Class and Prize Tournaments. Class A players re-sent having to plod through Class C com-petition; and Class D players can become mighty discouraged by successive losses with no let-up in Class B tourneys. For those who want to test their wings in rarified atmosphere, there is always our "open" tournament, the Golden Knights, in which those after high prizes must "eliminate" the opposition. But, except for an occasional fling of that sort, nearly all players want the sharp sort of competition which "class" matchings of-fer. The ratings ensure just that.

As to the various sorts of defaults, ratings do not apply (with one exception to be mentioned). Penalties on ratings have been suggested for forfeits and other occasions. But the only effect is to advance the winner, perhaps unjustly. For the loser, especially if he has with-drawn, has quit and has willfully dis-carded all interest in the outcome, whether it be the tournament score or the rating. Such a penalty just does not reach him; and it is trifling in compar-ison to what he has forfeited: the chance to win the tournament, to win that game and others, to pleasures of play, in effect, his whole entry fee.

Now there is, of course, one type of occasion which merits rating credit. That is when the forfeit winner had a clear win in actual play. For such occasions, we offer the right to apply for an adju-dication.

The process is a time-consuming one when the position is at all difficult. So, for the service to be rendered, we ask the following: that you give

(1) the full record of moves made to-gether with other official data, names of players, number of tournament sec-tion and whatever verification of the win by default may be needed (for the obvious purposes of identification and verification of the game).

(2) a clear diagram of the position reached (without this time-saver, we can-not undertake the chore).

(3) your statement of how you propose to win.

We check the data and, if your winning plan is correct, we score your rating credit.

Item 3 is essential. We have found that, if we work out the winning plan, it is often extremely dubious that the actual player could have done it: that it is not he who is winning, but the adjudicator. On the other hand, we do not mean for item 3 to be laborious for the claimant. If he has definitely win-ning material, say, a full piece, he need merely state that fact (plus, if the oc-casion warrants, that he is prepared to avoid a possible stale-mating trap or perpetual check—or how he is prepared to repel without loss a possible mating

attack). If he has some lesser advantage, in material, an Exchange or a Pawn, say, he must indicate how he plans to uti-lize it for a win. If he has no material advantage, he must indicate how he can force mate or the win of sufficient ma-terial. For anything less may be an ad-vantage of sorts in the game but is not a win. The hardest part of chess is to win such a "won" game.

We simply cannot adjudicate for draws. The claimant already has a win in the tournament; the rating credit on a draw is usually negligible; and a true draw is virtually unadjudicable or demonstrable.

NEW POSTALITES

The following new postal players started play during December, 1954, with these initial ratings:

Class A at 1300: J. B. Dennis, F. Peluso, S. Stern, H. Tejada and A. Wallach;

Class B at 1200: J. Coulter, D. E. Diener, D. G. Furr and M. J. Meyer;

Class C at 900: J. R. Aicher, J. T. Arm-strong, E. Bowers, N. F. Brooks, W. T. Child, D. R. Coleman, W. S. Crowe, Mrs. D. Davis, H. Edberg, W. J. Essex, D. Frosch, P. E. Hull, N. M. Jones, D. W. Kill-meyer, E. J. Koval, D. S. Malamed, F. Man-del, S. Monaca, H. I. Mussler, E. Olson, F. O'Neill, K. E. Pearson, P. C. Price, M. E. Quinn, H. Reissman, R. Regnier, L. N. Robison, Lt. W. W. Rohrer, R. Rowe, S. Sawyer, D. Schneider, H. Seaman, R. Seiler, Capt. J. D. Stevens, R. L. Vaux, E. D. Wade, L. F. Wagner, V. Walls, L. S. Ward, H. A. Wendel, J. Wennerstrom and N. Wild;

Class D at 600: M. H. Arnold, R. L. Beightol, Linda Beltzer, R. B. Benjamin, P. D. Bethke, E. Bleich, R. T. Brewer, J. R. Cahaney, H. Coster, J. Degnan, D. T. Ely, R. G. Ernst, J. R. Hilchie, E. E. Hunt, J. P. Lee, F. S. Maher, M. McFarland, Gertrude Moakley, B. Muir, C. W. Porter, B. Roberts, Sfc. T. H. Rush, J. P. Rushing, H. Saferstein, L. Scales, J. K. Somerville, W. A. Thompson, P. J. Trepanier, Q. R. Wilkinson and W. Woodbridge.

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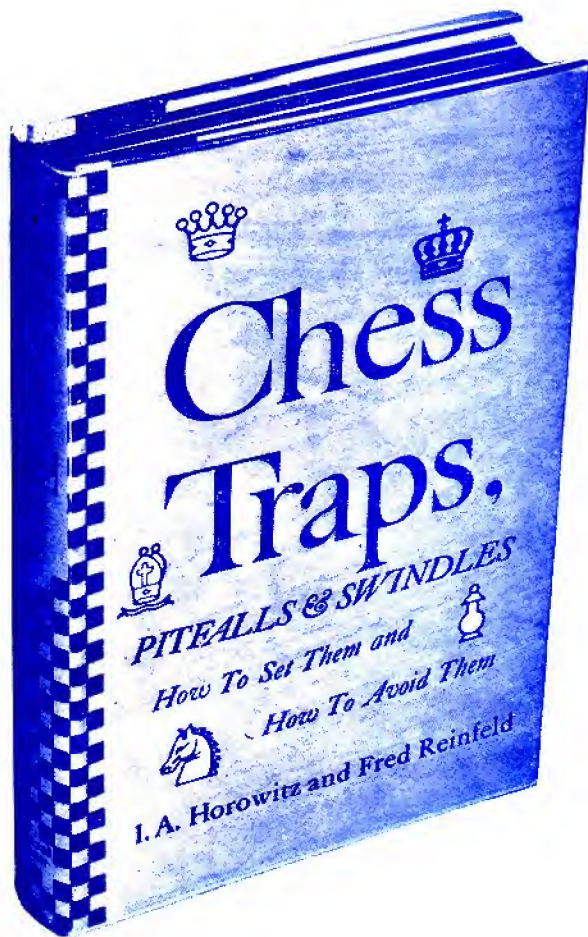
Old-timers who resumed play in December restarted at these ratings:

Elizabeth J. Funkhouser 1152, F. Foa 754, and E. B. Weidler 1048.

Answers to ANNOUNCE THE MATE! on page 34

- 1 White mates by B-N6.
- 2 Discovered check and mate occurs on 1... R-K8.
- 3 The unprotected back rank, once re-moved, yields to 1 R-Q8†, etc.
- 4 Optical illusions figure here, but 1 Q-R8†, K-K2 2 QxP is mate.
- 5 1 QxP†, PxQ 2 B-R6 mate. Lasker's theme is well known but pleasing still.
- 6 Black cracks the position with 1... RxP†! 8 PxR, QxP mate.
- 7 Black's... N-R6† is obvious but needs preparation: 1... QxP! 2 PxQ (else 2... Q-R8 mate), N-R6 mate.
- 8 The literature of chess can help! Lasker-Englund is the clue: 1 NxP†! BxN 2 QxQ†, PxQ 3 B-R6 mate.
- 9 Janowski mated with 1... R-K7† 2 K-N1, R-K8† 3 K-B2, R-B8.
- 10 Black mates with 1... N-Q2 2 BxN (the only defense), PxB 3 any (there is no defense), N-N3 mate.

HOW TO *bamboozle* YOUR OPPONENTS AT CHESS



THERE is little doubt that we all have a spot of larceny in our hearts. It seems to show itself most obviously in our games. Take Chess, for example. To snatch victory from the jaws of defeat commands our admiration but, if the snatching involves a little high-class flimflam, it gives us an extra thrill.

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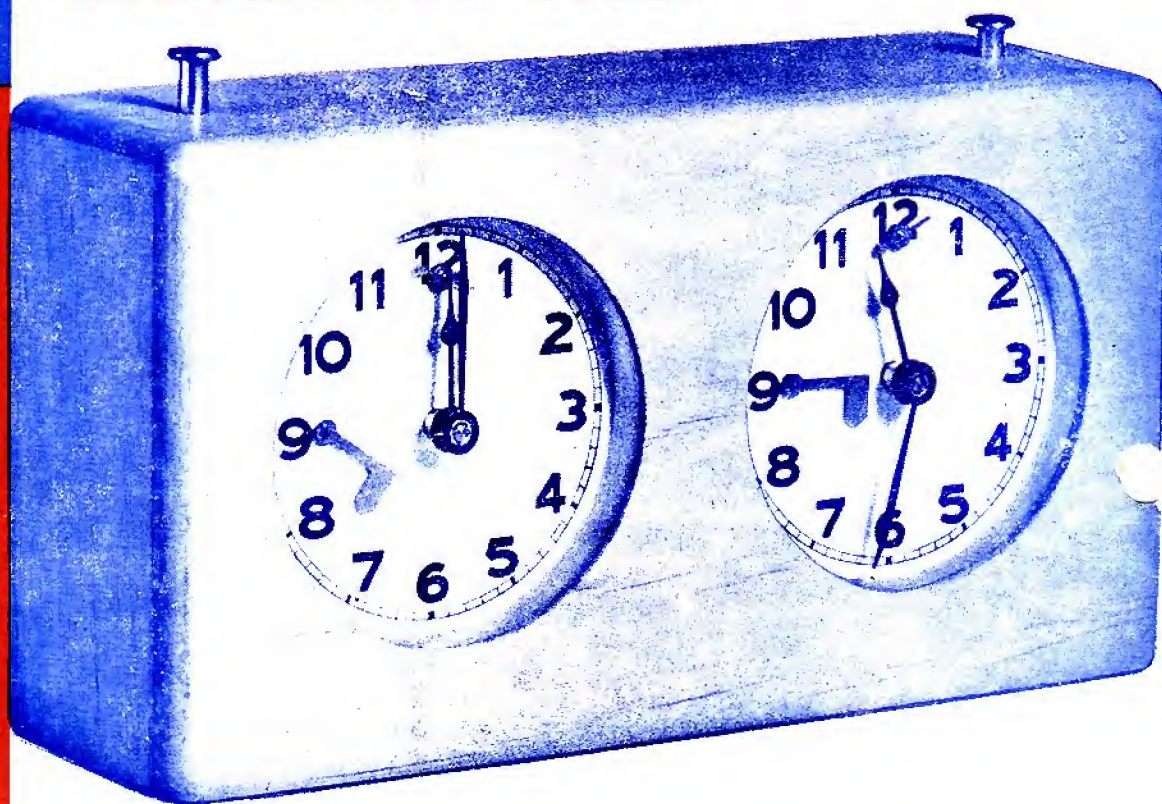
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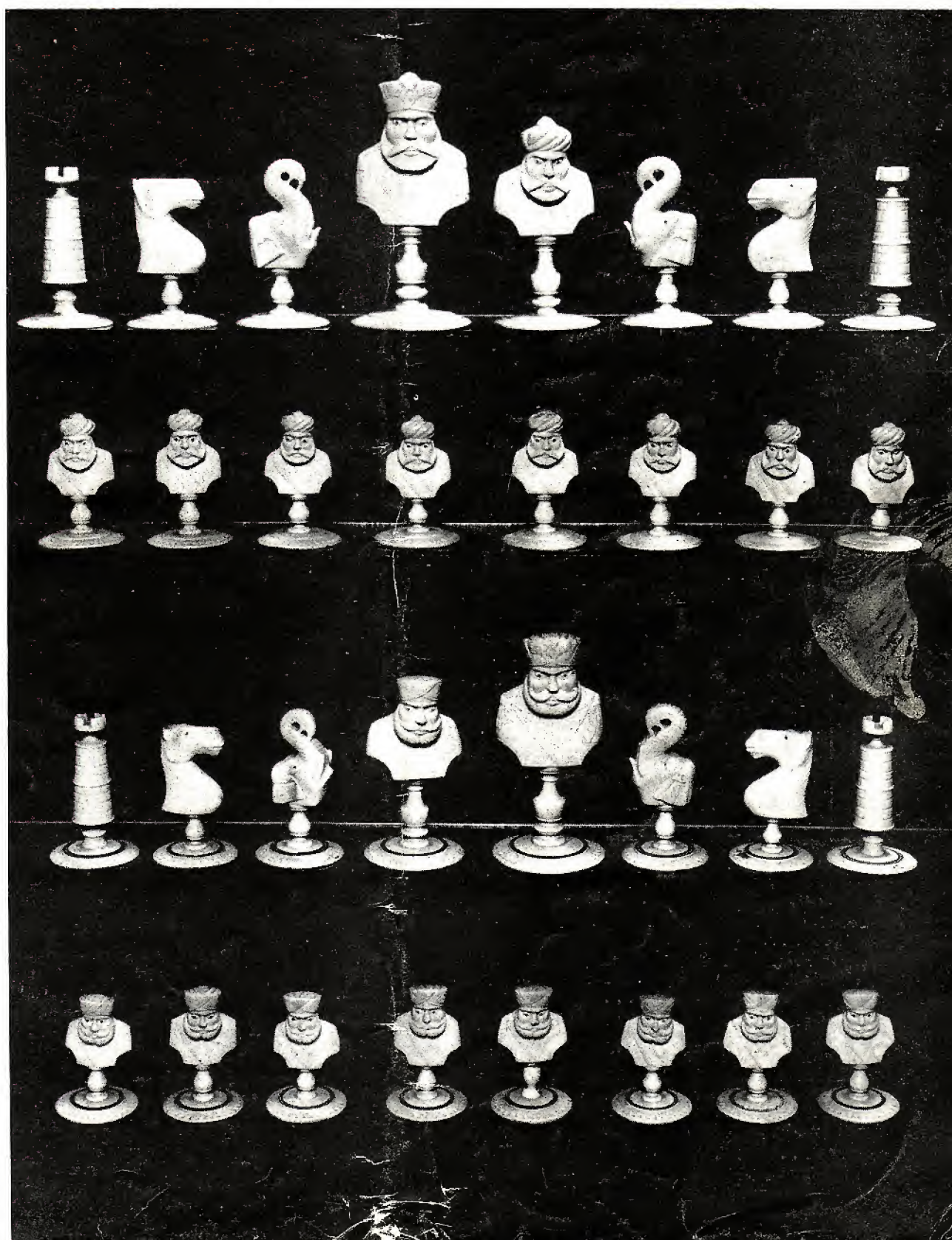
CHESS REVIEW

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CHESS REVIEW

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1955**



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Chernev's Chess Corner

IN the ninth game of the 1934 Alekhine-Bogolyubov match, the latter opened with 1 P-Q4, to which the Champion replied with 1... P-QB4. Discussing this defense, Alekhine said: "I consider the choice of this move as one of my chess sins. Because, if a champion, being human, cannot some times help adopting inferior opening moves, he must at least avoid those which he himself considers as not quite satisfactory."

Happily, these inferior openings often lead into exciting, colorful mid-games. In testimony, here are some Ugly Ducklings which grew up to be Beautiful Swans.

DON'T try this weird opening against a great master, lest you suffer the fate of Herr Fleissig!

Vienna, 1895

ORANG-OUTANG OPENING

Fleissig White Schlechter Black

1 P-QN4

....

A queer-looking, left-handed sort of move which inspired Tartakover to give it a simian name.

1....	P-K3	6 N-B3	N-K5
2 B-N2	N-KB3	7 Q-Q3	PxP
3 P-QR3	P-B4	8 QxP	B-B4
4 P-N5	P-Q4	9 QxNP	BxP†
5 P-Q4	Q-R4†	10 K-Q1	....

The stage is now set for Schlechter who gives the most brilliant performance of his career.



10....	P-Q5!
11 QxR†	K-K2
12 QxB	....

Certainly not 12 NxN as the reply would be 12... Q-K8 mate.

12....	PxN
13 B-B1	N-Q2!
14 QxR	....

White might as well gobble up everything he can. Defending by 14 Q-B4 may lead to this debacle: 14 Q-B4, R-Q1 15 Q-N4†, N/2-B4§ 16 B-Q2, RxB† 17 K-B1, R-Q8†! 19 KxR, Q-Q1† 19 K-B1, Q-Q7† 20 K-N1, Q-Q8† 21 K-R2, QxP† and mate next move.

14....	QxNP
--------	------

15 B-B4	Q-Q4†
16 K-B1	B-K6†!

A pretty clearance sacrifice.

17 BxB	N-B7!
--------	-------

Black proffers another piece so his Queen may get to Q7.

18 BxN
--------	------

Or 18... Q-Q8† follows.

18....	Q-Q7†
--------	-------

Resigns

The sequel would be 19 K-N1, Q-Q8† 20 K-R2, QxP mate.

Portsmouth, 1923

ORANG-OUTANG DEFERRED

Alekhine White Drewitt Black

1 N-KB3	P-Q4
2 P-QN4	....

This thrust also rejoices in the name, "Santasiere's Folly."

2....	P-K3	7 P-B4	N-B3
3 B-N2	N-KB3	8 P-Q4	B-N3
4 P-QR3	P-B4	9 QN-Q2	Q-K2
5 PxP	BxP	10 B-Q3	R-Q1
6 P-K3	O-O	11 O-O	B-Q2
		12 N-K5!	....

Outpost a la Pillsbury.

12....	B-K1
--------	------

Black does not relish 12... NxN 13 PxN, N-K1 as he is then terribly cramped.

13 P-B4	QR-B1
14 QR-B1	N-Q2

Black hopes to drive off White's well posted Knight. Unfortunately, he gets his wish!

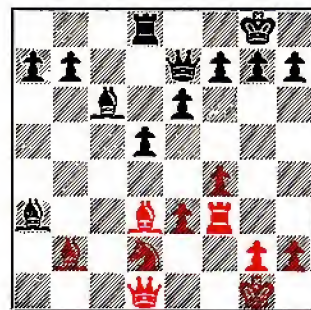
15 NxQN	RxN
16 P-B5	NxP

The alternative is 16... B-B2 after which 17 B-N5 catches the Rook.

17 PxN	BxP
18 R-KB3!	BxRP

Black has three Pawns for his Knight and, if given time to consolidate, will push his passed Pawns on the Queen-side.

19 RxR	BxR
--------	-----



20 BxP†!	KxB
----------	-----

Or 20... K-B1 21 BxP†! KxB 22 R-N3†, K-B3 23 Q-R5, P-K4 24 Q-R6 mate.

21 R-R3†	K-N1
22 BxP!	Resigns

After 22... P-B3, the finish might have been 23 B-R6! Q-R2 24 Q-R5, B-B1 25 Q-N4†, B-N2 26 QxP†, K-B1 27 QxP†, K-K1 28 BxB, and White wins.

RARELY did Capablanca heed the call of the wild. But such was his genius that he could take an eccentric opening and fashion from it a thing of beauty. Regard, if you will, his incredible third move!

Simultaneous, New York, 1922

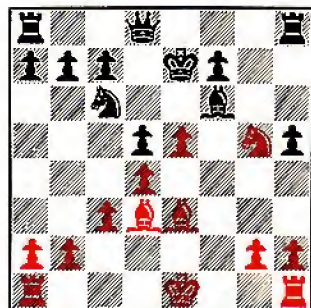
KING'S GAMBIT

Capablanca White Chase Black

1 P-K4	P-K4	5 P-Q4	P-Q4
2 P-KB4	PxP	6 P-K5	N-K5
3 Q-B3	QN-B3	7 BxP	P-KN4
4 P-B3	N-B3	8 B-K3	P-KR4
		9 N-Q2	B-KN5

I had the temerity to ask Capa if he had overlooked this move or whether he really intended to sacrifice his Queen. He smiled and said, "Wait and see."

10 NxN	BxQ	12 NxB	B-R3
11 N-B6†	K-K2	13 NxNP	B-N2
		14 B-Q3	BxN



15 O-O!
---------	------

An elegant touch!

15....	Q-KN1	20 P-N5	P-N3
16 RxB	R-KB1	21 B-K2	N-K3
17 QR-KB1	N-Q1	22 B-B3	NxN
18 P-QN4	Q-N2	23 BxN	Q-R2
19 P-KR4	K-K1	24 BxQP	Q-Q6
		25 B-B6†	Resigns

Or Black can walk into a discovered check and a quick mate.

And, if I too lost my game to Capa, it was with the consolation that I was in distinguished company, as the player at my right was Sergei Prokofiev.

CHESS REVIEW

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Volume 23 Number 3 March, 1955

EDITED & PUBLISHED BY

I. A. Horowitz

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COONS PAIRING SYSTEM

for Swiss System Tournaments

THE SWISS SYSTEM has made mass-participation chess possible and so has done much to increase the popularity of chess in this country. As a system, however, it has flaws (see "Is the Swiss System a Swindle?" p. 238, CHESS REVIEW, August, 1952).

Largely, the trouble lies in its system of pairing players: essentially, after an arbitrary 1st round pairing of some sort, to match players against those with equal scores. The idea is fine, but the execution usually leaves much to be desired.

In the USCF "Open" at Milwaukee, 1953, a system of controlled pairings for the early rounds was introduced. In essence, the control there was to restrict players to meeting those only within the same bracket of USCF ratings for those rounds. It was meant for 5 rounds; but, after 4, it was dropped since the system was producing undefeated scores within each rating bracket and shaping toward an anti-climax when lower-rated players with clean scores would have to meet top-rated ones for the next few rounds.

Still, controlled pairings are useful. One object is to prevent a player with a very high score from being penalized in any tie-breaking system (another source of trouble in the Swiss) because he had happened, through no fault or desire of his own, to get weak opposition in the early rounds.

Also, in the constantly growing popularity of the "Week-end Tournaments" of six or seven rounds, it is becoming increasingly more difficult to get a clear winner. The controlled pairings serve to bring potential leaders into competition much earlier.

Consequently, we believe it is worth while to present a system of controlled pairings (and next month of tie-breaking) which has been devised by Everett A. Coons of Pittsburgh. It has the hearty endorsement of Bill Byland and Harry Morris, experienced tournament directors in Pennsylvania. Also, it was used in both the 1954 Pennsylvania State and the 1954 Tri-State tournaments to the satisfaction of the players concerned.

Let us say, for the moment, that the Coons Tie-breaking System goes hand in hand with this pairing system; but we give it next month for lack of space now. As tie scores are so prevalent in any Swiss

System tournament, however, and tie-breaking systems are apt to penalize chance mis-pairings, the co-ordination of the Coons Pairing System and the Coons Tie-breaking System is important. And the latter does work: an Albuquerque City Tournament of 12 entrants resulted in a 7 way tie which was unresolvable until the Coons system was applied.

FOR PAIRINGS, the Coons System calls for all entrants to be divided into four groups: I top quarter in ratings; II next quarter; III unknowns, unrated, or third quarter; IV lowest quarter.

For Round 1, players in Group I are drawn against each other, top half taking Black. The other groups are paired off similarly, except that in II and IV the top half take White. (This set-up avoids 1st round mis-pairings, also makes pairing for color easier in later rounds.) In subsequent rounds, colors alternate for each player as in any Swiss.

In Round 2, players from Group I are drawn against those with like scores in Group II; Group III players meet those with like scores from Group IV. (Here the "Swiss" inter-class feature gets a play.)

In Round 3, Group I players meet those with like scores from Group III; Group II against Group IV. (Again, the Swiss intermingling. Also now, if necessary to get alternation of color, Groups I & II and III & IV may be melded.)

By now, the tournament has been sifted down so that unknowns, unrateds and those having extra good or extra bad tournaments are fairly in place. So the "controlled" pairings cease; and, in subsequent rounds, pairings are made simply on like score vs. like score as in the usual Swiss, with due care, of course, to draw for alternation of color each round.

Some irregularities must occur: as when an odd number come up with a like score and one must be paired upward or downward. As in any Swiss, a good tournament director is essential; but a good one will handle any such problems.

On the whole, though, the system does seem to ensure players attaining their proper place. No fear of a player being over-matched or under-matched—and yet good guarantee toward establishing a clear tournament winner.

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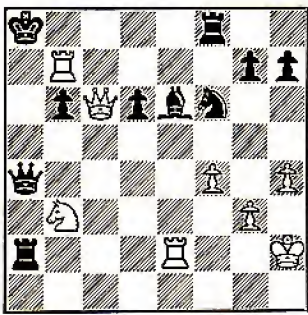
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chess Quiz²

Brain Teasers

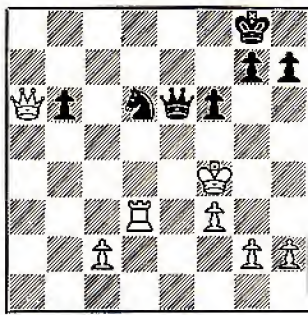
PROBLEMS of all sorts are brain teasers. These are particularly so, as the solution may not be mate nor even heavy win of material in any single instance. You do know a combination looms; but you must determine the basic idea for yourself. Score excellent for 10 correct solutions; good for 8; fair for 6.

Solutions on page 90



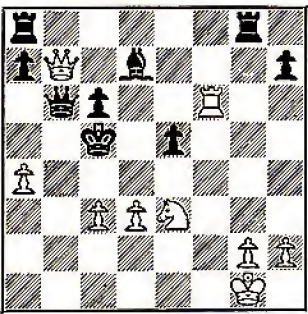
3 White to move and win

In the complexities of mid-combination, weird situations arise. How did White get so many pieces *en prise* here, for example? No matter; he did, and now you must try to untangle the mess. Look for the simple way out; for, in simplicity lies truest of all elegance. How to win?



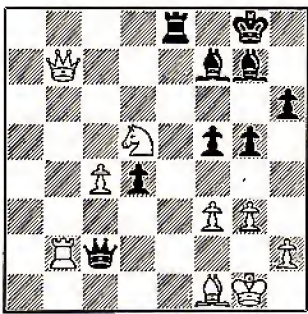
4 Black to move and win

If ever a position looked safe for White, this does. And he has the Exchange to boot—not that he need boot it either! A very little more and it would be White to win! But the problem calls for you to win with Black. The White King is exposed. So, with that clue, go to it.



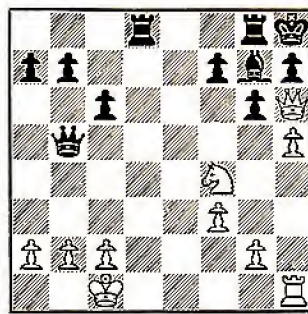
7 White to move and win

White really sacrificed to obtain this position, and now the climax is at hand. 1 QxB is hardly sufficient, yet how else to save the Queen? Or is this one of those occasions when we may say that material is not material? What is the key move, and the finish?



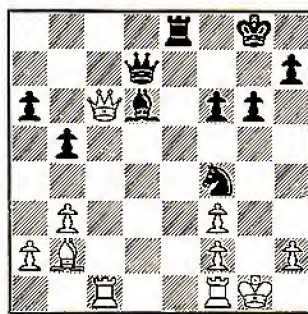
8 Black to move and win

For once, the player to win is not materially behind, as one glance at this position shows. On the other hand, his Queen is threatened; and, if he is to spring a winning move instant, it must be a dilly. Najdorf contrived a win in just such a position. Can you?



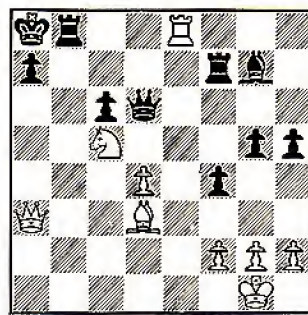
1 White to move and win

Here you are in a pretty pickle, indeed, with both King and Queen thoroughly entrapped, not to mention material deficiencies. All of which serves to remind us that the novelist Hardy paid chess singular notice in a striking phrase. Be hardy here, and win!



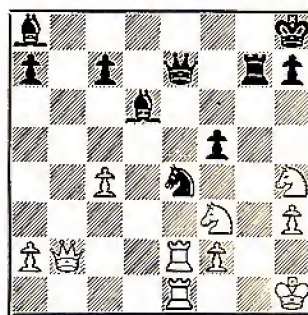
2 Black to move and win

There used to be a steady stream of ads which declared: "Be nonchalant. Light a Murad!" Troubles in chess are so often mere illusions. Apparently, Black has real troubles here: the Exchange down and more material *en prise*. But make a nonchalant move. Do you see it?



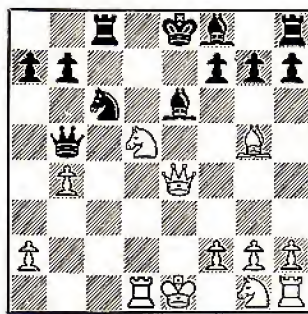
5 White to move and win

Here Black's King is not perhaps happy, but it certainly is not out in the open as was White's in the last problem. Can you get it there? Or must you fish for gain of material? That is your problem. But you can solve it with one magic move. Do you see it?



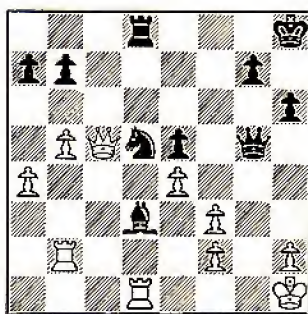
6 Black to move and win

If the winner is materially behind in all these positions, that's because he has sacrificed to get them. And it makes for more poetic justice, besides. It also makes for a little extra effort on your part to perceive how to win! How can you come out ahead?



9 White to move and win

This position is patterned on a Morphy combination but disguised enough, we hope, that that is no giveaway. Although material is even, the position is critical. Or, in short, White is about to blast it open. So now it is up to you to find the sock-dolager!



10 Black to move and win

For a final problem, we offer one with a somewhat longer continuation and more ramifications. For a correct solution, you must work out all apparent tries by White. The warning may be necessary, for there are a good number of them. But first find the win for Black!



The World of Chess

INTERNATIONAL

On to Sweden

According to present plans, the next FIDE Congress will open in Gothenburg, Sweden, on August 24 of this year, shortly before the beginning of the Interzonal Tournament in the same place. Gothenburg is the second city of Sweden, situated on the west coast.

Anticlimax

Following the important international tournament at Belgrade, won by David Bronstein of the USSR, was a lightweight affair at the Yugoslav town of Backa Topola, where Boris Tot of Yugoslavia headed a list of 13 players with a score of $10\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$. R. G. Wade (New Zealand), Matulovich and Heleuyi were each a half-point behind to tie for second.

Women's Qualifying Event

The Women's European Zonal Tournament was captured by Mme. O. Nedeljkovich of Yugoslavia, followed by WRAC Lieutenant Ann Sunnucks of England.

UNITED STATES

REGIONAL

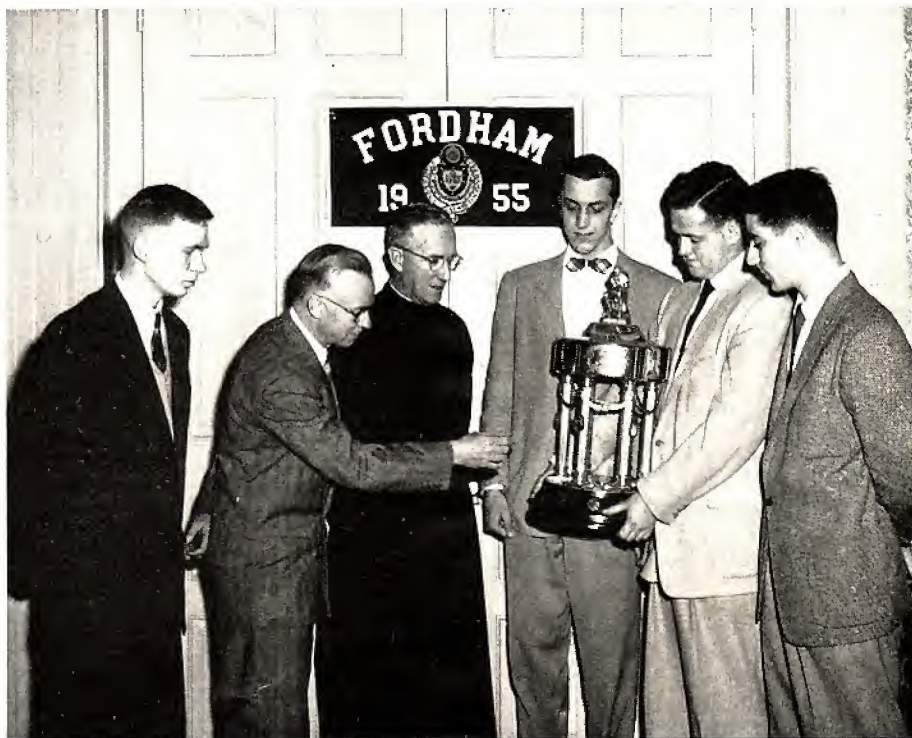
In Old Kentucky

A midwestern open tournament held by the Louisville (Kentucky) Chess Club ended in the victory of John Penquite of Des Moines, Iowa. R. W. Shields of Louisville was next, while R. Bersbach of Indianapolis, Indiana, was third. Eighteen players competed.

Interclub Contest

Six-man teams from Athens (Georgia), Columbia (South Carolina) and Spartanburg (S. C.) clashed at Greenwood, S. C., in a three-way match divided into afternoon and evening sessions. Among the participants were a trio of the top players of South Carolina and the runner-up in the last Georgia state championship.

Athens won decisively with 9 points as against 6 for Columbia and 3 for Spartanburg. Individual scorers with 2-0 each were Dr. H. D. Morris and CHESS REVIEW correspondent R. L. Froemke, both of



Fordham University's Intercollegiate Championship Team (for story, see p. 36, February issue): (left to right) William Walker, Prof. Albert Kaelin, moderator of the Chess Club, Rev. Lawrence J. McGinley, S. J., President of the University, William Higler, Captain Thomas Hennessy and Anthony Saidy, first board.

Athens, and A. Edelsburg and Grant, Columbia representatives. Spartanburg's ace, R. B. Hayes of Greenville, South Carolina state titleholder, had a bad day and was trumped by Edelsburg and Grant.

NEW YORK

In the annual championship classic of the Marshall Chess Club in New York City, two players became co-champions as a result of tying for first with $11\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$ each. They were William Lombardy, youthful New York state champion, and Franklin S. Howard, New Jersey kingpin. The tournament was a run-away race from the start, with Lombardy and Howard pulling steadily away from the field round by round. Each dropped only one game—Lombardy to Claude Hillinger and Howard to F. Campomanes. They drew with each other, and both drew with A. E. Santasiere and Edmar Mednis—as though to underline their evenly matched capabilities by following a parallel course.

Two full points behind in a tie for second were Mednis and Anthony Saidy, while yet another tie was registered by Hillinger and Allen Kaufman, who shared fifth with 8-6 each. A. E. Santasiere and Jerry Donovan, tried and true war horses of many a hard chess battle, seemed to have lost a bit of their old fire and found themselves somewhere in the middle.

FINAL STANDINGS

F. S. Howard	$11\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$
W. Lombardy	$11\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$
E. Mednis	$9\frac{1}{2}$ - $4\frac{1}{2}$
A. Saidy	$9\frac{1}{2}$ - $4\frac{1}{2}$
C. Hillinger	8-6
A. Kaufman	8-6
N. Bakos	$7\frac{1}{2}$ - $6\frac{1}{2}$
A. E. Santasiere	$7\frac{1}{2}$ - $6\frac{1}{2}$
J. Westbrook	$7\frac{1}{2}$ - $6\frac{1}{2}$
J. Donovan	7-7
F. Campomanes	6-8
M. DeLieto	4-10
A. Kaminsky	4-10
J. Nussbaum	$2\frac{1}{2}$ - $11\frac{1}{2}$
L. Kupersmith	1-13



Tournament Director C. Turner Nearing (left) awards prizes for the Illinois Open (for story, see p. 36, February issue) to Albert Weisbord and E. T. Vano (right).

The Marshall Chess Club Consolation Tournament, the winner of which qualifies for next year's championship event, was annexed by Charles Eastman with a 6-1 tally. Myron Fleischer, 5-1, was runner-up, and Jack Straley Battell and Harry Fajans divided third and fourth at 4-3.

PUERTO RICO

Contestants from all parts of the island have started the preliminaries of the first postal chess championship of Puerto Rico. Preliminary winners will meet in the finals, the victor to be declared titleholder and awarded a subscription to *CHESS REVIEW*. The promoter of the tourney is Francisco Prieto.

TENNESSEE

Competing in an unusually strong turnout for the Tennessee Open Championship, the veteran American master, Norman T. Whitaker of Shadyside, Maryland, and Washington, D. C., gained first prize with a 5-1 score. Drawing with him were R. C. Coveyou of Oak Ridge, 1947 Tennessee champion, and Kenneth Smith, former Texas champion and victor in several important British events while stationed abroad. Tied for second in both game scores ($4\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ each) and Solkoff points were Coveyou and Brad Wade, champion of Georgia. Also with $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ but trailing in Solkoff totals was William A. Scott of Atlanta.

Secretarial services exchanged for chess instruction in Manhattan: Doris Hazen, 17 West 32 Street, New York 1, New York.

UTAH

The Utah title went to Ben Greenwald with a 6-0 sweep. Major C. A. Williamson of Herlong, California, and L. Kimpton of Twin Falls, Idaho, with equal game scores of $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$, took second and third respectively on S-B points. Greenwald, a former New Yorker who is now studying at Brigham Young University, has consistently captured western events since his initial victory last year in the Nevada Open.

Held at the Salt Lake City YMCA, the 24 player meet was Utah's largest up to now. A couple of precedents were established by Mrs. R. G. Davis, who was the first woman as well as the first Wyoming player to take part in a Utah tourney. The Salt Lake City Chess Club sponsored the tournament, and Harold Lundstrom, *Deseret News* chess editor, was director.

LOCAL EVENTS

Alabama. A new mimeographed chess paper, the *Magic City Woodpusher*, has been launched by *CHESS REVIEW* correspondent Ernie Cockrell of the Birmingham Chess Club. It is expected that this enterprising publication will do its share toward stimulating chess interest throughout the state.

California. Members of the Chess Friends of Northern California, 23 strong, contested several Swiss events in San Francisco, of which Division "A" was pocketed by William Addison of the Mechanics' Institute while V. Zemitis of the University of California became runner-up.

Picking on the toughest outfits it could find in San Francisco, the Pacific Gas & Electric Co. team recently challenged the Mechanics' Institute and the Golden Gate Chess Club to set matches. Mechanics' Institute won handily by 5-2, with J. Yale and L. Orloff of PG&E conquering on the top boards as their team-mates were being clawed by C. Makar, K. Bendit, H. Bullwinkle, J. Hill and K. Bopp, Jr. In the Golden Gate match, it was the lower-board strength of PG&E, represented by A. Nikitin, V. Salatko and D. Grediakin, that came through with victories, while V. Pafntieff, R. Konkel, H. Gross and Dr. K. Colby on the upper boards assured a narrow triumph for Golden Gate by 4-3.

Imre Konig tackled 11 members of the Capital City Chess Club in Sacramento in simultaneous play. The international master collected 9 scalps and drew with Janushkowsky and Austin.

Delaware. The Wilmington Chess Club reports a successful operation at the Delaware Hospital. Using all the recognized techniques, their visiting team of eight skillfully removed 6 points from the medical men and their associates. *CHESS REVIEW* correspondent M. R. Paul, R. DeJong, R. D. Donaldson, W. Bergman, J. Dallem and Frank Moussa were successful for Wilmington; Dr. M. Karrer and L. Whittaker accounted for the Hospital's pair of points.

Kansas. Six Swiss rounds in a 34 player fracas enabled Howard E. Ohman of Omaha, Nebraska, former Nebraska champion, to seize the Wichita open title with $5\frac{1}{2}$ points, allowing a draw in the final round with James W. Callis of Wichita. Lee T. Magee, also of Omaha, was runner-up with 5-1, his loss being to Ohman. Callis and R. B. Potter of Dallas, Texas, each $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$, finished third and fourth respectively on a Swiss basis. Eight states were represented.

Louisiana. The Twin City Tournament at Monroe, sponsored jointly by the YMCA and George Caterer, local chess instructor, is off to a zooming start. Forty-six boys are registered in three divisions according to age: small fry, 7-11; junior, 12-14; and intermediate, 15-17. The three top boys will each receive a trophy and meet the winners of similar events at Shreveport.

Maryland. The Johns Hopkins University Chess Club outpointed the Loyola Alumni by 4-3.

Massachusetts. USCF champion Arthur Bisguier took on 27 opponents simultaneously at Brandeis University in Boston and defeated 24. The three winners against the champion were Bartlett Gould, Arthur Freeman and Harry Lyman.

New York. The West Point Chess Club figured in two matches versus metropolitan organizations. Against Columbia Uni-

versity, which recently held the national intercollegiate title, the soldiers lost but nevertheless performed creditably. In a double-round contest, they took 5 out of 15 points from their far more experienced rivals. John Dale of Columbia and John Hamilton of West Point both scored dual victories. The second tussle found the West Pointers slugged by Staten Island, 1½-6½. Ken Tomney, Joseph Cotarelo, Haig Demerjian, Dan MacGrady, Jr., Perry Schoppel and Frank Drew turned on the power for Staten Island, while Don Thomas was the lone victor for the Army. Gerry O'Flaherty (S. I.) and Cadet G. Goldberg played to a draw.

North Carolina. News from this state is all good—that is, from the viewpoint of the chess team of the University of North Carolina. In first-class form, they easily disposed of the Raleigh Chess Club by 5½-2½. For UNC the winners were Crittenden, Nelvasil, Bowers, MacQueen and Wilson; for Raleigh they were Solkoff and Allen. In other matches, the UNC men were even sharper. They cut down Duke University by 5-1 and the U. S. Naval Academy by 4-0. Crittenden, Kahn and Hubbard proved invincible in both duels, while Duke's lone point was inserted by Lane.

Ohio. A gala chess carnival started and ended with a bang when Cleveland staged its unprecedented "Chess Week" lasting from the 9th to the 16th of January. It was a sort of chess spree, with press, radio and TV contributing exceptional publicity and helping to swell the attendance to a total of 835 persons. Of these, 405 took part in a huge, colorful variegated chess program held at the rooms of the Central YMCA, the public library, the Cleveland Twist Drill Company, the University Club and other prominent Cleveland institutions and organizations. Highlights were a match between the City League and the Industrial League (won by the former with a score of 31½-9½), an East vs. West scholastic duel (going to the East by 48½-29½) and exhibitions by Dr. Max Euwe and George Koltanowski. The ex-world champion, a tall, impressive figure, engaged 62 boards simultaneously and lost only on 4—to W. Granger, D. Zaas, J. Gilchrist and Mrs. W. Owens. Forty-six players bit the dust and 12 broke even. Koltanowski, famous blindfold artist, was at his best in a blindfold exhibition against 8 of Cleveland's toughest. Not one could manage to win, although Larry Lipking, Harald Miller and Dr. Robert Mc-

Cready succeeded in drawing. All in all, the Cleveland "Chess Week" was a "noble experiment" with a happy ending, thanks to the unusual co-operation of the chess-minded elements of the community.

Pennsylvania. A perfect 6-0 score won the Pittsburgh 1954-5 round robin for David Hamburger. Bernard Berger and Lester Shapiro, with equal scores of 4-2, finished second and third respectively on weighted totals.

Overwhelming superiority in the Allentown city championship was demonstrated by Mahlon Cleaver with a 13-0 shutout. A mile or so behind in the race were C. Chatfield, runner-up with 9-4, and J. Mack, third with 8½-4½. Apart from Cleaver's stellar performance, the round robin was featured by the play of W. Harris, who at 90 years of age made the plus score of 7½-5½ and split 3-3 with the top boards.

Cleaver was also victorious in the Lehigh Valley rapid transit tournament, which he won by 9-1, ahead of Les Buck, 8-2.

The York YMCA subdued the Harrisburg Jewish Community Center by 4½-1½.

Results of various simultaneous displays by Dr. Max Euwe during his swing through Pennsylvania are culled from the *Penn-Scratches* bulletin: In Pittsburgh, Euwe won 24, drew with Don McClellan. At the Philadelphia Rifle Club, the grand-

master won 40, lost 1, drew 7. Six members of the Franklin Club in Philadelphia faced Euwe in a 6-board clock exhibition. Here the Philadelphians distinguished themselves by achieving a 3-3 stand-off. C. Kalme and J. Shaffer won and A. Di-Camillo and S. Wachs drew.

Tennessee. The *Caissian Potpourri* announces the formation of the Pillsbury Chess Club in Memphis at the apartment of Hunter Weeks, 150 North Cooper St. The new club's president, Max F. Mueller, is hopeful of putting an end to the doldrums of Memphis chess and invites all the city's chess lovers to join without regard to playing strength. The first annual club championship is scheduled to begin in March.

Texas. At the Robert Byrne Chess Club in Sugar Land, Leon Anhaizer successfully defended his club championship when he defeated Leonard Ainhaiser in a play-off after both had made scores of 5-1 in the regular title tournament.

The Port Arthur Chess Club and the Beaumont C. C. battled to a 12-12 tie.

Utah. According to Harold Lundstrom writing in the *Deseret News* of Salt Lake City, an attorney in that city, called Ramon Child, owns a huge, intricately hand-carved ivory chess set weighing 33 pounds and valued at \$3,000. At least that is the sum said to have been paid for it

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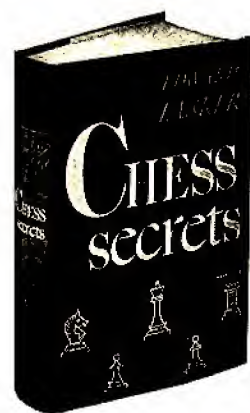
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by an American airman while stationed in Calcutta, India, during World War II. The age of the set is unknown.

Washington. A match between William A. Bills, state champion, and Eugene Warner was won by the latter with a score of 6-4. Bills forfeited one game.

Wisconsin. John B. Grkavac, holder of the state and Milwaukee speed titles, is now also Milwaukee city champion. In a 40 man Swiss, he earned first with a fine 8-1 tally. John Carroll surprised as runner-up with 7-2, ahead of Arpad E. Elo and Ralph Abrams, who placed third and fourth respectively on weighted totals with equal scores of 6½-2½. Fifth to seventh on S.B. points with game scores of 6-3 each were Daniel Clark, Marshall Rohland and William Mack in the order named.



COMING EVENTS IN THE U. S. AND CANADA

Abbreviations—SS Tmt: Swiss System Tournament (in 1st round entries paired by lot or selection; in subsequent rounds players with similar scores paired). RR Tmt: Round Robin Tournament (each man plays every other man). KO Tmt: Knock-out Tournament (losers or low scorers eliminated). \$\$: Cash prizes. EF: Entry fee. CC: Chess Club. CF: Chess Federation. CA: Chess Association. CL: Chess League.

Carolinas—July 8-10

North-South Carolina "Open" Championship at Battery Park Hotel, Asheville, North Carolina: EF \$3 plus \$2 NC-SC dues. Tourney, USCF rated, starts 9 AM, July 8. Trophy, lovely mountain breeze and \$\$\$. Open to all: write to W. C. Adickes, 66 Linden Avenue, Asheville, N. C.

Texas—May 28-30

Texas State Championship at Adolphus Hotel, Dallas, Texas: 6 rd SS Tmt: 2 games a day, last finishes 5 PM May 30: EF \$10 plus USCF membership: open to any Texas resident or military personnel stationed in Texas: entries received, Parlor "C" of hotel, 11 AM to 12:30 PM, May 28: write to C. F. Tears, 2849 Fondren Drive, Dallas 5, (hotel reservations: O. W. Johnson, 3431 Wylie St., Dallas): \$\$, permanent trophy & \$75 guaranteed for 1st, other trophies & \$\$ depending on number of entries.

For benefit of our readers, these items are printed if reported by authorized officials at least two months in advance.

CANADA

Manitoba

The Knights Errant Chess Club was no match for the University of Manitoba when the two teams tried conclusions in Winnipeg. On the 5 upper boards the Knights Errant did well enough — E. Bamme, H. W. Gregory and S. Corbould turning in three wins as against two by Dr. N. Divinsky and S. Kahana for the University—but in the remaining 13 games the losing side could collect only three more points. The final score was 12-6 in favor of the University, with no games drawn.

Ontario

In a hard fight for the championship of the Ottawa R. A. Chess Club, R. F. Rodgers, emerged on top with 6-1. R. Tooms, 5-2, placed second. The tourney was a round robin.

Quebec

The Quebec City Chess League was dominated by the Rouge et Or group, 9½-½. A poor second was the Employees Civils team, 6½-3½.

While not yet as plentiful as sightings of flying saucers, fabulously priced ivory chess sets from India seem to be breaking more and more frequently into the news. According to chess editor D. M. Le Dain, an *objet d'art* of this type was on display in an Indian exhibition at McGill University. Valued at \$4,000, the set is believed to have been owned by the builder of the Taj Mahal in the seventeenth century. A particularly striking feature is the replacement of bishops by cobras.

Saskatchewan

In an evenly contested 8-man tourney at Saskatoon for the Saskatchewan title, Gerald Fielding, law student at the University of Saskatchewan, successfully defended his championship. He scored 3 wins and 2 draws to finish a half-point ahead of W. L. Wirner and A. Portigal. Tied for fourth and fifth with 3-2 each were O. Draunicks and J. Evans.

FOREIGN

Australia

"Like father, like son" is certainly the rule with the Purdy family, at least as far as chess is concerned. Nineteen-year-old John S. Purdy, son of C. J. S. Purdy, former national champion, rushed after his father's footsteps with a magnificent 12½-½ triumph in a star-studded tournament for the title of the island continent. Other leading scores were S. Lazare's 11-2, K. Ozols' 10-3 and Lajos Steiner's 9-4. For Steiner, fourth place in any Australian event is something of a tailspin, almost as sensational in its way as young Purdy's dash up Mount Everest.

The championship of Western Australia was won by W. Leonhardt with an 11-0 "picket fence" (round robin sweep). V. Stannard and G. Lindley, 8-3 each, tied for second.

Great Britain

Issuing a special anniversary number to celebrate its 75th year of uninterrupted publication, the *British Chess Magazine* claims the title of Methuselah of chess periodicals and traces its history from its earliest days in 1881 through feast and famine, wars and rumors of wars, to the present moment, when "its vitality has never been more evident nor its prestige higher." Certainly it is no mean feat to keep any sort of magazine going for three-quarters of a century, and such longevity in the case of a chess publication borders on the miraculous. So the BCM is fully entitled to congratulations all round, and CHESS REVIEW, a mere suckling of 20 years or so, wishes for the vigorous patriarch of chess magazines a life as long as that of Caissa herself.

Roumania

The national title tourney ended in a tie between Alexandrescu and Ciocaltea.

West Germany

Players who qualified in two preliminaries for the West German championship were Engert, Hantke, Niephaus, Pfeiffer, Bialas, Heinicke and Tescher.

By Way of Editorial

Truth shall rise, even clear from Down Under. We have just received (about mid-February) the latest issue of *Chess World*, a very neat little publication, once known as the *Australasian Chess Review*, then, in a first step to world-wide appeal, as *Check!* The issue is of November, 1954, so tenuous is our line of communication with the antipodes. For like reason, it refers only then to our issue of September previous. After all this time, therefore, we acknowledge a most diligent effort by some one (presumably the trenchant and indefatigable editor, C. J. S. Purdy himself) to set the truth to rights.

With an attention to minutiae and detail worthy of the world mail chess champion, *Chess World* analyzes David A. Ruffin's "A Dead Man's Playthings" for somewhat more than a page. So much attention is flattering. We trust the flattery is deserved. Meanwhile, we are taking under grave consideration this profound demonstration that our tale of a chess-playing ghost cannot truly be fact.

We hopefully rely, also, on the same author to have saved the Game of Chess—so soon as he received our November issue—by an equally profound refutation of M. Renoir's system for Mate in Nineteen.

—Ed.

Solitaire Chess

SACRIFICIAL ORGY

THE IMMORTAL CAPABLANCA had a knack for making everything appear simple. He could reduce the most complex position to its bare elements and then exploit the most meager advantage to the full. Here, however, he welcomes complications with Bogolyubov (Black) as the butt of a sacrificial orgy, Moscow, 1925. The game begins with 1 P-Q4, P-Q4 2 P-QB4, P-K3 3 N-KB3, PxP 4 P-K4, P-QB4 5 BxP.

Cover scoring table at line indicated. Set up position, make Black's 5th move (exposing table just enough to read it). Guess White's move, then expose next line. Score par if your move agrees; if not, zero. Make move given, opponent's reply. Guess White's next, and so on to end.

COVER WHITE MOVES IN TABLE BELOW. EXPOSE ONE LINE AT A TIME

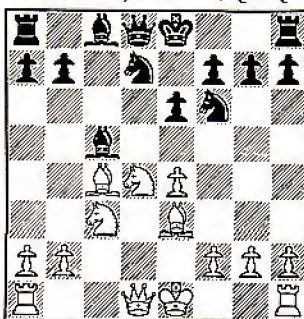
White Played	Par Score	Black Played	Your Selection for White's move	Your Score
6 NxP	4	5 PxP		
7 N-QB3	2	6 N-KB3		
8 B-K3	3	7 B-B4		
9 BxP (a)	8	8 QN-Q2*		
10 NxP	3	9 PxP		
11 O-O	5	10 Q-R4		
12 PxP	2	11 BxB		
13 Q-N3	5	12 K-B2		
14 R-B5	5	13 K-N3		
15 N-B4†	5	14 Q-N3		
16 P-N4 (b)	2	15 K-R3		
17 QxQ	4	16 P-N4		
18 QR-Q1	4	17 PxQ		
19 N/4-Q5	3	18 R-KN1 (c)		
20 N-K7	3	19 NxNP		
21 R-Q6†	4	20 R-N2		
22 R-B3	5	21 K-R4		
23 R-R3†	3	22 N/5-B3		
24 R-N3†	3	23 K-N5		
25 N-B5	4	24 K-R4		
26 N-K7 (d)	3	25 R-N3		
27 NxR	3	26 P-N5		
28 RxP†	4	27 KxN		
29 R-B4	4	28 K-B2		
30 P-K5	4	29 K-N2		
31 R-K6	5	30 N-K1		
		31 Resigns (e)		
Total Score	100	Your Percentage		

SCALE: 75-100—Excellent; 55-74—Superior; 40-54—Good; 25-39—Fair

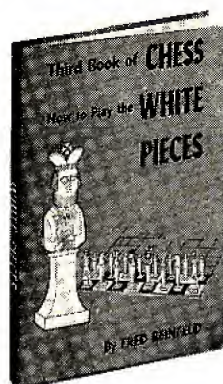
NOTES TO THE GAME

- a) An extraordinary positional sacrifice of a piece in the opening.
 b) Give yourself bonus of 8 points if you had forced win which White missed: 16 Q-B7, P-N3 17 P-KN4, QxP† 18 K-N2, PxR 19 P-N5†, KxP 20 Q-N7†, KxN 21 R-B1†, K-K4 22 Q-K7†, K-Q5 23 R-Q1†, K-B5 24 Q-K6†, K-B4 25 P-N4†, KxP 26 Q-N3†, K any 27 Q-N5 mate.
 c) Simplification by 18 . . . PxN leaves White in uphill battle after 19 P-N5†, K-N2 20 PxN†, NxP 21 R-N5†, K-B2 22 PxP.
 d) 26 R-R3† is more forceful. White expected repetition here to gain time on the clock.
 e) Or 31 . . . N-B2 32 R-K7† and 33 P-K6.

*Position after 8 . . . QN-Q2



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Game of the Month

AMERICAN NOTES

A chess traveler, browsing around in the United States, gains the conviction that a tremendous process of growth is in the making. By widely varying activities, one is constantly reminded of chess: by advertising slogans, "Your best chess move is a cereal for breakfast," in book stores which exhibit an imposing range of chess literature, in department stores which sell sets of every description and even on TV on which I was invited to give a chat about chess and about my trip to America.

When I made the statement there that any one with ordinary intelligence could learn to play chess, an astonished look appeared on my interviewer's face. The technical employees present likewise were surprised. They told me afterward that they were going to take up chess, too, inasmuch as they had been consistently losing at marbles!

Especially among the young folks, chess is on the increase, hand over hand, and it is definitely not merely a matter of quantitative growth. Any simultaneous performer, facing a youngster of twenty or under in his exhibition, can be assured that that player is going to be a very hard nut to crack. In the course of my tour through the western part of the States, my losses were mostly against such youngsters.

The U.S.A.-U.S.S.R. Match was a particularly powerful boost, and the prospect of a revenge-match at Moscow is a current stimulant. "Beat the Russians," is the battle cry one hears from East to West. It is evident that an urge is felt in the U.S.A. to measure strengths again with the great chess wonderland, that is, of course, in the most peaceful line of pursuit imaginable.

In speaking of this process of growth, one should not think in terms of, say, ten per cent per year, which would not signify much. America, having lagged behind in the field of chess up to now, does not come close to occupying the place which it could and should be holding as a great nation. It is not a question of evolution, therefore, but rather one of revolution: the number of chess-players within a ten-year period not being doubled but increasing ten-fold rather. While, for the moment, the talk is of thousands of players, the day cannot be far off when there should be tens of thousands, a hundred

thousand American chess-players and, as concerns their playing strength, Russia shall do well not to rely too much on its many millions, because within some five to ten years or so, the outcome of an encounter between the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. shall, in consequence, definitely no longer be a matter of foregone conclusion.

Every growing process is coupled with growing pains, and this one constitutes no exception. There are many enterprising and energetic organizers, but no two among them want the same thing. The differences of opinion are not at all important; but, just the same, the problem is for the U.S.A. to consolidate its chess forces and give them a one-way direction.

To name a few of the differences of viewpoints: Which is more important, a reasonable score against Russia, or a successful tournament for the championship of the U. S. One man says: we must not debase the championship to a second-rank event; another argues: the match with Russia would draw a much larger public with its added interest outside the chess community proper. This is not a problem to be resolved by vote. One must take a look at other countries, consult history. And Holland provides excellent material for comparison. Following the world championship match of 1935, the membership of the *Koninklijke Nederlandsche Schaak Bond* (Royal Netherlands Chess Federation) rose from 3500 to 10,000. Following the 1946 Groningen Tournament, it rose again from 11,000 to 17,000! Hence: Moscow before New Orleans or Los Angeles.

Another important point. The U. S. Chess Federation has caused a rating chart to be developed, and its author deserves credit for his work. Every great and minor chess master appears on this list. Captain Waldrep of Chicago has 1654 points. Gerald White of Olton (Texas) has 1694. Reshevsky has 2751, Fine 2676, Evans 2660—this according to a list of 1953 which accidentally came into my hands. It is a magnificent and comprehensive piece of work, and one does well not to underrate its merit. On the other hand, the figures are not to be taken in the absolute. This lineal list aids in evaluating mutual relative strengths; but it may at no time be accepted as conclusive since not all the factors can ever be worked out. The Ingol system, stemming from Ingolstadt (Bavaria), has acquired world-wide fame. In it,

every player accumulates his points in accordance with fixed rules. Nothing but praise for the system—yet, from time to time, we observe certain irregularities which render it impossible to adopt the Ingol (or any other) system as a compulsory yardstick.

Here again, Holland presents worthwhile material for comparison. A few months ago, a commission appointed by the *KNSB*, evolved an ingenious system for a grading chart which the Federation's Council intended to make binding on our stronger players. Before putting it into effect, a poll was conducted,

THE FUTURE belongs to Youth, particularly in American chess life. I have already mentioned that I sustained a convincing minus score against the younger set there. It was brought about, moreover, in what were, for the most part, interesting and lively games.

Here is an example, from a clock-exhibition in Philadelphia. My opponent was fifteen years old.

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

Dr. M. Euwe Charles Kalme
White Black

1 P-Q4 N-KB3 3 P-KN3 B-N2
2 P-QB4 P-KN3 4 B-N2 P-Q4

We have a mixture of the King's Indian and the Gruenfeld.

5 PxP NxP
6 P-K4 N-N3
7 N-K2

It has gradually but fairly definitely been established that this method of developing the King Knight presents a better chance for the initiative than does 7 N-KB3.

7 O-O 9 QN-B3 QN-Q2
8 O-O P-QB3 10 P-N3

In positions on this pattern, it is important for White to retain control of his QB4.

10 P-K4

By one method or another, Black must take up a position in the center.

11 B-QR3 R-K1
12 P-Q5

White's only means of maintaining the opening advantage.

12 N-B1

Here Black permits an isolated Pawn, anticipating that, for the present, it will not play a significant role.

13 PxP PxP
14 Q-B2

With 14 QxQ, RxQ 15 KR-Q1, White commits himself to less and obtains a slight end-game advantage.

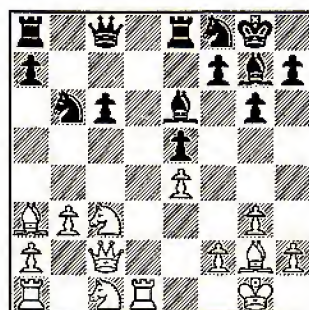
14 B-K3
15 KR-Q1 Q-B1

Black's last is the introduction to a King-side attack soon to follow.

16 N-B1

White wants to concentrate on the weakness of Black's Queen Bishop Pawn. For that purpose, he routes his Knight to QB5 via Q3. 16 QR-B1, it should be observed, is only a loss of tempo after 16 . . . B-R3.

and it was then revealed that practically not a single member of the Federation's constituent chess associations was in favor of the idea of an absolutely governing grading list. A great surprise for the Council. But it is most instructive to learn how important it is to keep in touch with general, popular feelings. In our country, with its limited dimensions, it is not overly difficult. But how to manage in the U.S.A. where a general meeting of the Federation would cost thousands of dollars and excessive time for the collective delegates!



16 B-R6
17 N-Q3 P-KR4!

The ingenious continuation of the attack. Black makes . . . P-R5 possible and also clears the way for . . . N-KR2.

18 B-Q6 N-R2
19 P-B3

The threat was 19 . . . BxB 20 KxB, N-N4 after which White can no longer defend against 21 . . . Q-R6†. White's text allows the defense of his KR3 by means of N-B2.

19 P-R5
20 N-B2

White prevents 20 . . . BxB with the sequel of 21 . . . P-R6†.

20 BxB
21 KxB N-N4

Here Black plays a mite too sharply. 21 . . . PxP first is better.

22 PxP

White's own extra Pawn is not quite all-sufficient, of course; but it does serve certain purposes nonetheless.

22 N-K3
23 N-K2

White guards Q4 as well as KB4.

23 N-Q2

The attempt to recover the Pawn by 23 . . . B-B3 fails against 24 N-N4, and by 23 . . . Q-Q1, against 24 BxP.

24 N-N4!

White's Knight is ideally posted here. It prevents . . . B-R3, among other things, and White is now ready to reinforce his pressure on the Queen Bishop Pawn by 25 QR-B1.

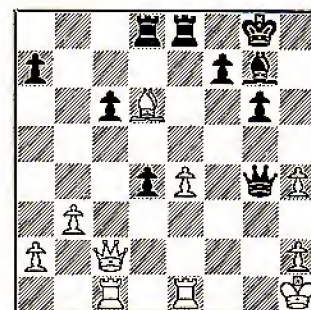
24 N-B3!

Again, very ingeniously played. Upon 24 NxP, there follows 25 . . . N-R4! threatening 26 . . . N/3-B5†; and 25 BxP fails against 25 NxN! (26 BxB? N-K6†).

25 QR-B1

A superficial move which is too bad. 25 NxN† first is necessary.

25 NxN
26 PxN N-Q5!
Black seizes his opportunity.
27 NxN QxP†
28 K-R1 PxN
29 R-K1 QR-Q1!



Up till now, Black has played quite meritoriously. But, in the following phase, in which it becomes a matter of enlarging on advantages already attained, he plays exceptionally well indeed.

White's Bishop cannot give ground because of the ensuing, steady advance of Black's Queen Pawn: e.g., 30 B-N4, P-Q6 31 Q-Q2, Q-B6† 32 Q-N2, QxQ† 33 KxQ, P-Q7—or 32 K-N1, B-Q5†.

30 P-K5 QxP!

Black has the venomous threat of 31 . . . RxB.

31 QxBP

Seemingly, White can now guard all points satisfactorily, and his possession of the B6-N2 diagonal gives an additional impression of safety. But Black soon destroys this illusion.

31 B-R3!

32 QR-Q1 B-B5

33 R-K2

White's only recourse as 33 Q-N2 again fails against 33 . . . RxB.

33 Q-R4!

Black keeps White's Rook under fire so that White's Queen cannot draw back (34 Q-N2, RxB).

34 R/1-K1 P-Q6!

Putting an end to all resistance.

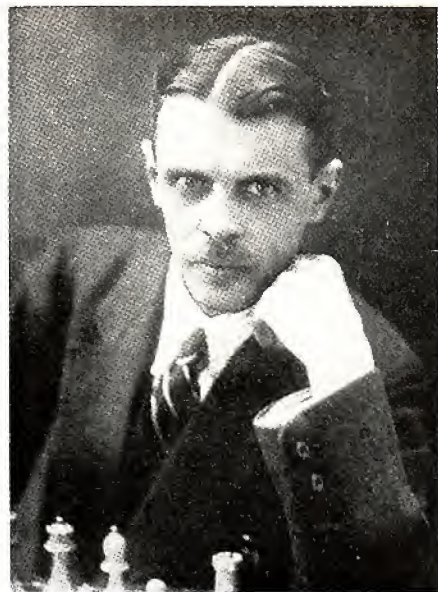
35 R-KN2 P-Q7!

Resigns

A baffling finish. With Black's last six moves, he has hit the nail right on the head every time.

One indeed asks oneself: how will this young man be playing five years hence? Wee is Moscow!

ZNOSKO-BOROVSKY



E. A. ZNOSKO-BOROVSKY

TODAY in America, the increase in "book" knowledge of the rank and file chess-players is almost phenomenal. The master may, indeed, does prevail; but the "strong Amateur" of yesteryear is becoming inconspicuous against a solid array of "average" players augmented in strength by a thorough knowledge of theory and technique.

For at least a good part of this factor, we can thank Eugene A. Znosko-Borovsky, who died Dec. 31, 1954. In the 1930's when the theories of chess-play were still something recondite, his lively and entertaining books had taken hold on the chess public here. *The Middle Game in Chess*, in particular, seemed known to everyone; and such books as *How to Play Chess* and *How Not to Play Chess*, *How to Play the Chess Openings*, *How to Play the Chess Endings* and *Traps on the Chessboard* had a definite vogue. Chess books fairly pour forth these days. But it may honestly be stated that Znosko's prolific publications helped start the trend to education of the chess masses. And there is some basis for R. N. Coles' statement that Znosko-Borovsky is probably the greatest teacher and writer on elementary phases of chess-play.

As a player, Znosko-Borovsky does not figure so largely in the minds of our younger contemporaries. They have witnessed only his declining years when his feats have inevitably been less than awe-inspiring. Nor indeed was his tournament record truly outstanding. Born at Alexandrovich, Russia, August 16, 1884, Znosko competed in the Tournament of 1903 at St. Petersburg, along with two brothers—and all three of them won prizes! From then on, he figured in master tournaments, including the great one at Ostend, 1906, and he scored quite well at Nice, 1930. Though his tournament successes were not notable, he scored some very fine wins in individual games with top-most players.

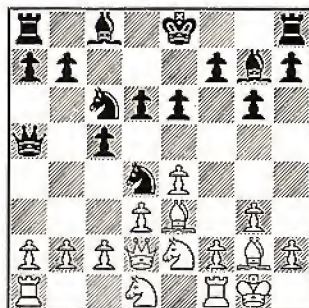
During the Revolution in Russia, in 1918, Znosko went to Turkey and later emigrated to France where he lived for nearly forty years.

Nice, 1930

SICILIAN DEFENSE

E. A. Znosko-Borovsky	Sir G. A. Thomas
White	Black
1 P-K4 P-QB4	6 P-Q3 KN-K2
2 N-QB3 N-QB3	7 O-O P-Q3
3 P-KN3 P-KN3	8 B-K3 N-Q5
4 B-N2 B-N2	9 Q-Q2 N/2-B3
5 KN-K2 P-K3	10 N-Q1 Q-R4

A positional line against the Sicilian in which White relies on a program of expansion, usually with P-KB4, in conjunction with P-QB3 and P-Q4, for favorable King-side prospects.



11 N/2-B3

This move, however, appears to be out of context, though by no means without

point. Avoiding exchanges is a sound principle when aspiring for a future attack.

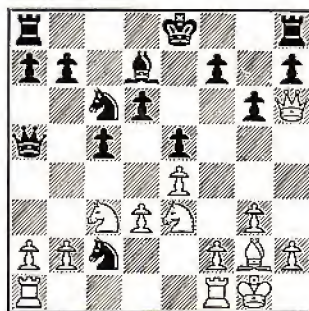
11 B-Q2
12 B-B4 P-K4

Black's last is a strategic error as it leaves his Q4 vulnerable to the opposing Knight. 12 . . . N-K4 is a good move.

13 B-R6!

A clever positional sacrifice.

13 BxB
14 QxB NxP
15 N-K3!



15 NxN

On 15 . . . NxR 16 N-B4, Q-R3 17 NxP†, K-K2 18 N/6-N5, N-B7 19 Q-N5†, Black is in grave difficulties despite his material plus.

16 PxN

Black is a Pawn plus; but there is no good way to retain it. Moreover, there is no haven of safety for the Black King.

16 B-K3
17 B-R3 BxB

Not 17 . . . O-O-O on account of 18 RxP. Now Black makes a valiant attempt to hold his position together. But it is of no avail.

18 QxB	P-R4	22 Q-N2	N-Q1
19 R-B6	Q-Q1	23 Q-KB2	N-K3
20 QR-KB1	O-O	24 NxQP	Q-Q2
21 N-N5	Q-B1	25 NxBP	. . . .

The fort can no longer be held.

25 N-B5

Black's effort has the ear-marks of a "swindle." A fair try with many-branching threats (e.g., 26 NxP? N-R6†) besides 26 . . . RxN.

26 NPxN RxN 28 R-N5 QxP
27 RxP† K-R2 29 RxP† Resigns

White has simplified with clear-cut effect. With two Pawns behind and an exposed King, Black cannot survive for long.

ALEKHINE displays a noteworthy win against Znosko-Borovsky in each of two volumes of his *My Best Games of Chess*. This game, with notes from *Epic Battles of the Chessboard*, is noteworthy, too.

Paris, 1925

ALEKHINE'S DEFENSE

Znosko-Borovsky	Alekhine
White	Black
1 P-K4 N-KB3	3 P-QB4 N-N3
2 P-K5 N-Q4	4 P-Q4 P-Q3
	5 P-B4

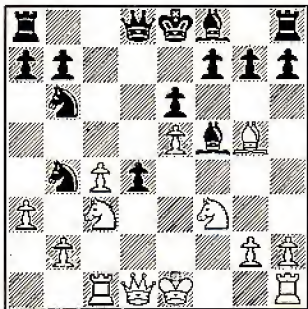
Tartakover has well said that in this opening White has his initiative to defend. The method adopted here by White is the most enterprising and also the most dangerous.

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

5 P x P 8 N-KB3 P-K3
 6 B P x P N-B3 9 N-B3 N-N5
 7 B-K3 B-B4 10 R-B1 P-B4

An attempt to undermine White's center now that the Pawns have been "enticed" forward.

11 P-QR3 P x P
 12 B-N5?!



White no doubt hopes for 12 . . . B-K2 13 BxB, QxB 14 N-QN5, N-B3 15 N-Q6† with a good game; though, after 12 . . . Q-Q2, he can achieve little, and the simple 12 NxP is sounder.

12 P x N!

A startling reply which indicates that Black is going all out to win.

13 B x Q R x B?!

Alekhine later pointed out that the proper move is 13 . . . P x P! (1) 14 B x N (if 14 P x N, R x B wins), P x R(Q) 15 Q x Q, N-B7† 16 K-B2, P x B, and Black has a winning game; (2) 14 B-N5! P x R(Q) 15 B x Q, N-B7† 16 K-B2, R-Q1 17 Q-K2, B-B4† 18 K-N3, O-O, and Black has a material and positional advantage.

14 Q-N3! P x P 16 Q-R1! N-B7†
 15 Q x P N-R5 17 R x N B x R
 18 N-Q4!

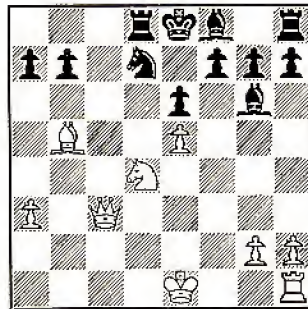
White's last is much stronger than 19 B-K2 (guarding against 19 . . . R-Q8†), B-QB4! after which White is virtually without moves.

18 B-N3
 19 P-B5!

The point. White now develops his Bishop with good effect by means of the threat of B-N5†, winning a piece.

19 N x P
 20 B-N5† N-Q2
 21 Q-B3!

White finds the best tactical chance every time.



21 P-QR3?

Pressed for time, Alekhine throws away his last winning chances. He can gain a decisive tempo with 21 . . . B-K2!

22 Q-B7, P-QR3 23 B-R4, B-K5! 24 O-O, P-QN4 25 B-B2, B-QB4, repulsing the attack without any trouble.

22 B x N† R x B
 23 Q-B8†

White is preparing to give up a piece to keep Black tied up. On 23 O-O, Black has his choice of 23 . . . B x P 24 Q x B, R x N or 23 . . . P-N3, threatening 24 . . . R x N! On 23 N-B3, B-Q6 24 Q-B8†, R-Q1 25 Q x P, B x P 26 Q-B6†, K-K2, Black obtains quick development of his pieces.

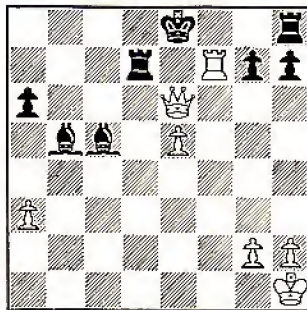
23 R-Q1 25 Q-B6† R-Q2
 24 Q x P! R x N 26 O-O B-Q6!?

26 . . . K-K2 forces White to take an immediate perpetual check. But Alekhine wants to induce his opponent to plunge into further complications.

27 R x P!?

White also spurns the immediate draw by 27 Q-B8†, etc.

27 B-B4†
 28 K-R1 B-N4
 29 Q x P†



29 R-K2!

Not 29 . . . B-K2? 30 R x B†, etc. Likewise, after 29 . . . K-Q1? 30 R x R†, B x R 21 Q-Q5! White wins a piece.

30 R x R† B x R
 31 Q-B8† B-Q1
 32 Q-K6† B-K2

The simplest. On 32 . . . K-B1 33 P-QR4! B x P 34 Q-B5†, K-K1 35 Q-K6†, it is a draw; but not 34 . . . K-K2? 35 Q-N4! R-KB1 36 Q-N4†, as White wins.

33 Q-B8† B-Q1
 34 Q-K6† Drawn

A spirited game, full of subtle tactical points.

A LESSON IN DYNAMICS.

Ostend, 1907

FOUR KNIGHTS' GAME

E. A. Znosko-Borovsky		A. Rubinstein	
White		Black	
1 P-K4	P-K4	14 N x B†	P x N
2 N-KB3	N-QB3	15 P-Q5!	O-O
3 N-B3	N-B3	16 R x B	Q-B2
4 B-N5	P-QR3	17 Q-K2	P x N P
5 B x N	Q P x B	18 Q x N P	P x P
6 N x P	N x P	19 QR-K1	QR-B1
7 N x N	Q-Q5	20 Q-N2	Q-B4
8 O-O	Q x K N	21 B-R6	R-QB2
9 R-K1	B-K3	22 R-K7	R-B2
10 P-Q4	Q-KB4	23 R-K8†	R-B1
11 B-N5	B-Q3	24 QR-K7	Q-B3
12 P-KN4!	Q-N3	25 Q x Q P†	K-R1
13 P-KB4	P-KB4	26 R x R†	Q x R
		27 R x R	Resigns

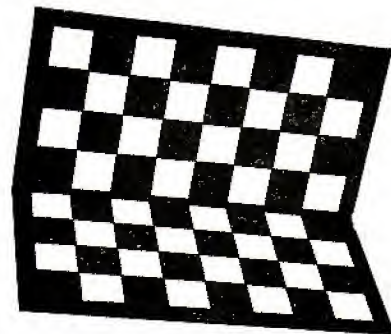
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THE LESSING J. ROSENWALD TROPHY TOURNAMENT

SELECTED GAMES ANNOTATED BY HANS KMOCH

Bisguier's Masterpiece

Though Bisguier started poorly in the tournament, he displayed some excellent chess in the second half, even scored against Reshevsky in the following masterpiece. Black, confronted with a new system of attack, has some trouble from the beginning. In the middle game, he obtains some counter-play but not enough for equality. When his position is critical, he finally falls into a neat little trap and loses his Queen.

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

Arthur Bisguier	Samuel Reshevsky
White	Black
1 P-Q4 N-KB3	3 N-QB3 B-N2
2 P-QB4 P-KN3	4 P-K4 P-Q3
	5 B-N5

This last move, in combination with White's seventh, constitutes a new system of attack which holds considerable promise.

5 P-KR3

A necessary preparation for castling. 5 . . . O-O 6 Q-Q2! leaves Black no convenient means of dislodging the well posted Bishop.

6 B-R4 O-O

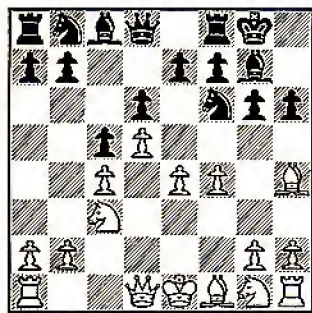
6 . . . P-B4 holds more promise.

7 P-B4

This is the new system, a modified Four Pawns Attack. It had been considered by both Bisguier and Reshevsky, along with Horowitz, in preparations for the match with Russia. Since then, Bisguier has put more work on it.

7 P-B4

8 P-Q5



Here is the main point of the new system. The advance of the Queen Pawn is weak in the ordinary form of the Four Pawns Attack, because of . . . P-K3. But now 8 . . . P-K3 falls against 9 P-K5.

8 P-QR3

Too slow, 8 . . . Q-R4 is stronger.

9 N-B3 P-QN4

10 B-Q3

White wisely declines Black's Pawn sacrifice. After 10 PxP, PxP 11 BxN (11 BxP, NxKP!), BxB 12 BxP, BxN† 13 PxP, Q-R4 14 Q-Q3 or Q-N3, B-R3 15 BxB, NxB 16 O-O, P-B5, Black has a strong initiative.

10 P-N5	13 Q-Q2	Q-B2
11 N-K2	B-N5	14 QR-K1 QR-K1
12 O-O	QN-Q2	15 P-KR3 BxN
	16 RxB	. . . . .

White clearly has the edge. Given time for some preparation, he may get in P-K5 with crushing effect.

16 P-K3

Black cannot wait. Opening the position is risky but, by doing so before White is ready for it himself, Black at least obtains some counter-play.

17 PxP RxB

18 N-N3

Now White has the possibility of 19 P-K5, PxP 20 P-B5 which is very dangerous for Black.

18 N-R2

To meet 19 P-K5 with 19 . . . P-N4!

19 N-B1

The Knight heads for Q5.

19 QN-B3

Now 20 N-K3 fails against 20 . . . NxP. As the text, however, weakens Black's K4, allowing the following breakthrough, Black ought to parry the threat, instead, with 19 . . . KN-B3! He can since, after 20 P-K5, PxP 21 P-B5, PxP, White now lacks the powerful move, 22 NxP.

20 P-B5! R-K2

21 PxP PxP

22 P-K5!

The point. Now it is apparent why Black ought to have retained his Knight at Q2.

22 RxB

23 RxR PxR

24 BxP

White's advantage has grown; it now is great if not decisive.

24 P-K5

The best counter-chance. The Pawn must advance so as not to hamper Black's Queen and Bishop.

25 R-KN3 Q-K4

26 N-K3!

Well calculated. White sees that, after 26 . . . Q-Q5 27 QxQ, PxQ 28 N-B5, there is no sufficient defense to the double threat of 29 NxQP and 29 BxN†:

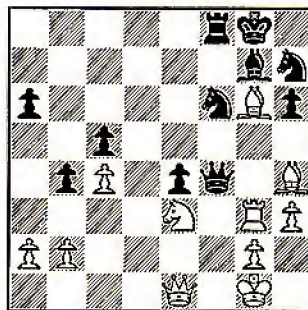
e.g., 28 . . . P-Q6 29 BxN†, NxB 30 RxB†, K-R1 31 RxB†, KxR 32 N-K3, P-Q7 33 B-B2! (not 33 N-Q1? P-K6! 34 NxP, R-K1!).

26 Q-B5

Too optimistic as White does have a defense for his Bishop, and a very active one, at that. 26 . . . N-R4, instead, offers fair chances for survival: e.g., 27 R-N4, N/2-B3; or 27 BxN, QxB 28 Q-Q7, Q-B2 (28 . . . R-B2? 29 Q-K8†, N-B1 30 QxP) 29 Q-N4, K-R1 30 QxP, BxP.

27 Q-K1!

White threatens 28 N-B5—and meanwhile his Bishop is immune.



27 N-N4

A grave blunder. Another blunder, though not so easily refutable as it may seem, is 27 . . . QxB: e.g., 28 BxN†, K-R1 (else 26 RxB†!) 29 N-B5, Q-B5 (not 29 . . . Q-R4, 30 B-N6!) 30 NxB, R-B2 31 N-K6, Q-K4 (not 31 . . . Q-Q3 32 B-N6, R-K2 33 B-B5) 32 B-N6, R-K2 33 N-Q8! Q-Q5† 34 Q-K3, QxN 35 QxP†, N-R2 36 BxN, RxB 37 Q-K6! and White wins.

Black is in trouble, yes. But, even so, with 27 . . . R-Q1, he still has chances of escaping.

28 RxB!

Now White wins outright. Black must recapture or remain a piece down.

28 PxR

29 B-N3!

Black's Queen is trapped. The rest, though Reshevsky struggles hard, is really only a formality.

29 N-R4	33 Q-K2	R-B7
30 BxQ	NxB	34 QxR NxB
31 B-B5	B-Q5	35 KxN BxP
32 B-N4	N-Q6	36 B-B5 P-R4

Black strives to make something of his one apparent chance, a queening threat.

37 BxP	P-R5	41 K-B3	K-K3
38 B-B2	P-N6	42 K-K4	B-K4
39 PxP	P-R6	43 N-B2	B-N7
40 B-N1	K-B2	44 P-QN4	Resigns

A Quickie with a Tail

White loses this game virtually in only three moves. For he must then give up his three minor pieces for a Queen. Of the remaining fifty moves, only the next fifteen are of real interest.

After this defeat, Bisguier stopped treating his opponents in Pawn-odds style—and scored 4½ points in the next five games.

QUEEN'S PAWN GAME

A. B. Bisguier	J. T. Sherwin
White	Black
1 P-Q4 N-KB3 3 B-N5 P-B4	
2 N-KB3 P-K3 4 P-K3 Q-N3	
5 N-B3	....

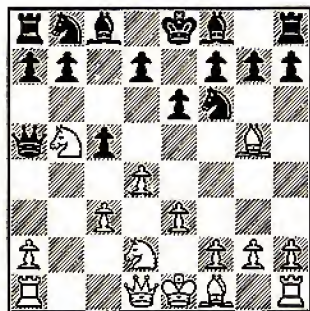
A reckless Pawn sacrifice. Correct is 5 Q-B1.

5 QxP!

Capturing a Queen Knight Pawn with a Queen is notoriously bad! But Sherwin does it, and lives to tell the tale. Here, actually, the capture is sound.

6 N-QN5 Q-N5†
7 P-B3 Q-R4
8 N-Q2

A fatal inaccuracy. To retain whatever meager changes for attack White has, he must proceed with 8 BxN, PxP 9 PxP, BxP 10 N-Q2, followed by either 11 N-B4 or 11 N-N3.



8 P-QR3!

With the Queen file closed, this move is so powerful that it flatly refutes White's set-up.

9 N-B4

Bad, and yet the best White can do.

9 QxN!
10 N-Q6† BxN
11 BxQ PxB

With three minor pieces and a Pawn for the Queen, Black now has a far superior game. (Had White opened the Queen file in time, then this liquidation would have failed against an ultimate QxB).

12 BxN PxB
13 O-O B-K2!

Black threatens 14 ... P-Q4; for, as soon as he succeeds in completing his development, he must win. Sherwin proceeds to solve his problem with a few fine moves.

14 P-K4 P-Q3 16 P-Q5 PxBP
15 P-KB4 P-N5! 17 P-K5

White tries vainly to open the King Bishop file.

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dls. ch.

17 QPxP 20 Q-B3 R-R6!
18 BPxP P-B4! 21 Q-K3 N-B3!
19 P-Q6 B-Q1 22 QxP/5

Desperation. White must do something against the threat of 22 ... N-Q5.

22 R-R4!
23 QxP

No oversight, this. Just continued desperation.

23 B-N3† 25 Q-Q2 BxR
24 K-R1 B-Q5 26 RxB RxKP

Black has obtained a clear, winning advantage. The rest is easy and of little interest, the more so since Sherwin, having apparently expended his vigor on the preceding part of the game, now relaxes.

27 Q-N5 R-Q4 43 P-R4 B-Q4
28 Q-N7 R-B1 44 K-N1 K-N3
29 QxP RxP 45 P-R5 RxP
30 Q-N7 K-K2 46 P-R6 R-R1
31 R-K1 P-K4 47 P-R7 R-R1
32 P-KR4 R-N3 48 P-N4 PxP
33 RxP† NxR 49 Q-Q3† P-B4
34 QxN† R-K3 50 Q-R6† K-N4
35 Q-B5† R-Q3 51 Q-N6 R/1xP
36 P-R5 P-N3 52 Q-K3† K-N3
37 Q-K5† B-K3 53 K-B2 R-K2
38 P-R6 P-B3 54 Q-Q4 R-R7†
39 Q-N3 R/3-Q1 55 K-B1 P-N6
40 Q-B7† R-Q2 56 Q-B3 P-B5
41 QxP R-KR1 57 Q-Q3† R-K5
42 Q-K3 K-B2 58 K-N1 P-B6

Resigns

Notes on King's Indian Reversed

Since Black refuses to advance his King Bishop Pawn, he loses this game. For White gradually obtains an overwhelming superiority in controlled space on the King-side. Black's King finally chokes.

The rare opening system here employed offers occasion for a survey of similar games previously published in this column.

KING'S INDIAN REVERSED

Larry Evans	James T. Sherwin
White	Black
1 N-KB3 N-KB3 5 P-Q3 O-O	
2 P-KN3 P-Q4 6 QN-Q2 P-B4	
3 B-N2 P-K3 7 P-K4 N-B3	
4 O-O B-K2 8 P-B3	



The opening offers a complex problem. White follows the set-up of Black in the regular King's Indian Defense. A number of more or less independent systems arise, however, because of Black's inability to copy exactly what is usually done by White.

The Indian character of the opening is set by White's N-KB3 and Black's ... P-Q4. The variations then depend mainly on what Black does with his King Pawn (... P-K4 or ... P-K3 or even ... P-K3-4) and how he develops his King Bishop (... B-K2, ... B-KN2).

A number of games illustrating such variations have been published in this column in recent years. For the convenience of our readers, we give a summary of them.

(1) Black plays ... P-K4 and ... B-Q3 (Pirc-Horowitz, page 332, CHESS REVIEW, November, 1950).

(2) Black plays ... P-K3 and ... B-KN2, followed by (a) ... QPxKP (Myers-Sandrin, p. 312, October, 1954); (b) White's KPxQP (Reshevsky-Sherwin, p. 43, February, 1955); (c) White's P-K5 (this game and Evans-Bisguier, this issue). On the latter, also, Myers-Penquite, p. 116, April, 1954, is remarkable in this regard, although the opening is a Sicilian.

(3) Black plays ... B-KN2 but moves his King Pawn only much later (Smyslov-Botvinnik, p. 209, July, 1954).

As to the text move in this game, 8 P-B3 must be understood as an attempt to improve on Evans-Bisguier in which 8 P-K5, N-KN5 9 Q-K2, P-B3 leads to a satisfactory game for Black. Now the question is whether or not Black can play 8 ... P-K4 with impunity. It seems he can, provided he is satisfied with approximate equality: e.g., 9 R-K1, P-Q5 or 9 PxP, NxP 10 R-K1, P-B3 (11 Q-N3 is ineffective because of 11 ... N-R4!).

8 R-N1

This move may be playable, but it is inferior to 8 ... P-K4. It corresponds to Reshevsky's R-QN1 in the regular King's Indian (Reshevsky-Najdorf, p. 337, November, 1952) but is less promising because of the different situation in the center: Black's King Pawn stands only on K3 here.

9 R-K1

Now 9 ... P-K4 fails against 10 PxP.

9 R-K1

More consistent is 9 ... P-QN4. Black's Rook stands better on KB1 to add to the effect of a later ... P-B3 to be played in re-action to White's P-K5.

10 P-K5 N-Q2
11 N-B1 P-QN4
12 P-KR4 P-QR4

With 12 ... P-B3 or even ... P-B4, Black can increase the maneuvering space for his pieces on the King-side and so make the defensive part of his job easier.

13 B-B4 B-R3
14 N/1-R2 Q-B2

Far from moving his King Bishop Pawn, Black has practically nailed it down. A dangerous policy as this Pawn must advance sooner or later or Black's King will choke.

15 P-R5 P-N5
16 N-N4 P-R5

Black threatens to break through effectively with 17 ... P-R6.

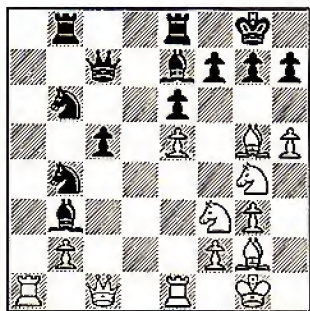
An excellent rejoinder. White threatens to win a piece with 18 PxP while, after 17... N-N3 18 P-N3, White stoppers the Queen-side, must win on the King-side. Black proceeds to keep the Queen-side fluid and handles the following part of the game very well.

17... PxP 20 Q-B2 P-N6
18 PxP BxP 21 PxP N-N5
19 QxP N-N3 22 Q-B3 N/5-Q4
23 Q-B1 BxP

Since Black must still rely on the advance of his King Bishop Pawn, he does better here to remove White's Queen Bishop (which guards against this advance). After 23... NxB 24 QxN, BxP, he may get a compromised but probably tenable game: e.g., 25 P-R6, N-Q4 26 Q-B1, P-B4 27 PxP e.p., BxP.

24 B-N5 N-N5

Now White's attack becomes too strong as Black's last move has weakened his KB3 still further. Instead, 24... P-B3 (or... P-B4) is necessary. After 25 PxP e.p., Black has the choice between 25... BxP and 25... PxP. The latter move is stronger since 26 RxP then fails: 26... PxP 27 NxP, BxN 28 QxB†, K-R1 (28... Q-KN2 leads to perpetual check with 29 N-R6†, K-R1 20 QxQ†, KxQ 31 R-R7†, K-R1 32 B-K4! N-B3! 33 N-B7†, K-N1 34 N-R6†).



25 R-K3

White wins the tempo for the decisive P-R6 whether Black interpolates (25... BxB 26 NxP) or not.

Got Time for a Game?

Davidson's "Short History of Chess" undertakes to prove no chess game can be infinite. The proof turns on the 50 move rule for draws.

Each of the 16 Pawns can make a maximum of 7 advances; hence there can be 112 plays in which a Pawn moves. And, since only 30 chessmen are vulnerable to capture, there can be no more than 30 moves in which a Pawn or piece is captured. Thus, a game can include 142 moves in which a Pawn or piece is taken or a Pawn advanced. Between each of these 142 moves and the next one, there can be 50 moves with no Pawn advance, or capture. Therefore the game can extend to 50 times 142, or 7100 moves before running afoul of the rule that the game must stop if no Pawn advances or no piece is captured within 50 moves.

But what if neither player claims the draw?

25...

26 P-R6!

Nor does any other move help.

27 R/3-R3!

A pincer movement settles the issue. The Rooks come from the Queen-side while the rest of White's army operates directly on the King-side.

27...

N-B5

Black urgently needs 27... R-R1, but it fails against 28 BxB, RxP (28... RxR 29 PxR!) 29 N-B6†, K-R1 30 NxP.

28 BxB

RxB

28... NxR is obviously inadequate.

29 Q-B4

White threatens to infiltrate to mate.

29...

Q-Q1

30 N-B6†

K-R1

31 NxP!

The finishing touch. White threatens 32 Q-B6† and mate next; and, after 31... KxN, he also mates by force: 32 N-N5†, K-N1 33 Q-B6.

He has also 31 NxB, NxN 32 QxN.

31... R-B2 33 R-R7 RxR
32 N/7-N5 Q-K2 34 RxR R-N2

Again, if 34... QxR, White mates by 35 Q-B6†, etc.

35 R-R8†

Resigns

Twice Told Tale

This game is remarkable for Black's equalizing action, a strategic one in the opening, and a tactical one in the middle-game.

KING'S INDIAN REVERSED

Larry Evans

Arthur Bisguier

White

Black

1 N-KB3

P-Q4

5 P-Q3

B-K2

2 P-KN3

N-KB3

6 QN-Q2

O-O

3 B-N2

P-K3

7 P-K4

N-B3

4 O-O

P-B4

8 P-K5

....

As for 8 P-B3, see comments on Evans-Sherwin in this issue.

8...

N-KN5!

9 Q-K2

P-B3!

10 PxP

BxP!

With three good moves in a row, Black has obtained a fully satisfactory game. The elements of his strategy are (1) freedom of movement on the King-side, thanks to the exchange of his King Bishop Pawn (2) control of his K4 to anticipate trouble arising from his backward King Pawn (3) active use of his King Knight in such a way that it does not interfere with his other men.

11 P-B3

Q-Q3

12 P-Q4

PxP

13 NxP

N-R3

Black's last is a steady continuation, but 13... P-K4 is more promising.

14 QN-B3

NxN

15 NxN

....

15 PxN, N-B4 16 R-Q1, Q-N3 leads to a good game for Black.

15...

N-B2

15... BxN 16 PxP, N-B4 17 R-Q1, Q-N3 18 B-K3, NxB 19 QxN! favors White (19... QxNP?? 20 KR-N1!).

16 B-K3

B-Q2

17 KR-Q1

KR-B1

18 QR-B1

Q-K2

Black removes his Queen from the line of White's Rook and clears his Q3 likewise for the Knight.

19 P-KB4 N-Q3 24 N-K5 B-QN4
20 B-B2 R-K1 25 Q-B2 Q-N2
21 R-K1 P-KN3 26 P-R4 B-B3
22 P-KR4 N-B4 27 R-K2 QR-B1
23 N-B3 P-QR3 28 NxB

In getting control of his K5, White has obtained the edge, but this exchange is not best. 28 QR-K1, instead, threatens to win a Pawn with 29 NxB and sets a difficult problem for Black.

28...

PxN

Not 28... RxN? 29 BxP!

29 QR-K1

P-K4!

With this natural advance, Black restores the balance, in a complicated way, though. One must assume that White expected this move and thought he could refute it.

30 P-KN4

NxP

Or 31 P-N5 wins at least the King Pawn.

31 P-N5

NxB!

Black saves his piece as 32 PxP fails against 32... NxR.

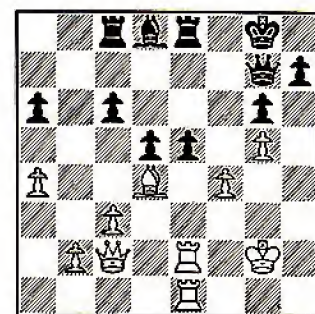
32 KxN

B-Q1

33 B-Q4

....

White's point. He recovers his Pawn and the edge, too, if he is allowed to proceed quietly.



33...

Q-Q2!

But here Black's point comes up. The powerful threat of 34... P-K5 leaves White no choice. He must capture the Pawn, allowing the following penetration by Black's Queen.

34 BxP

Q-N5†

35 K-R2

RxB!

Another point. Black's Bishop gains greatly in effectiveness.

36 RxR!

White plays to keep the King file open and so get counter-play. 36 PxR may even lose.

36... QxP† 38 R-K8† RxR
37 K-N2 B-B2 39 RxR† K-B2
40 Q-K2!

As White now has powerful counter-threats, Black must take a draw by perpetual check.

40... QxP† 42 K-N2 Q-R7†
41 K-B1 Q-B5† Drawn

Past Masterpieces

Annotated by FRED REINFELD

JAQUES MIESES was famed through almost seven decades for the elegance of his dashing, attacking style. His favorite weapons—the Vienna Game and the Danish Gambit—brought him many a brilliancy prize.

His games were particularly exciting when (as here) he met an adversary who was equally aggressive-minded. When Mises played in his happiest vein, his games were as delightful as they were thrilling. His death, not so long ago, betokened a vanished splendor.

Breslau, 1889
VIENNA GAME

J. Mises White A. Fritz Black

1 P-K4 P-K4
2 N-QB3 N-QB3

Today, we know that 2... N-KB3, to force... P-Q4, is best.

3 P-KN3

An invention of Louis Paulsen's: it exerts pressure on the center squares, especially Q5, after B-N2.

3 B-B4 7 N-Q5 NxN
4 B-N2 P-QR3 8 PxN N-K2
5 KN-K2 P-Q3 9 P-Q4 PxP
6 P-Q3 KN-K2 10 NxP N-B4
11 N-K2 Q-B3

After 11... O-O, the game is about even: but Black has gotten it into his head to castle on the other wing—giving Mises his opportunity for an exciting game.

12 O-O B-Q2
13 N-B3 O-O-O
14 B-Q2 QR-K1

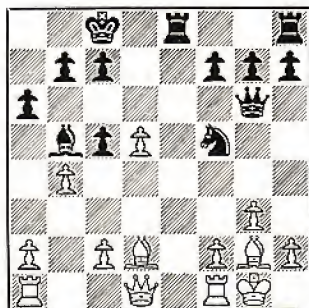
14... KR-K1 is simpler and better. If Fritz plans to back... P-KR4-5 with his King Rook, Mises' sprightly play never gives him the chance to get going.

15 N-K4 Q-N3

15... QxP only opens a file for White.

16 NxB PxN
17 P-QN4 B-N4

Black now gives Mises his chance: 17... P-B5 18 B-QB3, P-KR4 offers much better prospects.



18 PxB!

Naturally, Mises seizes the chance to get the attack at the cost of the Exchange.

18 BxR
19 QxB N-Q5
20 P-B6! P-N4

After 20... N-K7†, White soon drives the Knight away with B-KB3.

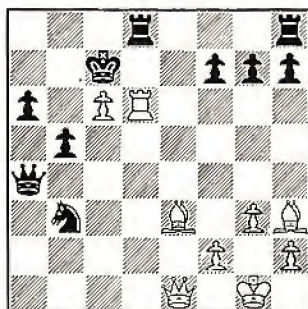
21 P-QR4 QxP/7 23 R-Q1! Q-B5
22 B-K3 N-N6 24 Q-K1 QxRP
25 P-Q6 PxP

On 25... R-Q1 26 B-R3†, K-N1 27 B-B4, PxP 27 Q-K7, White wins.

26 RxP R-Q1

After 26... R-K2, White wins by 27 B-R3† and 28 Q-Q1!

27 B-R3† K-B2



28 B-B4!

The winning move. If now 28... K-N3, White wins by 29 RxR, RxR 30 P-B7.

28 RxR
29 Q-K7† K-N3
30 BxR

White's last is stronger than 30 QxR, Q-R8† and 31... Q-B3, a line which is now prevented by White's mating threat.

30 Q-R8†
31 B-B1 KxP

Else 32 P-B7 and 33 Q-Q8 wins.

32 B-K5! Q-B8

White now takes Black's King for a ride.

33 Q-B7† K-Q4
34 Q-Q6† K-K5
35 P-B3† K-B4

On 35... KxP, White mates in five.

36 P-N4† K-N4 38 P-R4† KxP
37 B-B4†! QxB 39 QxQ R-QB1

White announced mate in five, beginning with 40 P-N5\$.

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; \$ = dis. ch.

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Spotlight on Openings

OPENINGS ABSTRACT USA, 1954

Part 3. Our survey of opening innovations (continued from page 14, January, and page 50, February) in the principal U. S. chess events of 1954 is chiefly on the King's Indian Defense this time.

We all know the outcome of the fourth round game between Taimanov and Evans in the match with Russia last summer. But Editor Korn does us the real service of pointing out that, in spite of that outcome, Taimanov's opening is a very effective line for White against the King's Indian. It may be that the recent popularity of the King's Indian in master-play is already on the wane. But it is certainly useful still to have a strong line against it in one's repertoire.

Similarly, the one line given on the Budapest Defense is quite instructive. We all know, too, that Reshevsky crushed Bisguier's attempt with this counter-gambit. But, even though the Budapest has had a dubious reputation, the lesson here is a good one to assimilate.—Ed.

King's Indian Defense

One of the most adventurous games in the match between the USA and the USSR was the last encounter between Taimanov (White) and Evans. It gained luster not only from its sheer dynamics of ups and downs and from its dramatic setting in the last round but also from its beneficial result, a win for the United States team.

These factors, however, have served to overshadow any strictly impartial assessment of the opening, which has analytical value as the latest attempt in a series of different tries in this line. (Cf. notes on two games between Evans and Taimanov, pp. 230f and 232, August, 1954.)

1 P-QB4	N-KB3	6 B-K2	P-K4
2 N-KB3	P-KN3	7 O-O	N-B3
3 N-B3	B-N2	8 P-Q5	N-K2
4 P-K4	O-O	9 N-K1	N-Q2
5 P-Q4	P-Q3	10 N-Q3	....

It is interesting to note that, up to the time these games were played, 10 N-Q3 had been under-estimated. Evans, as White, employed this line in the first round (p. 232, August, 1954) with something of a departure from accepted theory in mind.

10	P-KB4
11 P-B3	....

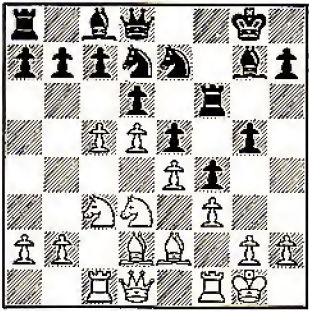
In round 1, Evans played 11 PxP as, on precedent, 11 P-B3 had been considered weak. Evans' line is itself well

PCO references are to location of like openings in Practical Chess Openings; MCO, in Modern Chess Openings, 8th edition.

worth study; but Taimanov breaks that taboo; and postmortem may prove that 11 P-B3 is actually the nail in Black's coffin.

11	P-B5	13 R-B1	R-B3
12 B-Q2	P-KN4	14 P-B5!	....

A determined stroke which opens lines to White's advantage.

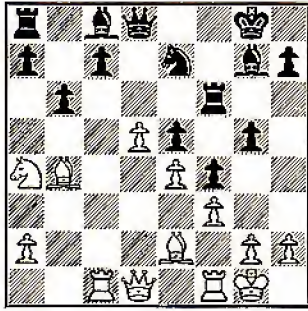


14 NxBP

Euwe, commenting on this game (p. 221, August, 1954), preferred the text as leading to the exchange of the passive Black Knight for White's potentially more active one. Evans has suggested that 14 ... PxP "might have been better," but we have our doubts: e.g., 15 N-R4, P-N3 16 P-QN4, PxP 17 KNxNP, and Black is nicely sewn up despite his temporary Pawn plus. Hair-raising complications are invited with 15 P-QN4: e.g., 15 ... PxP 16 N-N5, P-B3 17 P-Q6, Q-N3† 18 K-R1, PxN 19 Q-N3†, K-B1 20 PxN†, KxP 21 BxP†, K-K1, but, again despite material minus, White seems to have a definite plus, with all the play.

And, on 17 ... PxN at once without the interpolation of Black's Queen check, the same seems true: e.g., 18 PxN, QxP 19 R-B7 or 19 BxNP, Q-K3 20 R-B7.

15 NxN	PxN	17 P-QN4	PxP
16 N-R4	P-N3	18 BxNP	....



18 B-B1!?

Black's last subsequently discovers some latent threats but only because White fails to find the best follow-up against this "unprepared" move.

If there was any chance to hold a precarious balance, it is provided by 18 ... P-B4! Black saw only 19 PxP e.p. NxP 20 QxQ†, NxQ 21 B-K7 after which White wins. But he still hangs on with 19 PxP e.p. QxQ 20 KRxQ, NxP 21 B-Q6, B-Q2 22 B-B4†, K-R1.

19 RxB?
---------	------

White would have safeguarded his superior position with 19 Q-N3! e.g., 19 ... K-R1 20 Q-B3 or 19 ... N-N3 20 P-Q6\$, B-K3 21 B-B4.

19	N-B4!
---------	-------

The now famous saving clause.

The next game, from the USCF "Open", Sherwin v. Rossolimo, shows a furious King-side attack which is coolly met by Black. It is conducted along lines similar to MCO (p. 91, col. 56) with the difference that Black does not retreat ... KN-K1 but ... KN-Q2-B1, using that Knight to support his threatened King-side, then continuing his build-up on the Queen-side.

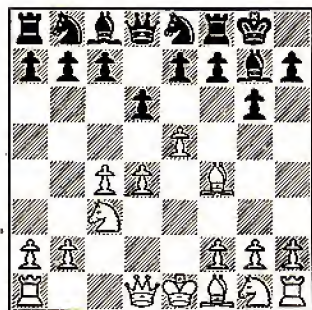
1 P-Q4	N-KB3	11 N-N3	N-B1!
2 P-QB4	P-KN3	12 O-O-O	N-B4
3 N-QB3	B-N2	13 P-KR4	B-Q2
4 P-K4	O-O	14 P-R5	N-R5
5 P-B3	P-Q3	15 NxN	BxN
6 B-K3	P-K4	16 R-K1	P-QB4
7 KN-K2	KN-Q2	17 P-N3	B-Q2
8 P-Q5	P-QR4	18 P-R4	B-B1
9 Q-Q2	N-R3	19 B-Q3	P-N3
10 P-KN4	R-K1	20 R-R2	R-R2

Another, rather dubious, example comes from the USCF "Open," Donovan v. Evans.

1 P-Q4 N-KB3 3 N-QB3 B-N2
2 P-QB4 P-KN3 4 P-K4

Here it is standard operational procedure to play 4 . . . P-Q3. Black invited, however, instead of prevented, White's Pawn push, 5 P-K5.

4 O-O!??
5 P-K5 N-K1
6 B-B4 P-Q3



7 PxP NxP 15 B-B4 P-KR3
8 Q-Q2 N-QB3 16 N-Q5 R-Q2
9 N-KB3 NxQP 17 O-O-O K-B1
10 NxN P-K4 18 QR-K1 P-B3
11 B-N5 P-KB3 19 N-B3 R-K2
12 N-B3 PxP 20 N-K4 B-B4
13 P-B5 N-B2 21 R-K3 P-N5
14 QxQ RxQ 22 N-R4

The experiment of inviting White's Pawn push and then trying to break up his position has not proved successful.

A striking indication of the inherent strength of the Saemisch bulwark 5 P-B3, is seen in this example from the Marshall Chess Club Championship Preliminaries, Knuppel v. Lombardy (cf. notes p. 374, December, 1954).

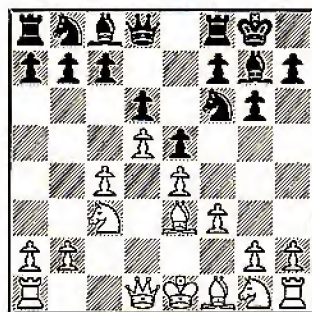
1 P-Q4 N-KB3 3 N-QB3 B-N2
2 P-QB4 P-KN3 4 P-K4 P-Q3
5 P-B3 O-O

Emphasis may soon shift to the alternative 5 . . . P-K4 6 P-Q5, N-R4 7 B-K3, P-B4 and, if 8 PxP, FxP 9 P-B4, N-KB3.

6 B-K3

White can gain probably only equality with 6 B-N5, P-KR3 7 B-K3, P-K4.

6 P-K4
7 P-Q5



7 P-QR4

Up to here, it is all "book," continued in MCO (p. 91, col. 56) with 8 Q-Q2.

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

Another possibility is 7 . . . N-K1 8 P-KN4, P-KB4 9 NPxP, PxP 10 Q-Q2, PxP 11 PxP, B-N5 (after which Euwe's "Archives," following Pachman, give 12 B-K2? which loses to 12 . . . Q-R5† 13 K-Q1, R-B8†). White's correct move here is 12 N-K2, but even so Black's game is then quite playable.

Still another try is 7 . . . N-R4 8 P-KN4, N-B5 9 P-KR4, P-KB4.

8 KN-K2

Now White conceives the plan of saving his Queen's move in favor of the text, thus providing a defense by N-N3 against the possible . . . Q-R5†.

8 N-K1

The customary move, which seems here to be inadequate. Note that Black cannot try 8 . . . N-R4 in attempt to prevent 9 P-KN4; for, after 9 . . . Q-R5†, 10 B-B2 quite simply wins a piece. From here on, anyway, White succeeds in getting the upper hand in the actual game.

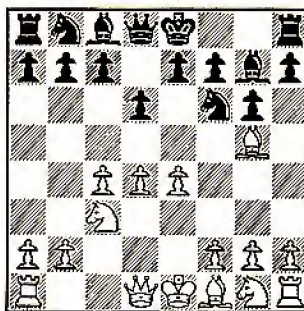
9 P-KN4 P-KB4?

As Hans Kmoch mentions (p. 374, December, 1954), 9 . . . B-R3 may cause Black some trouble (after 10 BxB, Q-R5† 11 N-N3, QxB 12 P-KR4) but ought to be tried, anyway.

10 NPxP PxP 12 N-N3 B-N3
11 PxP BxP 13 P-KR4!

Our last example on the King's Indian concerns a maneuver which must have been "in the air" for quite a while. It is from Bisguier v. Reshevsky in the Rosenwald Tournament, New York, 1954 (cf. notes also on p. 76 in this issue).

1 P-Q4 N-KB3 3 N-QB3 B-N2
2 P-QB4 P-KN3 4 P-K4 P-Q3
5 B-N5



A "surprise," actually not quite new, but rare. Not knowing at that time of the precedent, Nagy-Niessl, correspondence, 1935, this columnist suggested the move in another magazine in 1953 as a novel move. Simultaneously, it came up in Bronstein-Najdorf, Challengers' Tournament, 1953. Also, independently, Editor Horowitz showed it to Reshevsky and Bisguier in 1953—so it should have been familiar to them.

5 P-KR3

If Black omits this move, White can refrain from the following P-B4 and, instead, play 6 P-B3, followed by N-K2, N-N3 and initiate a King-side attack with P-KR4.

6 B-R4 O-O
7 P-B4

A pattern is already defined.

7 P-B4
8 P-Q5 P-QR3

This may be a crucial turning point, giving Black a somewhat cramped position. More aggressive seems 8 . . . Q-R4! e.g., 9 Q-Q2, P-QR3 10 P-QR4, P-QN4 11 BPxP, Q-N5! or 9 B-Q3, P-QN4! 10 PxP, P-B5 11 B-B2, P-R3 12 PxP, NxRP 13 N-K2, N-B4 14 O-O, B-R3.

9 N-B3 P-QN4 11 N-K2 B-N5
10 B-Q3 P-N5 12 O-O QN-Q2
13 Q-Q2 Q-B2

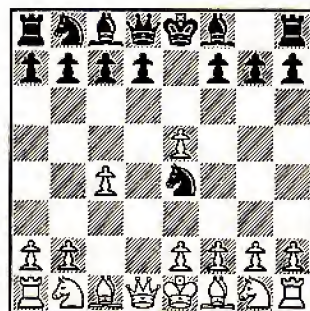
Black finally succumbed to an attack, although it is worth mention that he passed up a chance to draw.

Budapest Defense

The counter-part Reshevsky-Bisguier game in the Rosenwald Tournament shows the dangers of trying to ride rough-shod over grandmasters of world championship stature.

1 P-Q4 N-KB3
2 P-QB4 P-K4
3 PxP N-K5

The Fajarowicz Variation, which is already under a cloud because of 4 Q-B2, P-Q4 5 PxP e.p. B-B4 6 N-QB3, NxQP 7 P-K4. Possibly, Black intended to meet that line with 4 . . . B-N5†, but all comes to naught.



4 P-QR3!

To the other usual key-move (instead of 4 Q-B2), 4 N-Q2, Black has 4 . . . N-B4! 5 KN-B3, N-B3 6 P-QR3, Q-K2! 7 P-K3, NxP!

4 N-QB3
5 N-KB3 P-Q3

As played by Reshevsky, the subtle difference consists in White's being able to reply (after 5 . . . N-B4 6 Q-B2, Q-K2) with 7 B-B4! with a good game.

6 Q-B2 B-B4
7 N-B3 NxBP

After 7 . . . NxN 8 QxN, White simply retains the Pawn plus without further danger. Equally so, as seen in the further course of the game, it is clear that something in Black's expectations had gone wrong. And 7 . . . NxN 8 QxB seems to be even stronger.

8 QxB! NxR 10 QxP† Q-K2
9 P-K6 PxP 11 Q-Q5 P-KR3
12 P-KN3

And White won handily.

This concludes the series on Openings Abstract USA, 1954.

Games from Recent Events

INTERNATIONAL

WEST GERMANY, 1954 West Germany--Yugoslav Match They Shall Not Pass!

We usually speak of a Bishop as good or bad if there are Pawns absolutely immobilized on the board. The relative or dynamic immobility of Pawns, however, can easily become a decisive factor, too. In this game, Black actually establishes two, connected, passed Pawns before White does. These are usually a mobile factor; but, as Black is unable to support their advance with his Bishop, he is helpless. His connected passed Pawns cannot pass!

RUY LOPEZ			
Gerhard Pfeiffer		Dr. P. Trifunovich	
West Germany		Yugoslavia	
White		Black	
1 P-K4	P-K4	5 O-O	P-Q3
2 N-KB3	N-QB3	6 R-K1	B-Q2
3 B-N5	P-QR3	7 P-B3	B-K2
4 B-R4	N-B3	8 P-Q4	O-O
		9 P-Q5	N-R2

Black aims, it seems, just to try something unusual. But the usual 9... N-N1 is preferable. For then the Knight can return to action again with less effort.

10 BxB	NxB	12 PxP e.p.	PxP
11 P-B4	P-QB4	13 N-B3	....

White has the edge.

13.... P-QB4

So as to re-activate the Queen Knight via QB3. Black now has, however, three Pawns immobilized on squares of the same color as his Bishop which is therefore severely hampered.

13... P-KB4 is a better try.

13 Q-Q3	N-QB3	15 N-Q5	NxN
14 B-Q2	N-N3	16 BPxN	N-Q5
		17 NxN	KPxN

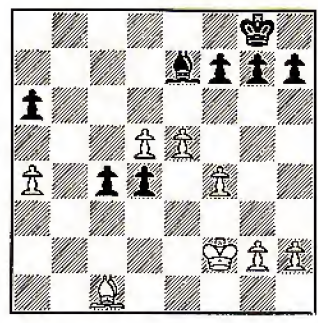
18... BPxP is the lesser evil by far.

19 P-QN4!	Q-Q2	21 PxP	PxP
20 P-QR4!	KR-B1	22 Q-B4!	....

Here Black has two connected, passed Pawns while White still must work to achieve the like. Yet White, as explained earlier, has the advantage of the better Bishop since Black's Pawns are firmly, though not permanently blocked.

22....	QR-N1	26 RxR†	QxR
23 QR-N1	RxR	27 P-K5	Q-N8†
24 RxR	Q-B2	28 K-B2	Q-Q8
25 P-B4	R-N1	29 Q-QB1!	QxQ
		30 BxQ	P-B5

Now the blockade is broken, but it is too late! The difference here lies mainly in the position of the two Kings. White's can, if necessary, attack the adverse Pawns from the side or even from behind. Black's King can operate only in front of the enemy Pawns and is therefore their helpless victim.



31 P-Q6

White wins easily.

31....	B-Q1	33 B-R3	K-K1
32 P-B5	K-B1	34 P-K6	....

White threatens 35 P-Q7 mate.

34....	PxP	38 B-B4	B-B4
35 PxP	B-N3	39 K-K4	P-Q6
36 K-B3	P-QR4	40 P-Q7†	K-Q1
37 B-B1	P-R3	41 K-Q5	Resigns

For White threatens not only 42 KxB and 42 KxP but also 42 K-B6!

ENGLAND, 1954 Hastings Christmas Tournament A Moment of Blindness

Keres' excellent showing in the Hastings Tournament might have been even better but for a bit of bad luck in this game. A moment of blindness costs him the Exchange just when he has a simple move which almost surely wins the Exchange.

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE			
Paul Keres		Andrija Fuderer	
Soviet Union		Yugoslavia	
White		Black	
1 P-Q4	N-KB3	3 N-QB3	B-N2
2 P-QB4	P-KN3	4 P-K4	P-Q3
		5 P-B4	....

For some specific observations on this line, see Szily-Gereben, p. 281, CHESS REVIEW, September, 1953.

5....	P-B4	7 B-Q3	QxBP
6 PxP	Q-R4	8 N-B3	N-B3
		9 Q-K2	B-N5

Unlike Gereben, Fuderer postpones castling, with no particular improvement.

10 B-K3 Q-KR4

Against Bisguier in the USA-USSR Match, 1954, Petrosyan followed the text to here, then played 10... Q-QR4. It is hard to decide which move is better. The text was suggested by Alekhine.

11 O-O BxN

The beginning of a dubious attack.

12 RxB

12 QxB is faulty because of 12... N-KN5 13 P-KR3, NxB 14 QxN, B-Q5; and 12 PxB, followed by 13 N-Q5, offers about even chances. The text move makes matters very complicated and yet is promising.

12.... N-KN5

Black threatens 13... NxB, followed by 14... B-Q5, as well as 13 QxP†. (Not 13... NxP, however, as White traps the Knight by 14 R-R3, QxQ 15 BxQ.)

13 R-R3 N-Q5

The last is Black's only move.

14 BxN

14 Q-Q1, NxB is very satisfactory for Black: e.g.,

(1) 15 Q-R4†? P-QN4 16 NxP, Q-QB4 17 NxN§, K-B1 18 N-N3, Q-N3, and Black has the edge. (17 N-B7†, K-B1 18 NxR loses to 18... N-N5.)

(2) 15 QxQ? PxQ 16 RxN, N-K3! 17 R-B3, BxN 18 PxR, R-KN1, and Black has the edge.

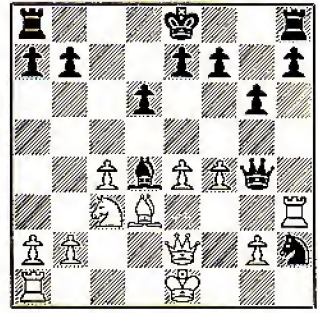
(3) 15 RxN, QxQ† 16 NxQ, N-K3 17 R-B3, and White's game is somewhat uncomfortable, though tenable.

14.... BxP†
15 K-B1 NxP†

Again, Black's only move.

16 K-K1 Q-N5

Once more, Black's move is forced. 16... QxQ† loses to 17 BxQ, B-N8 18 K-Q2, and so does 16... BxN† 17 PxR, Q-N5 to 18 Q-KB2. Black is in trouble.



17 Q-Q2

A grave blunder after which the game loses all interest. Another blunder is 17 RxN, because of 17 . . . Q-N6†.

Correct is 17 N-Q5! which threatens 18 K-Q2 and 19 RxN (by guarding against . . . QxKBP†). To meet this threat, Black must sacrifice the Exchange and be satisfied with fair chances for a draw after 17 . . . P-K3 18 N-B7†, K-Q2 19 QxQ (19 NxR at once is doubtful because of 19 . . . QxBP), NxQ 20 NxR, P-KR4, followed by . . . RxN.

17 . . .	QxR!	34 P-QR4	R-N6†
18 PxQ	N-B6†	35 K-B2	P-K6
19 K-K2	NxQ	36 K-Q3	P-K7§
20 KxN	BxN†	37 KxP	R-N6
21 KxB	P-K4	38 BxP	RxNP
22 R-KB1	K-K2	39 B-B2	R-R5
23 P-B5	P-B3	40 K-Q3	RxP†
24 B-K2	QR-QB1	41 K-B4	K-Q3
25 P-N4	P-QN4	42 K-N4	P-K5
26 K-N3	KNPxp	43 K-B4	P-B4
27 RxP	KR-N1	44 P-R5	K-K4
28 PxP	R-N6†	45 P-N6	PxP
29 R-B3	RxR†	46 PxP	P-B5
30 BxR	P-Q4	47 B-R4	P-B6
31 B-N4	R-KB1	48 B-N5	R-R1
32 B-B5	PxP	49 K-B3	R-QN1
33 K-B3	R-KN1		Resigns

HOLLAND, 1954 **International Team Tournament** **Backward Pawns**

Backward Pawns, first one, then two of them, are Black's trouble in this game. White obtains a slight but lasting initiative in the opening and gradually transforms his edge into a winning advantage in the end-game. A fine positional performance, showing once more that Keres is just as outstanding in this field as he is in attack.

RUY LOPEZ			
Paul Keres		J. H. Donner	
Soviet Union		Holland	
White		Black	
1 P-K4	P-K4	5 O-O	B-K2
2 N-KB3	N-QB3	6 Q-K2	P-QN4
3 B-N5	P-QR3	7 B-N3	P-Q3
4 B-R4	N-B3	8 P-B3	....

PCO recommends 8 P-QR4! B-N5 9 P-B3, O-O! 10 P-R3, B-Q2 11 P-Q4, Q-B1 12 R-Q1 with a slight advantage for White.

8 O-O
8 . . . N-QR4 9 B-B2, P-B4 is preferable as then Black can meet 10 P-QR4 conveniently with 10 . . . P-N5.

9 P-QR4! N-QR4
9 P-N5 10 P-R5! also favors White: e.g., 10 . . . R-N1 11 B-B4, PxP 12 QPxP! (12 NPxP, NxrP!). As for 9 . . . B-N5, see note under White's 8th move.

10 B-B2 B-K3
Black must first of all parry the threat of 11 PxP, PxP 12 P-QN4. The alternative is 10 . . . B-Q2 11 P-Q4 or P-QN4, also with a good game for White.

11 PxP	PxP	13 B-Q3	N-Q2
12 P-Q4	B-B5	14 QN-Q2	BxB
	15 QxB		P-N5

Black has a difficult game. A passive defense such as 15 . . . P-QB3 16 P-QN4, N-N2 would not appeal to Donner who has an enterprising style. The text move offers fair chances for sufficient counter-play.

16 PxNP	N-QB3
17 RxR	QxR
18 N-N3!	....

As White has an isolated doubled Pawn, his material advantage is of very little value. Keres surrenders the extra Pawn at once, thereby maintaining the initiative.

18	NxNP
19 Q-B4	N-R3
20 PxP	NxP

20 . . . PxP offers no better prospects.

21 NxN	PxN
22 B-K3	Q-B1

Black's last is necessary in view of the threat of 23 R-R1. 22 . . . Q-N2 is no good because of 23 N-R5 and 24 N-B6.

23 R-R1	N-N1
---------	------

Not 23 . . . N-N5 24 N-B5! (24 R-R4 is ineffective because of 24 . . . Q-Q2!).

24 P-R3	B-Q3
25 R-R7	Q-K3
26 N-R5!	....

Fine positional play. After 26 QxQ, PxQ, Black has the means to protect all his Pawns; and, if White proceeds to effect NxB, as he does later in the game, Black's Pawn on K3 becomes an asset, helping to get in . . . P-Q4.

26	QxQ	29 RxR†	NxR
27 NxQ	N-B3	30 K-B1	K-B1
28 R-N7	R-N1	31 NxB	PxN
		32 K-K2	....

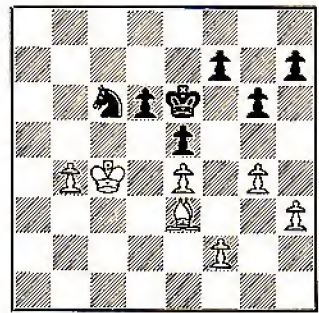
Now White has a great advantage, thanks to Black's backward Pawn in conjunction with which White's Bishop is very effective, and, of course, White's passed Pawn is a menace.

Black's counter-play depends on the advance of his Queen Pawn. He cannot get in this vital move, however, until it is too late.

32	K-K2	34 K-B4	N-B3
33 K-Q3	K-Q2	35 P-QN4	K-K3
		36 P-N4	P-N3

Black's last is weak; 36 . . . P-B3 offers better resistance, according to Euwe.

Play to advance the Queen Pawn fails, too: 36 . . . N-K2 37 P-N5, P-Q4† 38 PxP†, NxP 39 P-N6, NxB† 40 PxN, K-Q2 (40 . . . K-Q3 41 K-N5!) 41 K-Q5 and White wins.



37 B-N6!

Now White threatens to win by zugzwang, as Euwe points out: 38 P-N5, N-N1 (38 . . . N-K2 39 B-Q8, N-B1 40 P-N6, and White wins) 39 B-R7, N-Q2 40 P-N5!

As, in that line, Black's Bishop and Rook Pawns become backward, too, it seems indicated that Black must try 37 . . . P-B3. He still runs out of moves, however, after 38 P-QN5, N-N1 39 B-R7, N-Q2 40 P-B3 (40 P-N6? N-B4!).

37	K-Q2	40 PxP	NxP
38 K-N5	N-K2	41 K-B5	N-B2
39 B-K3	P-Q4	42 P-KN5!	....

No sooner does Black rid himself of the backward Queen Pawn than he gets two more backward Pawns!

42	N-R3†		
42 . . . N-K3†	loses to 43 K-Q5.		
43 K-N5	N-B2†	45 K-B5	N-B2
44 K-N6	N-Q4†	46 P-N5	N-K3†
		47 K-N6	....

Now 47 K-Q5 is ineffective because of 47 . . . N-B2†.

47	N-Q5
------------	------

Or 47 . . . N-Q1 48 P-B3 and zugzwang comes up again: 48 . . . N-K3 (48 . . . K-B1 49 K-B6, and White wins the King Pawn) 49 K-N7, N-Q1† 50 K-N8, N-K3 51 P-N6, N-Q1 52 B-B2, and White wins.

48 K-R6	K-B1
49 P-N6	Resigns

The continuation could be: 49 . . . N-B3 50 P-N7†, K-B2 51 B-N6†, K-N1 52 B-B5, K-B2 53 P-B3, N-N1† 54 K-R7, N-B3† 55 K-R8, N-N1 56 B-Q6†.

UNITED STATES **NEW YORK, 1955** **Manhattan C. C. Championship** **Outsurprising a Champion**

The sensation of round seven in the Manhattan Chess Club Championship was the defeat of USCF Champion Arthur B. Bisguier by the brilliant youngster Arthur W. Feuerstein. Here is the exciting game in which Arthur minor wittily outsurprises Arthur major two to one.

ENGLISH OPENING			
Feuerstein		Bisguier	
White		Black	
1 P-QB4	N-KB3	3 PxP	NxP
2 N-QB3	P-Q4	4 P-K4	N-N5
		5 P-Q3	....

Something new, designed apparently to evade the problem arising from 5 B-B4, B-K3.

5	P-QB4	7 B-K3	P-QN3
6 B-K2	P-KN3	8 P-B4	....

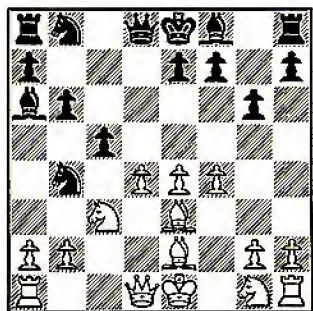
The value of White's set-up depends on the question of whether he can get in P-Q4. His chances in this regard are not exactly bright.

8	B-QR3
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A superficial move which causes great trouble. Correct is 8 B-KN2, actually threatening 9 . . . B-QR3; and, after 9 P-QR3, N/5-B3 10 N-B3, O-O, Black has a promising game.

9 P-Q4!!

The first surprise—an excellent combination. White can make this important move, thanks to the exposed position of Black's Queen Bishop.



9 B-KN2

A sad necessity. For 9 . . . PxP fails against 10 Q-R4† (not 10 BxP?? QxB!), Q-Q2 11 QxN, PxB 12 R-Q1, Q-B3 (12 . . . Q-B1 or . . . Q-B2 loses to 23 Q-R4†) 13 Q-Q4!! A sharp point.

In this line, 10 . . . N/1-B3 also loses: 11 BxB, PxB 12 R-Q1, Q-B2 13 B-N5.

10 P-Q5 O-O
11 P-QR3 BxB
12 KNxB

Even stronger is 12 QxB and 13 N-B3. 12 . . . N/5-R3 14 Q-Q3 Q-B1 13 O-O N-Q2 15 P-QN3

White aims to stop Black from getting counter-play by 15 . . . P-B5 and 16 . . . N/3-B4.

15 R-Q1
16 KR-Q1

White's move is good, but 16 QR-Q1 is more natural and stronger. Clearly, White has fine attacking chances on the King-side.

16 N-B2
17 P-K5 Q-N2
18 N-K4

With his last, weak move, White stumbles into a strong counter-combination. 18 QR-B1, instead, is indicated. Then, against 18 . . . P-B3, the move which White feared, 19 P-Q6 is powerful: e.g., 19 . . . PxP 20 PxP, N-K1 21 N-Q5, N-B1 22 N-K7†, K-B2 (22 . . . K-R1? 23 Q-B4!) 23 Q-B4†, N-K3 24 P-B5, PxP 25 NxP, and White obviously has a winning attack.



18 NxKP!!

Surprise number two, this time the other way around. Black gets three Pawns for the Knight, in a good position at that.

19 PxN
20 Q-B2

Black suddenly puts White on the defensive: the threat is 21 . . . P-B4.

21 N/2-N3 N-Q4

Black's move is good enough for a draw, as will be seen. But, since he is playing for a win, as also will be seen, he ought to take on the line which White has in mind: 21 . . . P-B4 22 Q-B4†, P-K3 (23 . . . K-R1? 24 N-N5!) 23 N-Q6, Q-B3 24 B-B4, R-Q4 25 QR-B1, for then, after 25 . . . R-Q1, White is in serious trouble.

22 B-B2 N-B5

Again, 23 . . . P-B4 is threatened.

23 B-K3

There is nothing better.

23 N-K3?!

This attempt at playing for a win is less promising than that which Black missed earlier. By playing 23 . . . N-Q4 again, Black can have a draw. (In fact, he declined a draw offer at this point in the game, after the text.)

24 B-B2 P-KR4 28 BxN BxB†
25 P-KR4 P-B4 29 K-R1 Q-B2
26 N-Q2 R-Q4 30 N-K2 P-K4
27 QR-N1 N-Q5 31 N-B3

White threatens to win a Pawn with 32 N/2xB. Other dangerous possibilities are 32 Q-B4 and 32 N-N5.

He has even better, however, 31 NxP! after which he gets control of either the Queen file (31 . . . RxN 32 N-B3!) or the King file (31 . . . KPxN 32 N-B3).

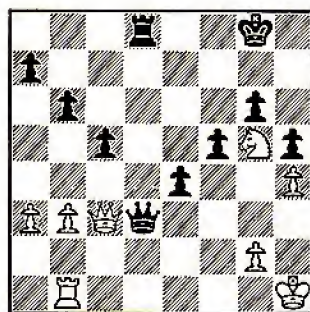
After the text, Black succeeds in consolidating his highly endangered position.

31 Q-Q3
32 Q-B4

Winning threat: 33 N-B3.

32 R-Q1 34 RxR QxR
33 N-B3 BxN 35 QxB P-K5
36 N-N5 Q-Q6

Here Black makes the last, and conclusive, error in this exciting game. After 36 . . . Q-Q5, the issue is in the balance.



37 Q-B6!!

Surprise number three. With this brilliant sacrifice of a Rook, White wins by force.

37 QxR†
38 K-R2 QxP

There is no way to save the Rook, while mate can only be postponed.

39 QxR† K-N2
40 Q-K7† K-N1
41 N-K6

White threatens two different mates.

42 Q-B6
43 Q-B8† Resigns

In view of 44 N-N5 mate.

NEW JERSEY, 1954 Eastern States "Open"

Thrifty at Fifty-Fifty

Though this tournament was played under the unusual time limit of 50 moves in 50 minutes, the following game in no way betrays that pace. Black suffers from the variation used, rather than from speed. And White does a simply perfect job.

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

Larry Evans A. W. Feuerstein

White Black

1 P-Q4 N-KB3 5 B-N2 P-Q3
2 P-QB4 P-KN3 6 P-K4 P-K4
3 N-QB3 B-N2 7 KN-K2 QN-Q2
4 P-KN3 O-O 8 O-O P-B3
9 P-KR3 P-QR4

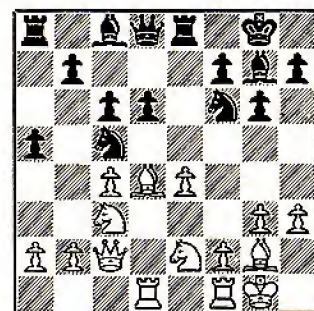
Black's ninth here causes even more trouble than 9 . . . Q-R4 (see Guimard-Boleslavsky, page 140, CHESS REVIEW, May, 1954). Correct is 9 . . . PxP.

10 B-K3 PxP
11 BxP!

Guimard's idea. 11 BxP is stronger than 11 NxP as the Bishop now controls the squares which Black needs for his Knights.

11 R-K1
12 Q-B2 N-B4
13 QR-Q1

14 BxQN is threatened and is strong even if it doesn't win a piece.



13 N-R3

13 . . . N-K3 almost works: 14 P-K5, NxP or 14 P-B5, PxP does actually work for Black in that event, 14 B-K5! however, is too strong with 14 . . . B-B1 15 BxP, BxB 16 P-K5 and, e.g., 16 . . . N-Q5 17 RxN, RxP 18 KR-Q1, N-K1 19 P-B5! (19 Q-Q2, Q-K2!), RxP 20 Q-Q2.

14 P-N3 Q-B2
15 P-B4 N-B4
16 K-R2

White gets a good game with 16 BxN, PxP 17 P-KN4 or 17 P-K5, but he now strives for even more.

16 N-K3 18 R-Q2 B-B1
17 B-B2 N-Q2 19 KR-Q1 N-N2

Black has . . . P-KB4 in mind, it seems.

20 N-Q4 N-N3
21 N-B3 P-B3

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

Black's position is very cramped. One would rather expect him to proceed consistently with 21 . . . P-KB4 here, risky as that may be.

22 B-Q4 N-Q2 24 B-B2 N-N3
23 R-K2 N-K3 25 P-KB5! . . .

White aims to soften the defenses of Black's King.

25 N-N2
26 PxP PxP
27 R/1-K1

27 P-K5 is met too easily by 27 . . . B-B4.

27 N-Q2

But now Black allows the advance of the King Pawn. 27 . . . B-K3 is vital at this point.

28 P-K5! NxP

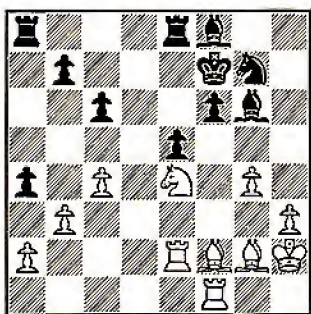
Black's reply is bad, but 28 . . . P-KB4 is worse because of 29 PxP, RxR 30 QxR, BxP 31 P-B5! e.g., (1) 31 . . . B-B1 32 Q-B4†, K-R1 22 N-KN5, and White has a winning attack; (2) 31 . . . BxP 32 Q-B4†, winning a piece; (3) 31 . . . NxP 32 BxN, BxB 33 Q-B4†, N-K3 34 RxN (34 N-KN5, B-B7 leads to obscure complications), BxR 35 QxKB, and White ought to win thereafter, though—it must be said—not easily.

29 NxN QPxN

On 29 . . . BPxP 30 QxP, Q-B2 31 QxQ†, KxQ 32 P-B5! White stymies Black's Queen-side and has a winning advantage, thanks to his connected Pawns on the King-side.

30 QxP Q-B2 32 R-KB1! B-KB4
31 QxQ† KxQ 33 N-K4 P-R5
34 P-KN4 B-N3

Black wants to meet 35 B-R4 with 35 . . . P-KB4. Hence he must place this Bishop out of range of White's Knight or White wins with either (34 . . . B-R2) 36 N-N5† or (34 . . . B-Q2) 36 N-B6.



35 NxP!

Now White wins, however, with this neat little combination.

35 KxN 37 R-B6† K-Q2
36 B-R4† K-K3 38 RxB

The rest is silence—which, against stentorian Feuerstein, is a success in itself.

38 PxP 44 B-N3 R-B3
39 PxP R-R6 45 P-R4 R-R3
40 B-B6 N-K3 46 P-R5 R-K2
41 BxP RxP 47 P-R6 R-N3
42 B-K4 P-B4 48 B-R4 R-K1
43 B-B5! R-N3 49 P-R7 B-Q3†
50 K-N2 Resigns

FOREIGN

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA, 1954 National Championship Play-off

Duplication

White sets up and carries out a beautiful attack in this game. An outstanding feature is that he offers both his Rooks for sacrifice on the same square: Black cannot take either one of them.

NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE

Ludek Pachman Dr. Filip
White Black
1 P-Q4 N-KB3 3 N-KB3 P-QN3
2 P-QB4 P-K3 4 P-K3 B-N2
5 B-N3 B-N5

This position can be reached either by 3 N-KB3, P-QN3 as here or by 3 N-QB3, B-N5. It belongs to the Nimzo-Indian (in which a Queen-side fianchetto often occurs).

6 B-Q3 O-O 8 N-QR4 PxP
7 O-O P-B4 9 P-QR3 B-K2
10 PxP

A known position: cf. Botvinnik-Bronstein, 5th game of their world championship match (p. 173, CHESS REVIEW, June, 1951).

10 N-K5

Bronstein proceeded much more effectively with 10 . . . Q-B2! 11 P-QN4, N-N5! obtaining good counter-play.

11 P-QN3

More consistent is 11 P-QN4, so as to react to 11 . . . P-Q4 with 12 P-B5. It also, however, is more committing.

11 P-B4

If 11 . . . P-Q4, White simply maintains the tension in the center, playing 12 Q-K2 or 12 B-N2, for instance.

12 B-N2 B-KB3
13 N-B3 NxN

A surprise exchange, explicable only by assuming Black's intention of proceeding with 14 . . . N-B3.

14 BxN Q-K1

In connection with Black's move here, his preceding one makes no sense.

15 R-K1 Q-N3
16 B-B1

White guards against the potential mate on his KN2 and thereby frees his Knight for action.

16 N-B3
17 R-B1 N-K2
18 P-Q5!

White has obtained a superior position. Now he strikes.

18 PxP

18 . . . BxB 19 RxB, Q-B3 is better.

19 N-K5!
19 BxN

19 . . . Q-K1 20 B-N4 places Black in an unbearable bind: e.g., 20 . . . R-Q1 21 PxP, P-Q3 22 N-B6 or 20 . . . P-Q3 21 BxP, R-Q1 22 P-B5.

20 RxB Q-Q3
21 R-K3!

White threatens 22 B-N4, while 21 . . . QxQRP fails against 22 Q-K1.

21 R-B2
22 PxP

Again, the threat: 23 B-N4 (23 . . . Q-KB3 24 R-B7! and 25 P-Q6).

22 P-QR4

The Queen Pawn is immune: 22 . . . BxP 23 B-N4 or 23 . . . QxQP 24 R-Q3 or 23 . . . NxP 23 B-B4, each favor White decisively.

There is, however, no clear-cut refutation to 22 . . . QxQRP (23 P-Q6, N-Q4!), which is Black's best try.

23 B-B4

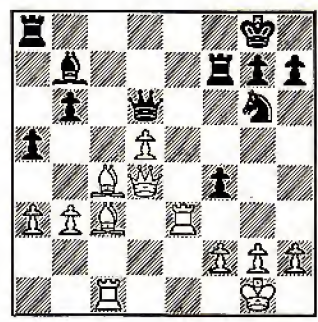
Now White protects Queen Pawn (23 . . . NxP 24 R-Q3) and Queen Rook Pawn (23 . . . QxQRP 24 P-Q6). His advantage is overwhelming. He threatens 24 B-K5, followed by 25 P-Q6.

23 N-N3
24 Q-Q4

And now a new threat.

24 P-B5

Black overlooks it. Instead, 24 . . . K-B1 or 24 . . . R-Q1 meets the immediate danger.



25 R-K6!!

A beautiful combination by which the White pieces gain enormously in activity.

25 QxRP

25 . . . PxR loses to 26 PxP, QxQ 27 PxR†, K-B1 28 BxQ and, e.g., 28 . . . P-QN4 29 B-B5†, N-K2 30 R-K1! PxB 31 RxN, R-B1 32 R-B7 mate.

26 B-N2 Q-B1

Or 26 . . . Q-B4 27 RxP, QxQ 8 BxQ, P-Q3 (forced) 29 RxP, and White must win.

27 RxP P-Q3

Black's move is forced in view of the double threat of 28 RxB and 28 P-Q6.

28 B-R3 R-Q1
29 R-K1 B-B1
30 R-K6!

Amusing! This Rook, too, penetrates via the same square, with impunity. Manifestly, White wins easily after 30 . . . BxR 31 PxR, R-K2 32 RxP.

30 R/2-Q2
31 Q-K4

White threatens to win the Queen Pawn: 32 R/N6xP, RxR 33 BxR after which 33 . . . RxB fails against 34 R-K8. There is no longer any feasible defense.

31 Q-B2 34 B-N3 K-R1
32 P-R3 P-B6 35 RxN! PxR
33 BxP PxP 36 Q-R4† Resigns

ODDS and EVANS

OF TELEOLOGY AND ANNOTATIONS

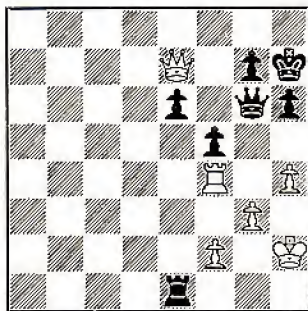
THE ADVANTAGE of being on the spot during a tournament is that you are present during the post-mortems, those dour sessions in which (saddest of all) the loser learns what he should have done.

Nothing is more fraudulent than annotations which purport to be objective, when actually the critic has glanced at the outcome and proceeded to prove with geometric precision that the victor could do no wrong. From first move to last, the notes are a panegyric, neglecting hypothetical defenses and assuming (win, lose or draw) that the game fulfilled some pre-ordained destiny.

A game of chess is a fight. Every game with a decisive result contains a critical point at which the weaker side could have improved on his play. Not perfection, but tension, is what we seek in a game. Not tension, but perfection, is what we demand of the notes.

THE FOLLOWING POSITION afforded one annotator a fine opportunity for teleological comments. It occurred in the Wertheim Memorial International Tournament, New York, 1951, after 40 ... R-K8.

Evans



O'Kelly

I am a fairly good wood pusher, but I am a far better **PHOTO FINISHER.**

If you own a camera and would like to obtain the best from **your negatives**

composed, straightened, shaded, etc., **send them to me for processing.** I will also give you constructive criticism and advice. I own the oldest Finegrain Laboratory in the United States, **Eastern Film Laboratory,** and I can give good service to my chess confreres in their photo problems.

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RAOUL ECHEVERRIA
PRATTSVILLE, NEW YORK



by **LARRY EVANS**
Former U. S.
Chess Champion

The tournament book (edited by Jack Spence) comments after the game that it should just as well have been drawn after move forty, implying that merely because the game finished in a draw that it should be drawn from the diagrammed position. On the contrary, the game just begins on move forty! The tournament book (edited by Dr. M. Euwe) has the good sense to give the score without any comment. If an annotator has not the time nor the talent to give a proper understanding of a game, he should at least be merciful enough to maintain a stern silence.

Actually, it is very doubtful if White can draw from the diagram. To begin with, he cannot prevent the eventual ... P-K4-5 maneuver, nor can he succeed in exchanging either of his major pieces (after which the draw would be "book"). Secondly, his pieces are badly placed: his Rook is subject to attack by ... P-K4; his Queen is placed offensively when it should be stationed for defense. Last of all, White is weak on the white squares, especially the KR1-QR8 diagonal.

Theoretically, the position is important. It is well known that Rook and four Pawns vs. Rook and three is drawn with the defender's Pawns placed as here. So for Queens likewise. But what about Queen and Rook? Are there only certain positions—exceptions—such as this, in which the major pieces working in unison with the extra Pawn can force favorable inroads? Or, indeed, is this the rule?

The game continued as follows.

41 Q-N4	R-K7
42 Q-B4	Q-R4
43 Q-Q3	....

This issue is ... P-K4. When Black can safely play this, step one of the end-game is over.

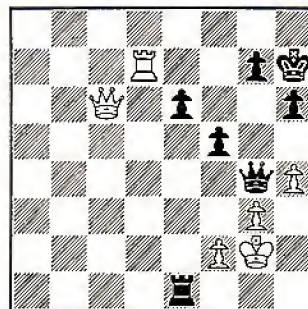
43	R-K8	45 Q-KB3	Q-N4!
44 K-N2	Q-K1!	46 K-R2	Q-N8
		47 R-Q4	Q-N7

Not 47 ... P-K4 48 R-Q7—draw.

48 R-Q7	Q-B7	51 K-N2	R-K8
49 K-N2	R-K7	52 Q-N7	Q-B6
50 K-B1	R-K5	53 R-B7	Q-R8
		54 R-K7	Q-Q5

Not 54 ... R-KR8? 55 RxP†!

55 R-Q7	Q-KN5
56 Q-B6	....



Here White's Queen could not return to its strong defensive post at KB3 (56 ... R-N8†!). The point of his text move is to prevent 56 ... P-B5 (57 Q-B2†!). There is no defense, however, to 56 ... P-K4, followed by ... P-K5 and ... Q-B6†: e.g., 56 ... P-K4 57 R-Q3? Q-K7 (with threat of ... Q-B8†), and Black wins; or, on 57 Q-QB3, Q-K5† settles White's hash.

With the win within his grasp, Black makes the blunder which allows a draw.

56	Q-K7
57 RxP†!	....

The only saving move. It results in a bizarre perpetual check from which there is no escape.

57	KxR	59 Q-Q8†	K-K4
58 Q-Q7†	K-B3	60 Q-R4†	K-Q5
		61 Q-N4†	K-Q4

Never 61 ... Q-B5 62 QxR. This factor is what saves White.

62 Q-R5†	K-B3	65 Q-R4†	K-N2
63 Q-B3†	K-N3	66 Q-N4†	K-B2
64 Q-N4†	K-R3	67 Q-B5†	K-Q2
		68 Q-Q4†	....

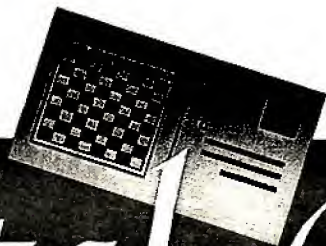
Confound him—White always has a check! Which reminds one of the story of two New York coffee house players. "If you give me another check, I'll smack you!" His opponent did—and he carried out the threat.

68	K-B3	72 Q-R3†	K-B7
69 Q-B3†	K-Q4	73 Q-R2†	K-Q6
70 Q-R5†	K-B5	74 Q-N3†	K-K5
71 Q-R4†	K-B6	75 Q-N4†	K-Q6

Drawn

Black made a Cook's tour of the board in vain effort to find a paradise for his King.

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.



Postal Chess

TOURNAMENT NOTES

Progress Reports for Golden Knights Tournaments

4th Annual Championship—1949

Finals section, 49-Nf 12, has now completed play, and the contestants therein score the following, weighted points:*

W. H. Holmes 34.65; J. F. Heckman 34.0; D. F. Stetzer 33.05; G. W. Heisig 29.45; R. D. Bruce 28.95; P. Sherr 28.4; and M. Eucher 14.3.

Adding the leaders here to those published last December, the prospective cash prize winners now are:

PRESENT LEADERS

J T Sherwin ...46.2	D F Stetzer ...33.05
C Brasket ...45.1	R C Simpson ...32.55
L C Norderer ...45.1	F H Weaver ...32.4
I Sigmond ...43.95	W F Taber ...32.3
O W Strahan ...42.95	D J Define ...32.25
V Krugloff ...42.9	B W Holmes ...31.3
K Kugelmass ...41.75	E D Wallace ...31.15
H H Hyde ...41.45	A H Leonard ...30.8
R C Eastwood ...40.2	W Knox ...30.7
C Merkis ...40.2	J Fischer ...30.45
B B Wisegarver 39.75	M Sokoler ...30.0
L Stolzenberg ...39.45	O G Birsten ...29.55
D Eisen ...39.05	J T Lynch ...29.5
F J Yerhoff ...39.0	Dr H Y Sigler ...29.5
J F Heckman ...37.35	G W Heisig ...29.45
A Suchobek ...37.25	M Eucher ...29.05
J A Ilyin ...37.2	W J Harris ...29.05
H B Daly ...36.7	S L Thompson ...29.05
Dr R C Slater ...36.7	E H Peterson ...29.0
H Zander ...36.35	R D Bruce ...28.95
W Solfrey ...36.25	G C Gross ...28.9
J A Sweets ...36.1	J Lieberman ...28.55
Dr I Farber ...35.65	M Semb ...28.5
B R Rozsa ...35.15	P Sherr ...28.4
B Kozma ...35.0	J Shaw ...27.9
Dr J Platz ...35.0	O E Frazier ...27.35
C N Fuglie ...34.95	G A Lyle ...27.25
R N Herwitz ...34.95	C Magerkurth ...25.65
W Muir ...34.95	L E Wood ...24.55
N A Preo ...34.95	J B Payne ...24.4
W H Holmes ...34.65	F B Condon ...24.05
G Katz ...34.5	W L Prosser ...24.0
R L Richardson 34.45	R F Richter ...24.0
J F Heckman ...34.0	R E Schooler ...23.7
H Wallgren ...33.9	G Buckendorf ...22.7
C Merritt ...33.5	E F Johnson ...22.25
J E Evans ...32.45	L Hanson ...21.75
W A Norin ...21.65	

Leading scores are added to the above list when a complete Finals section is closed out with its concluding game report, not before.

5th Annual Championship—1950

The last Finals section to be assigned, 50-Nf 17, has started play. In addition to the regular 4 point qualifiers from the Semi-finals, D. A. Williams, C. E. Walton and R. B. Hayes, there were the following, who filled in as highest rated of all

who had scored 3½ points, N. Rickless (1382), C. J. Mail (1378), J. Lieberman (1374) and D. A. Walsdorf (1368).

6th Annual Championship—1951

John H. Staffer, who won the first Golden-Knight-like tournament run by CHESS REVIEW, the 1943 Victory Tournament, with a clean score, has come through again with a clean score of 18 straight wins in this tournament! It remains to be seen if anyone else can tie that score in this tournament.

No further Finals section has completed play, however, on results in the current Postal Mortems. But K. B. Keating has qualified for assignment to the Finals, probably the last: we need six more qualifiers from the Semi-finals.

7th Annual Championship—1952-3

As a result of current Postal Mortems, the following have qualified for assignment to the Finals: J. B. Myers, H. Eckstrom, J. H. MacMillan, E. M. Mitchell, J. Shaw, M. Doelling, I. Zalys and C. T. Smith. (There were no qualifiers to the Semi-finals this month.)

8th Annual Championship—1954

As a result of current Postal Mortems, the following have qualified for assignment to the Semi-finals: S. Simon, A. A. Gage, R. C. Peddicord, W. R. Shattuck, N. C. Morrison, Dr. I. Schwartz, R. A. Carlyle, C. C. Bryant, A. Suchobek, P. Berent, W. Weil, T. C. Middlebrook, D. Crownfield, R. J. Weibel, E. L. Swanwick, J. R. Bronson, S. A. Johnson, A. Stern, R. E. Seidel, E. Plumm, W. H. Donnelly and L. Krozel.

NEW POSTALITES

The following new postal players started play during January with these initial ratings:

Class A at 1300: R. V. Cintron, Irene Crandall, F. Flores, A. Freeman, R. Horstman, J. Lesich, M. Montias, W. E. Sheehan and T. Warner;

Class B at 1200: L. A. Chapman, G. Egley, M. Fisch and W. Fox;

Class C at 900: G. P. Bart, W. Bradley, L. F. P. Burford, R. S. Cacossa, L. L. Chandler, A. G. Cole, Eleanor A. Derivan, J. A. Duddy, R. G. Dunlap, G. Ferhmin, S. Finkelstein, D. A. Fox, G. K. Franklin, W. Hafke, R. A. Herbert, Major J. B. Holt, H. Jacobs, W. J. Kupersmith, H. A. Leonard, A. C. Mackin, O. N. Maddux, J. Martinson, M. McConnell, B. Michelman, T. H. Morrow, W. W. Nail, G. L. Nuss, C. R. Pottley, A. G. D. Philip, N. Phillips, F. R. Prediger, D. H. Simons, W. P. Stevenson, T. H. Vallee, J. A. Villani, Capt. O. E. Williams, A. J. Wunderlin, E. M. Yargas and A. J. Zehe.

POSTALMIGHTIES!

Prize Winners

The following postalites have won prizes in 1953 and 1954 Prize Tourneys as a result of current Postal Mortems.

Tourney	Players	Place	Score
53-P 65	W R Goedel	1-2	5 -1
	L W Timmann	1-2	5 -1
	S1 W D Howell	1st	6 -0
	118 S Farber	1st	5 -1
	125 N J Doorenbos	1st	6 -0
	129 W A Scott	1st	4½-1½
	140 J E Garner	1st	5 -1
	142 V H Mattern	1-2	4 -2
	C L Rice	1-2	4 -2
	145 J A Blood	1st	5½- ½
	160 D Day	1st	4 -2
	165 R E Giasson	1st	5 -1
	176 S B Laird	1st	5½- ½
54-P 4	G Diebling	1st	5 -1
	19 C H King	1-2	5 -1
	K K Eustace	1-2	5 -1
	20 M Sweig	1st	6 -0
	26 W H White	2nd	4½-1½
	34 M V Churchill	1st	5½- ½

Certificate Winners

The following postalites have qualified for Victory Certificates from 1953 and 1954 Class Tourneys.

Tourney	Players	Place	Score
53-C 30	L M Schneider	1st	5 -1
	44 G Troitzuk	1st	4½-1½
	110 H Bancroft	1-2	4 -2
	F Pink	1-2	4 -2
	175 V Giordano	1st	5 -1
	184 G Rabin	1st	5 -1
	189 E R Everett	1-2	5 -1
	S H Steller	1-2	5 -1
	194 M J Bock	1st	5 -1
	223 J Batson	1-3	4 -2
	J M Williams	1-3	4 -2
	F Wittmann	1-3	4 -2
230	M Rothman	1st	5½- ½
256	J Mason	1st	6 -0
262	J Faber	1st	5½- ½
282	W R Norvell	1st	5 -1
283	H Falk	1st	5½- ½
300	A C Weisbecker	1st	4½-1½
54-C 2	J L Rubin	1st	6 -0
	30 D Grossman	1st	6 -0
	41 H Sacre	1st	6 -0
	51 J De Leve	1st	6 -0
	85 R Bergamo	1-2	5 -1
	W A Swartworth	1-2	5 -1
	90 R B Leather	1st	5½- ½
	98 W L Nathan	1st	5½- ½
	119 D R McConkie	1st	5½- ½
	132 L Jacobsen	1st	6 -0
	171 F H Roehl	1st	6 -0
	176 A M Oglesby	1st	5 -1
	186 S Frankel	1st	5½- ½

* Weighted point totals are based on the following scale 1.0 point per win in the prelims; 2.2 in semi-finals; and 4.5 in finals. Draws count half these values.

POSTAL MORTEMS

Game reports received
during January

To report your results, all you need give is section number, full names of both players and the outcome of the game—but, for Class Tournaments in 4 man sections, state also if it is first or second game to have been finished with that same opponent.

The following examples show how to give results with minimum effort for you and maximum clarity for proper recording:

55-C 466: Paul Morphy 1 A. B. Meek 0 (1st)
55-P 401: A. Halprin ½ H. N. Pillsbury ½ (2)
55-Nf 13: F. J. Marshall 1 H. E. Atkins 0.

In these, the year (55), the type tourney (Class, Prize, Golden Knights Finals) and the section numbers appear in the initial key. And, for Class and Prize tournaments, the first or second game is indicated in the final parentheses. Please give game reports separate from any other correspondence, as they must be filed so. A postcard is ideal for size, easy to send.

Please note: Winners (and those with the White pieces in case of draws) must report as soon as result is confirmed by opponent. The opponent may report also to ensure his record and rating going through but must then state clearly that he was the loser (or played Black in case of a draw).

Game reports sent in time for receipt by dates given above should be printed below. And players who so reported should check to see that they are so published. To spot them, look under your section number, first by the key (e.g., 55-C indicating Class Tourney begun in 1955) and by number (466) given in text below the key.

Symbol † indicates a win by forfeit without rating credit; a shows a rating credit adjudication; df marks a double-forfeit.

CLASS TOURNAMENTS

Tournaments graded by rating classes

Started in 1953 (Key: 53-C)

Notice: With this issue, we start forfeiting both players for each over-due game result, in 1953 Class Tournaments begun two years ago. For a period of grace, we will accept belated results, if well substantiated, by way of correction on these double-forfeits—as January, and even February, starters may conceivably have been in ignorance of their need to report, or to get extension of time granted.

Tournament sections 1 to 17, begun in January, 1953, are scored off as over-due in this issue; sections 18 to 49, begun in February, will be scored off next month; sections 50 to 81, begun in March, are due for reporting immediately.

Check now to be sure you have reported and seen published results for any such tournament sections coming up for closing. If any doubt exists, report all your results in such '53 tournaments as a final check and summary with us.

Tourneys 1-200: 1 Chayt, Martinez df; Belle withdrawn; Chayt, Bain 2 df, 2 Belle, Pearson 2 df, 3 Abington, Heyman 2 df, 13 Fauber, Fog 2 df; Fauber, Roque 2 df, 16 Corbett, Farrar 2 df, 30 Schneider downs Anderson, 44 Kumpf, Trozok tie, 67 Novak nips Magee, 90 Lounsbury licks Wyller, 110 Pink fells Del Bourgo, 167 Petouke, Utter tie, 174 Kent conks Mailhot, 175 Giordano bests Binderswald, 184 Everitt axes Schmitt, 189 Everitt tops both Nehin and Karl twice, 192 Kneip nips Baneroff; Kneip, Fowler best Binderswald, 194 Bock beats Baneroff, 196 Lovegren tops Damm (2f), 200 Andrews beats Bokma twice.

Tourneys 201-303: 214 Williams whips Wittmann, 218 Souders halts Cooley, Hurley, 223 Wittmann bests Williams, bows to Batson, 230 Rothman, Cunningham conk Charlton, 236 Wyller tops (2a) Mayer, 256 Mason mauls Turpin, (2) Watkins, 262 Faber, Truby tie, 270 Keefer conks Wyller, 274 Cooper tops, then ties Van Lieshout, 279 Indieri, Sumner

split two, 282 Norvell downs Day, 283 Falk tops, then ties Scanlon, 288 Thomas mauls Mertz, 295 Glass loses to Wyller twice, ties Daly, 296 Harris halts Mester, 300 Weissbecker tops, then ties Nelson.

Started in 1954 (Key: 54-C)

Notice: With games of more than a year in play, it is time to take decisive action to ensure finishing on time. Get after tardy opponents: require moves on time and report delays per Rule 13 or 14.

Tourneys 1-65: 2 Rubin rips Labreche, 8 Kidwell whips Miller; Morgan withdraws, 13 Brown tops Vassallo (2f), 14 Beck defeats Brandvold, 20 Williams loses to Beard (2), Hoglund, 23 Taylor tops Dickinson twice, 24 Baker bests George, 30 Grossman downs Zeidler, 31 Blasius defeats Doekes, 34 Wittmann tops Johnson (2f), 35 Gage halts Healey, 39 Werner whips Gifford, Rousseaux, 41 Sacre tops Goodwin (2f), 43 Fisch fells Marston, 44 Kaner conks Berenson, 47 Glusman ties Kane, loses to Austin; Austin bests Parker (2a), 51 DeLeve tops Miller twice, Doof (2f) and Spritz (1a), 55 Christopher, Leavens whip Wyller; Brown tops, then ties Leavens, 56 Shumway withdraws, 57 Kilian tops, then ties Daniels, 62 Billman bests Gifford, 65 Chapman chops Vicinus.

Tourneys 66-100: 66 Souders jolts Jennings, 67 Swartworth, Agnew swat Engel, 69 Raffalovich rips Engel, 70 Oeder downs Harrieh; Parker tops Kusmiss twice, 74 Middlebrook mauls Zorowski, 75 Heuchert beats Bokma, 76 Whitman whips Abramson, 80 Zilz smites Smith, 82 Thordsen tops Gordon twice, Krooth, 85 Swartworth bests Beramo, 90 Perkins tops Rabin, ties (twice) Smith, Leather, 91 Nelson loses to Garrett (2), Boyle, splits with Duncombe, 92 Budd loses to Montecillo, then withdraws, 94 Seybold tops Bishop twice, 96 Meidel ties, then tops Benjes, then loses to Coachman, 97 Radcliffe defeats Smith, Gorkiewicz, 97 Nathan tops Schneider twice, 100 Gilson, Patten tie.

Tourneys 101-160: 103 Miller stops Sturley, 107 Budd resigns to Montecillo, Taylor, then withdraws, 108 Nitka nips Kalleberg, 109 Allen conks Kelley twice, 110 Warner, Smith each top Morris twice, 113 Pollak licks Levin, 115 Jungermann fells Fountain, 116 Ellis bests Baildon, 119 McConkie ties Duncombe, tops Rosen twice, 132 Jacobsen Jolts Yates, 135 Mark mauls Swartworth, (2) Malone, 139 Brown tops Hamilton, ties Heuchert, 144 Tymec conks Attig, Kidwell, 148 Rubin rips Novak, 149 Knudson nips Austin, 151 Rubin tops, then ties Welch, 154 Ellis halts Heit, 155 Price tops Collier, 157 Stowe splits two with Whittier, licks Locke, 158 Rogers rips Heinrich; Dodge downs Meek, 160 O'Neil wins from Ostermann, Heit.

Tourneys 161-200: 161 Quane drops two to Herman, whips Wheelwright, 163 Schuld withdraws, 164 Thue nips O'Neil, 165 Goldstone tops Rowe (2f), 167 Kahn, DeFreytas chop Chapman, 168 Sturtevant hits Moorhead, 171 Roehl, Einhorn each top Wickersham twice, 175 O'Neil halts Heffner, 176 Oglesby bests Shapiro, Seller twice each, 178 Fardon downs McDermott, 179 Hastings halts McAninch and Widen, 182 Dulicai loses to Lucas, bests Bass twice, 183 Szabo routs Rubin twice, 184 Guimard clips Szabo, 186 Frankel (2), Hall clout Clark; Hall halts McCurroll, 188 Bohn bests Keith, 192 Gibson sinks Sherwin, 193 Daniels downs Hull, (2) Friedland; Hull, (2) Roberson rip Friedland, 194 Harms, Hurt tie, 195 Bacalis bests Graumann, 198 San Giorgio beats Bernstein.

Tourneys 201-300: 201 King mauls Malamed, 203 Erickson (2), Daniels down Schneider; Wirth whips Erickson, 204 Wellman wallops Brimm, 214 Holst loses two to Wyller, withdraws, 215 Marston tops Winter twice, 217 Oglesby, Vicinus top Waterson, 225 Weber downs Dave, 228 Gage withdraws, 237 Lange licks Clark, 242 Gould spills Spaulding, 253 Malone mauls Spera, 256 White withdraws, 261 Morse loses to all, 268 Herman withdraws.

**Report Game Results
As Soon As Confirmed!**

PRIZE TOURNAMENTS

Class Tourneys for Premiums

Started in 1953 (Key: 53-P)

Notice: With this issue, we start forfeiting both players for each over-due game result, in 1953 Prize Tournaments begun two years ago. For a period of grace, we will accept belated results, if well substantiated, by way of correction on these double-forfeits—as January, and even February, starters may conceivably have been in ignorance of their need to report, or to get extension of time granted.

Tournament sections 1 to 10, begun in January, 1953, are scored off as over-due in this issue; sections 11 to 19, begun in February, will be scored off next month; sections 20 to 46, begun in March, are due for reporting immediately.

Check now to be sure you have reported and seen published results for any such tournament sections coming up for closing. If any doubt exists, report all your results in such '53 tournaments as a final check and summary with us.

Tourneys 1-150: 1 Lankhorst, Schneider df, 2 King, O'Connell df, 6 Lankhorst, Weiner df, 9 Capillon, Mattern df; Capillon, Millman df, 10 Cleveland, Kolody 2 df; Draughton, Olin df; Kolody, Olin df, 65 correction: Goedel won from Timmann, 81 Howell stops Stephens twice, 98 MacAlister mauls Moks, 101 Lubell tops (2f) Hubert, 103 Burdick, Capp tie, 105 Correction: Fouquet, Matzke tied, 118 Farber tops (f) Pearce, 122 Goldstone bests Flueckiger twice, 125 Doorenbos tops Hopkins (1f & 1a), 129 Shepherd defeats Scott, 138 Silver, (2) Paul lick Layton, 139 Plock halts Huffman, 140 Garner tops Zufelt, 142 Mattern splits two with both Logan and Rice, tops Cleveland twice, 145 Blood tops, then ties Hildebrandt.

Tourneys 151-178: 153 Astapoff splits two with Harris and Kline, tops Pearce, 157 Koffman, Parke tie, 159 Baron, Tomori split two, 160 Holbrook rips Reilly twice, 164 Freeman halts Huffman, 165 Atkinson bests Giasson, 170 Dishaw downs Lyon, 176 Laird licks Raimi.

Started in 1954 (Key: 54-P)

Notice: With games of more than a year in play, it is time to take decisive action to ensure finishing on time. Get after tardy opponents: require moves on time and report delays per Rule 13 or 14.

Tourneys 1-30: 3 Campbell bests Goldfarb, Kaplan, 4 Herman ties Shepard, tops Diebling, 5 Dial withdrawn, 6 Matzke mauls Raimi, 9 Ehler licks Goldsell, 11 Hayes halts Hallbach, 14 Erps downs Gelbard; Lubell licks Mark; Rubinstein withdrawn, 17 Cha routs Robinson; Rosman whips Wachs, 19 Lenhart tops Tuchmann, 20 Sweig swats Miller, Tuerck, 21 Neff bests Kalash, Druet, bows to Fox, 22 Cohen conks Mulligan, 23 Heuchert loses to Sweig, licks Doherty, 24 Ware whips Liddell, 26 White downs Diamond, 27 Graeff, Work tie, 28 Healy, Plock, Mencarini defeat Josephson, 30 Bicknell tops (f) Gordon.

Tourneys 31-60: 31 Hooper halts Halliwell, 32 Oliver tops (a) both Mahler and Beveridge, 33 Gould stops Stephens, 34 Churchill clips Klein; Schoerner licks Orlando, 35 Malles tops (f) Helrung, 37 Landon, Kearney lick Wilde, 38 Harris halts Rhoads; Claffey clips Ringler, 39 Hart beats Kazan, bows to Bennett; Shaw Van bests Berman, 41 Mattern stops Stephens, 41 ReVeal conks Kasperek, 46 Pavitt halts Howard, 47 Ruglie fells Lanam, 48 Yaffe bests Erne, 49 Ballard withdrawn; Spencer licks Lantz, 50 France, Terflinger tie; Roe rips Miller, 52 Jacobsen jolts McKay-Clements, Matzke, 54 Strelzoff, Millman whip Wickersham, 55 Gries downs Dutton, 56 Britain, France tie, 58 Joseph jolts Chapman, 59 Boschma bests Poillon.

Tourneys 61-100: 61 Miller, Fisher fell Kelly, 62 Deer, Kugelmass tie, 64 Cotter conks Curtis, Macormac, 65 Stephens loses to Kaser, withdraws; Newman nips Tresid-

der, 66 Fortier fells Fouquet; Fisher, Reese rip Kelly, 67 Grady tops (a) Stephens, who has withdrawn. 70 Capillon, Timmann tie. 72 Curdo, Goff tie. 77 Southard downs Dishaw, Bogdanoff, 78 Morse loses to Evans, Cotter, Ribowsky, Gubse and Brown. 85 Vaux withdraws, loses (a) to Matthew, 100 Weil downs Dennis.

GOLDEN KNIGHTS

Progressive qualification championships

4th Annual Championship—1949

FINALS (Key: 49-Nf)

Sections 1-18: 12 Sherr tops (a) Eucher.

5th Annual Championship—1950

FINALS (Key: 50-Nf)

Sections 1-17: 15 Porter bows to Belz, bests Wood, 16 McCurdy downs Wright, Alden.

6th Annual Championship—1951

SEMI-FINALS (Key: 51-Ns)

Sections 1-33: 2 Zieten whips Wholey, 9 Mansell, Proper tie, 19 Schwartz hits Huffman, 21 Weberg tops Maclean, ties Warner, 29 Mattern mauls Weininger, 30 Owens bests Brice-Nash, 31 Keating conks Fife.

FINALS (Key: 51-Nf)

Sections 1-12: 3 Staffer stops Ruys, 11 Meifert halts Hunnex.

7th Annual Championship—1952-3

PRELIMINARY ROUND (Key: 52-N)

Notice: Game results must be in by the two-year date after your tournament section began play. You can ask extension of time to finish game legitimately over-long but must ask before the two-year date! Tournament sections 1-94 are overdue now; 95-127 will be by next month.

Sections 1-153: 6 Hoefflin tops (a) Zaas, 18 Murphy, Willens df, 29 Thomas withdrawn; Talla, Toleman df, 89 Larsen trips Trotsuk, 94 Fenner fells Sosa, 99 Deitz downs Mosemann, 132 Define defeats Thies, 134 Hornstein stops Jewett.

SEMI-FINALS (Key: 52-Ns)

Sections 1-34: 3 Richter tops (f) Saffern, 5 Shaw licks Lovejoy, 7 Joseph, Valvo tie; Meiden mauls Marples, 9 Schmitt, Hunnex hit Mitchell; Hunnex halts Zoudlik, 10 Giles, Huffman tie, 11 Jakstas withdraws, 16 C. Smith, E. Smith tie, 17 Curtis, Stevens tie, 22 Van Brunt tops Parker, 24 Simms licks Howell, loses to Zalys, 25 Runkel rips Harris; Ornstein stops Strauss, 26 Miller mauls Wendt, 29 Define, Gonzalez tie, 30 Doelling ties Reithel, tops Graetz; Parrish rips Reithel, 31 Eckstrom bests Bonnell, 33 Christman routs Richter, 34 Healey, Hulbirt tie.

Sections 35-58: 35 Johnson ties with Fuller, Maguire, 37 MacMillan bests Barry, 38 Myers nips Nyman; Van Osdol whips Wholey, 39 Rabinowitz tops (a) Wilson, 40 Mehling, Stonkus tie, 41 Temple tops Addelston, 42 Winitzki, Winterberg whip Bowen; Levitt licks Paananen, 44 Andersen withdraws, 46 Yarmak nips Neal, Gerstein; McClellan nicks Neal, 49 Dorsey downs Jolly, Hall; Capillon conks Hall, 50 Roberts withdraws, 52 Henderson, Barry halt Hardin, 53 Sill sinks Ruehl; Roecker bests Sill, bows to Neal, 54 Mauer rips Krueger, Randlett; Krueger bests Bingham, 56 Buck beats Kirrmann, Spaulding, 57 Benson withdraws.

FINALS (Key: 52-Nf)

Sections 1-10: 1 Muir, Kellner defeat Wildt; Farber downs Daly, 2 Lozano jolts Johnson, 3 Ernst nips Northam; Jakstas withdraws.

THE POSTAL CHESS RATINGS as given in this issue, also Postal Masters on page 90, are from game results as received here up to and including Dec. 31, 1954.

The Ninth Annual Golden Knights

POSTAL CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP

THE current edition of the Golden Knights tournament is now under way, and entries are acceptable until October 31, 1955. It is conducted under CHESS REVIEW's *Rules and Regulations for Postal Chess*, as mailed with assignments to play, and the special rules given below.

In effect, the Golden Knights is an "open" tournament, without regard to our rating classes so far as entry goes. The ratings are calculated, however, quite as usual. We "rate" all games in CHESS REVIEW tournaments. It is an "open" tournament because we cannot pretend to "seed" candidates for a championship and because it gives the weaker players a chance to gain by experience against stronger ones.

To speed play for the first round, we group all the entries received geographically so far as possible: New England, Middle Atlantic, South, Mid-west, the Plains and Mountain States and the Pacific Coast, with a scattering of Canadian entrants in those groups nearest them. Otherwise, entries are matched off into 7 man groups strictly in the order of our receipt of their applications. Qualifiers to the later rounds are grouped likewise in order of qualification, but without regard to geography.

Special Rules for the 1955 Golden Knights Tournaments.

Consult the following rules whenever any question arises as to your chances for qualifying to Semi-finals or Finals or for weighted point score, etc.

1 CHESS REVIEW's 9th Annual Golden Knights Postal Chess Championship Tournament is open to all persons living in the continental United States of America and in Canada, except CHESS REVIEW's employees, contributing editors and members of their families.

2 Any contestant who enters this tournament under a pseudonym or in the name of another person will be disqualified. All unfinished games of the disqualified contestant will be scored as wins for his opponents.

3 Two qualifying rounds and one final round will be played. In all three rounds, contestants will compete in sections of seven players. Each contestant in a section will play one game with each of his six opponents.

4 All contestants who score 4 or more game points in the preliminary round will qualify for the semi-final round. Similarly, all qualified semi-finalists who score 4 or more game points in the semi-final round will qualify for the final round. If additional players (from 1 to 6) are required to complete the last section of the second or third round, these players will be selected from among contestants who scored $3\frac{1}{2}$ points in the previous round and in the order of their CHESS REVIEW Postal Ratings at the time the last section starts.

5 Except as provided in Rule 4, contestants who score less than 4 points in either of the qualifying rounds will not be eligible for the announced cash and emblem prizes. However, each of these eliminated contestants, upon completion of all his scheduled games in this tournament, will receive one free entry (worth \$1) into a CHESS REVIEW Postal Chess Class Tournament and can apply, instead, for entry to a Postal Chess Prize Tournament at \$1 only.

6 A First Prize of \$250.00 and 74 other cash prizes will be awarded by CHESS REVIEW in accordance with the published schedule of prizes to those 75 qualified finalists who achieve the highest total scores (see rule 7) in the three rounds of the tournament. Every qualified finalist will be awarded the emblem of the Golden Knight upon completion of all his scheduled games.

7 When computing the total scores to determine the distribution of prizes, each game won in the first round will be scored as 1 point; each game won in the second round as 2.2 points; each game won in the final round as 4.5 points. A drawn game will be scored as half these respective amounts.

8 In the case of ties, if two or more finalists tie for first place, achieving the same total score, as computed in Rule 7, then the first 2 or more prizes will be reserved for those finalists and the prizes will be awarded in accordance with the scores achieved by them in a tie-breaking match or round-robin contest in which each contestant will play not less than 2 games with every other contestant. Ties for any other cash prizes will be broken in the same manner. Any ties which may develop in the tie-breaking contests will be played off in additional matches or tournaments.

9 The entry fee is \$3 and entitles the contestant to compete in one section of the preliminary round. No additional fee is charged contestants who qualify for the second or third rounds. A contestant may enter up to five sections of the preliminary round upon payment of the fee of \$3 per section entry. Multiple entries by one person will compete and qualify as though made by separate individuals. However, no contestant may win more than one prize and a player who qualifies for more than one section of the final round will be awarded his prize on the basis of the total score achieved by only one of his entries. (The entry making the highest total score will be taken.) Multiple entries will be placed in different sections of each round.

10 Upon entering, each contestant agrees that the decision of CHESS REVIEW and its Postal Chess Editor in all matters affecting the conduct of the tournament, including the acceptance and classification of entries, the adjudication of games, the award or refusal of forfeit claims, the distribution of prizes and all interpretations of the rules and regulations, shall be final and conclusive.

11 Entries must be mailed on or before October 31, 1955. Entries mailed after that date may not be accepted.

12 Except as provided in the foregoing rules, and in all other respects, this tournament will be conducted under CHESS REVIEW's Official Rules and Regulations of Postal Chess, including any amendments or additions thereto.

8th Annual Championship—1954

PRELIMINARY ROUND (Key: 54-N)

Sections 1-18: 1 Fox defeats Okola. 4 Berent bows to Eades, bests Richter. 6 Alpiser licks Loven; Schwartz tops Potter. 7 Lapham tops Spann, ties Petriceks. 9 Reeve rips Walicki; Remick, Swanwick tie. 10 Erps axes Smith. 12 Allen halts Hughes. 13 Peddicord tops Parker; Talmage conks Carlyle. 17 Lang licks Stanke; Stevens nips Knight. 18 Ashley tops Trotzok, ties Nyman. 19 Covington conks Ashton.

Sections 20-44: 20 Shattuck licks Van Lieshout. 21 Carlyle conks Leary. 23 Huffman, Stephens tie; Trotzok loses to Morgan, ties Lambert. 24 Smolcynski bests Hallbach, bows (a) to Bizar. 29 Bourdon, Walrath rip Whicker; correction: Klavins beat Capillon. 30 Jones jolts Mueller; Faber nips Nye. 32 Seidel mauls Mailhot. 33 Doe downs Erne. 36 Rozear rips Bronson; Welch bows to Kugelmass, bests Graf. 37 Krieger, Stallworth, tie; Levi licks Gaines. 38 Garrett smears Kretschmar; Ashley stops Stephens. 39 Bronson tops Brigham. 41 Goldfarb, Silver tie. 42 Prosser, Wilson whip Cook. 43 Stephens licks Link, loses to Johnson. 44 Nisbet, McGavock nip Yeagle; Ilyin axes Nisbet.

Sections 45-59: 45 Moore halts Hattle. 46 Klugman clips Okola. 47 Knight, Beardsley withdrawn. 48 Northrup tops (f) Feagin. 49 Stevenson stops Hennip; Weil licks Landy; Congleton tops Ellingwood. 50 Collins bests Bier; Benson withdraws. 51 Kornhauser tops McKay-Clements. 52 Werner tops (f) Rockett. 53 Brown, Hall tie. 54 Mitchell tops Prewitt, Waterman, ties Bane; Middlebrook, Waterman whip Pretty. 55 Pajor conks Collins; Brattin, Collins stop Stulken. 56 Staffer tops Blumenthal, ties Greene; Howard halts Penner; Greene tops (a) Block. 57 Hallett ties Nickel, loses to Collins; Schmitt nips Nickel; Thomas tops Collins. 58 Collins tops Kell, Wennerstrom, ties Strelzoff; Strelzoff whips Wennerstrom. 59 Taylor, Rodriguez maul Murphy; Wright tops (a) Feagin.

Sections 60-74: 60 Pflumm nips Gieler. 61 Elkrem nicks Nelson. 62 Parson tops Aston; Krozel rips Rhomberg. 63 Brittingham withdraws; Jacobsen smites Smith. 64 Strickland withdrawn, loses (a) to Bennett; Wassner loses to Loos, ties Ornstein. 65 Kleinschmidt halts Hayward; Hedgcock licks Lewis. 66 Kahn, Wendt, Wildt, Mitchell mob Mravlye; Howard halts Giles; Wildt whips Wendt. 68 White conks Coggeshall; Hankin halts Okola; Cordts tops Cournoyer. 69 Preston mauls Mitchell. 70 Wood, Underwood nip Neff. 71 Suchobek bests Mayreis; Britain rips Rabinowitz. 72 Strahan tops (a) Perry; Bryant conks Welker, Kahn, Terflinger. 73 Edwards ties Diebling, tops Hildum; Crownfield downs Diebling. 74 Roche rips Hanner.

Sections 75-94: 75 Ross rips Corbett. 76 Everett routs Ross; Tresidder trips Fisher. 77 EK axes Eickholt, Segall. 78 Hall withdrawn. 79 Johnson loses to Namikas, licks Stanley. 81 Weibel defeats Oseroff, Graves, Lubenkov; Ballard withdraws; McGinniss conks Conner, Lubenkov; Lubenkov licks Conner. 82 Miller mauls Carpenter. 83 Morrison conks Everett, Caldwell. 84 Mali bows to Smith, bests Danielson. 86 Ellis, Sokoler axe McCarroll. 87 Harrison halts Klein, Ellis; Klein clips Foy, Ellis. 88 Gillow fells Penn. 89 Warren jolts Josephson; Chapulis defeats Matzke, Hoff. 91 Van Brunt bests Bratz. 92 McLaughlin trips Terflinger. 94 Everett axes Proess; Joseph downs Davis.

Sections 95-114: 95 Payne pastes Warren; Payne, Warren whip Schroeder. 98 Wood rips Rich. 100 Driver, Bennett best Hayward. 101 Bergsten beats Middlebrook, Green, Stulken; Stulken stops Green. 102 Stephens withdraws. 103 Bindman bests Sullivan. 104 Slavich rips Rolo. 106 Brewer fells Fielding; Nutter nips Smith. 107 Buerger tops Ortega; Capp conks Carpenter. 108 Simon beats Thomas, bows to La Placa; Thomas, Fields maul Mednick. 110 Romanov, McNulty nip Strassler; La Salle, Voigt tie; Powell tops (f) Chase. 111 Rabinowitz rips Seewald. 113 Moose whips Willis. 114 Hankin conks Kearney, Frank.

Sections 115-133: 116 Grossguth tops Towne. 119 Krugloff cracks Oeder, Landon.

POSTAL MASTERS

1. Russell H. Olin	Erie, Pennsylvania	2060
2. Leon Stolzenberg	Detroit, Michigan	2056

Postal Master Candidates

3. Albert D. Gibbs	Rochester, New York	1966
4. Leslie Weeks	Memphis, Tennessee	1950
5. Alex Suchobek	Albany, New York	1886
6. Dr. Isaac Farber	Bronx, New York	1870
7-8. Lawrence C. Norderer	Oak Ridge, Tennessee	1832
7-8. I. Zalys	Montreal, Quebec	1820
9. Kenneth Kraeger	Belle Harbor, New York	1812

First Class Postalites

10. Dr. G. Katz	1794	17. J. G. Bueters	1768	23-4. A. Cohen	1734
11-12. N. A. Preo	1782	18. B. Madrid	1762	23-4. F. J. Yerhoff	1734
11-12. J. N. Schmitt	1782	19. R. Klugman	1758	25. M. Gonzalez	1720
13. J. F. Hurt	1780	20. N. M. Hornstein	1754	26. H. J. Georgi	1710
14. C. R. Heising	1776	21. B. Kozma	1744	27. W. Hook	1708
15. W. F. Taber	1774	22. C. C. Henin	1742	28. M. Hantman	1706
16. G. Schaeffer	1772			29. G. R. Josiah	1704

121 Disspain withdraws; Burdick defeats Levinson. 124 Barnhiser bests Semb; Dadosky licks Oliver. 129 Ester axes Lapsley. 130 Cupingood downs Odarchenko; Callaghan, Talboys halt Hall. 132 Edwards, Gordon defeat Chamandy; Stern stops Edwards. 133 Hayward bests Egbert.

SEMI-FINALS (Key: 54-Ns)

Sections 1-11: 1 Slonim conks Okola. 3 Shuler withdraws.

Notice to all Postalites

Lack of game results has clobbered this department so far as awarding of prizes goes, from Victory Certificates to even the top awards in the Golden Knights. Consequently, we have asked for you to report results promptly, to press tardy opponents for replies and to report if they continue to be late. Your own interest is at stake; but, more than that, the interests of the tournament as a whole are, too.

This is not the place to dwell on time complaints. But, on them, we ask only that you be reasonable. First be sure an opponent is definitely late. But don't let an actual delay run for more than a week. After that, the risk of lost contact only increases.

As to results, it is not enough just to report. Check also to see that the report is correctly published. We run these Postal Mortems for your confirmation.

As a final means of getting results cleared for the benefit of those who have finished and reported, and as pressure to get others to report, we have been closing out tournaments after two years of play, counting from the month a tournament section is assigned. The resultant penalty for those who have been negligent—in either finishing or reporting—is a double forfeit.

It is our intent here, also, only to be reasonable. Normally, a 50 move game can finish in a year. So two years ought to be ample. But we are not hard and fast on even that point. If you have a game or two legitimately running over, you can ask for an extension of time to play. We ask only that you be consci-

entious about trying to finish on time and that you request such extension before the two-year date.

Finally, on the two-year date, when extension of time cannot be granted, submit your game for adjudication. Report full data: names of players and their addresses, tournament number, complete record of moves in the game, diagram of position reached and statement of how you propose to win or to draw the game. For further details on "Adjudications," see article, p. 63, February issue.

Answers to CHESS QUIZ on page 66

- 1 White mates right prettily with 1 QxP!! KxQ 2 PxP. Thomas Hardy used the simile, "as beautiful as a discovered mate in chess."
- 2 Black wins after 1... Q-R6! despite the illusory 2 QxR?, which is met by 2... B-B1. Black will mate or win the White Queen.
- 3 White has an elegant win with 1 RxQNPs, QxQ (else 2 Q-N7 mate) 2 RxR? and mate next move.
- 4 Black has a sneak mate in 1... P-N4? 2 K-N3, Q-K8? and 3... Q-R5.
- 5 White wins after 1 N-R6! as Black must yield his Queen to avoid mate.
- 6 Black picks up a piece gratis by 1... QxN; for, on 2 NxQ, Black mates with 2... NxP.
- 7 White finishes a brilliant attack with 1 RxP?! QxR 2 Q-N4 mate or 1... BxR 2 Q-K7 mate.
- 8 Black wins quietly with 1... P-Q6! White has no adequate reply.
- 9 White wins after 1 N-B7?! RxN 2 QxN?! Q or P or RxQ 3 R-Q8 mate or 2... B-Q2 3 QxQ, etc.
- 10 Black settles matters with 1... N-B5 (threatening mate) 2 R-KN1, BxP!! for a decisive material advantage (if 3 PxP, QxR?! and mate follows; or, if 3 RxQ, BxP?! and mate next; or, if 3 Q-B8? Black can win with either 3... RxQ or 3... K-R2; or, if 3 R-N3, BxP?! and mate next).

POSTAL CHESS RATINGS

A		B		Bender R		Bonnell W A		Burdick H E		Claffey J J	
Abarno F	940	Babcock G E	1202	Benedetti W	1324	Booher R W	680	Burford F P	650	Clare H J	538
Abington O D	728	Babcock V A	1024	Benedict R L	1454	Boren J L	1100	Burg D	900	Clareus B	1308
Abrahamson J	384	Babich J	986	Benge D E	1474	Boretz A	1346	Burg J P	1260	Clark A G	1144
Adair R W	600	Bacalis J	668	Benham T W	1272	Bornholz R L C	696	Burke J	1338	Clark A H	1444
Adam H	554	Bacalis K	656	Benhard J P	1036	Borowiak H	1626	Burkert W T	1228	Clark A M	1056
Adams G	850	Bachhuber H A	1014	Benjamin R B	644	Boschma S	700	Burkhart W	918	Clark Gen'l F S	714
Adams G H	546	Backer P	900	Benjes K	600	Bosik H	900	Burleson R B	464	Clark L	554
Adams P B	680	Bacon M J	1030	Bennet B	1000	Bottino V J	1200	Burns G C	1200	Clark P	714
Addelston A	1230	Bagnato R A	926	Bennett G T	958	Bourdon E L	516	Burns Gene C	764	Clark R	576
Adickes W C Jr	1518	Bagwell J C	900	Bennett J E	1168	Bouvier G A	1348	Burns T F	1038	Clark S	600
Adickes W C Sr	1136	Baildon V R	804	Bennett J G	724	Bowen A L	1056	Burris J W	630	Clark Mrs T L	512
Adler M	900	Bailey J W	842	Bennett T J	1082	Bowen R	1084	Burton R E	1020	Clark W W	1148
Agnello S A	1228	Baillie Mrs J	708	Bennett J G	914	Bowen R M	496	Burton R L	680	Clarke G C	900
Agnew Mrs M	614	Bain R	600	Benson T J	1200	Bowers E	900	Burton W T	998	Clary E	860
Aguilera G	1688	Baird J R	1060	Bentley L	986	Bowman A F	964	Butterworth J	1122	Clawson F L	872
Ahlstrom E W	1008	Baker A H	1136	Benz C V	738	Bowman W J	728	Buzzelli G	1200	Clayton Mrs N	1278
Aicher J R	900	Baker A J	900	Beran R	692	Boyd J S	778			Cleaveland G H	774
Aikin R L	1566	Baker C W	362	Berard T D	1046	Boyer E D	874			Cleere C A	328
Aikman P J	1032	Baker J A	960	Berenson A	648	Boyle J B	900			Clements R E	1200
Akeson C B	560	Baker L A	578	Berent P	876	Boyle W	850			Cleveland C	524
Albert Mrs K	604	Baker Miss M	420	Berg H A	878	Boyton N	428			Cleveland F	452
Albert R C	440	Baker R A	888	Berg H W	1216	Bradley B	1100			Cleveland H	1178
Alberts W	896	Baker R C	468	Bergamio R	592	Bradley M N	1054			Clevenger WFB	1100
Albrecht E	982	Baldwin M L	1322	Berggren G M	478	Bradshaw F W	1032			Close H	548
Alden J	1180	Ball M L	900	Bergin J	560	Bragg W N	1068			Clough J L	1078
Alden W B	890	Ballard J R	516	Bergquist C O	822	Bradley W	900			Clutter B R	600
Alexander L	900	Balzac R	760	Bergsten W C	900	Brambila R M	914			Clutter M	598
Alexander R B	1290	Bancroft H	1020	Berkstresser H	842	Brand E	1150			Clyde B	1156
Alexander W J	834	Bane J E	836	Berman H	930	Brand A M	754			Coachman J E	800
Alger L J	944	Banker G M	1038	Bernero L T	930	Brandvold C S	798			Cochran B	690
Alger R	860	Bannon R G	362	Bernstein E	898	Branner F M	1296			Cochran J	874
Allen A	832	Baptist A S	1248	Bernstein P	484	Brantley O L	1216			Cochran M M	600
Allen I W	1296	Baquet T A	1674	Bero Miss C	900	Brattin J D	632			Cockburn J M	600
Allen J R	548	Barasch C	1080	Berry A C	1564	Bratz T A	1326			Cockburn W A	600
Allen P S	892	Barber G E	1168	Berry J E	600	Braun C E	1126			Cockrell E M	900
Alley C J	930	Bardwick A S	1150	Berryman J	696	Braveman D	366			Cody L C	1206
Allison J M	854	Barger T I	550	Berstein H	480	Breen E F	600			Coe W L	1428
Allyn W S	844	Barkmeyer A	738	Berzarin V	1546	Bregar J F	806			Coggeshall H H	972
Altier C	926	Barker R E	886	Bethke P D	600	Breitenfeld E	898			Coggeshall R D	1004
Altman V	1200	Barlow C A	878	Betz W F	848	Ereithaupt J F	588			Coghil V L Mrs	670
Altrogge F A	600	Barnes C M	672	Beverage E V	1006	Ereithaupt J F	588			Cohen A	1734
Altusky J	1186	Barnhiser W C	1286	Beverly G E	960	Ereithaupt J F	588			Cohen J	940
Amburn E	1318	Baron A	1414	Bevier L	1352	Ereithaupt J F	588			Cohen M G	1418
Amidon R W	818	Barrister Miss	434	Bezanson E	556	Ereithaupt J F	588			Cohen R A	504
Amphlett O M	800	Barron R	600	Bicknell R N	1062	Ereithaupt J F	588			Cohen R F	1068
Andersen Eliz	1036	Barrow D A	868	Bier C J	954	Ereithaupt J F	588			Cohn M	520
Amundsen R	600	Barry H	1030	Biggs D	900	Ereithaupt J F	588			Colby W I	1162
Anderson E B	904	Barry J B	1160	Billman E Jr	1326	Ereithaupt J F	588			Cole A G	900
Anderson G H	1028	Barry R F	556	Billman E Sr	1150	Ereithaupt J F	588			Coleman D R	900
Anderson H	688	Barter Mrs A B	750	Bilton E	730	Ereithaupt J F	588			Coleman F T	1062
Anderson K A	1230	Barth E	900	Binderwald E L	640	Ereithaupt J F	588			Collet D	828
Anderson L R	1084	Basham R	776	Binderwald L	1146	Ereithaupt J F	588			Collier L Miss	288
Anderson R J	568	Bass K D	750	Bindman F M	1332	Ereithaupt J F	588			Collina A	600
Anderson W C	862	Bass Mrs M J	170	Bingham G C	1200	Ereithaupt J F	588			Collins B S	1038
Anderson W S	696	Bass R R	1418	Bingham Mrs S	936	Ereithaupt J F	588			Collins H T	922
Andrews J	1036	Batchelder C A	874	Bionde F	872	Ereithaupt J F	588			Collins S A	970
Andrews L	640	Batcheller A J	528	Birsten O G	1424	Ereithaupt J F	588			Collinson D	424
Andrews S M	780	Batcheller D G	644	Bishop E	900	Ereithaupt J F	588			Collinson L	980
Anhauser L	998	Batemans U S	1472	Bishop L H	900	Ereithaupt J F	588			Colman R	900
Anorbes H	958	Bates C T	682	Bishop Mrs L H	600	Ereithaupt J F	588			Comroe G	844
Antone J A	570	Bates D E	600	Bishop R W	690	Ereithaupt J F	588			Condon F E	1148
Antonelli F	924	Bates G C	932	Bistram E	1170	Ereithaupt J F	588			Conger A W	1222
Apollonia D	610	Bates S	1694	Bitzer C W	1374	Ereithaupt J F	588			Congleton E B	670
Appelman P N	880	Bates Sam	563	Bizar I	1282	Ereithaupt J F	588			Connell C M	600
Appleton F	580	Batson J	698	Black M B	844	Ereithaupt J F	588			Connell W W	748
Archibald Mrs	280	Batson T D	656	Black R L	1146	Ereithaupt J F	588			Conness J	600
Archipoff T	1592	Bauer C	998	Blackburn W C	1244	Ereithaupt J F	588			Connor D W	728
Ardiszone L J	1300	Bauer D M	860	Blackclon R	1208	Ereithaupt J F	588			Connor J A	816
Arendt W G	1250	Bauman C J D	1192	Blackmon S K	1110	Ereithaupt J F	588			Conrad J	548
Armand Bro	1034	Bauman F	510	Blade O C	686	Ereithaupt J F	588			Contoski V	814
Armstrong D	900	Baumgardner C	376	Blaie K T	900	Ereithaupt J F	588			Conway M T	1074
Armstrong E	900	Baxter C	764	Blahuta N B	834	Ereithaupt J F	588			Conway R J	988
Armstrong J T	900	Baxter E L	1200	Blair J I	1142	Ereithaupt J F	588			Cook G	440
Armstrong R A	576	Baxter L	900	Blair R	600	Ereithaupt J F	588			Cook G N	900
Arndt G M	950	Baxter N M	880	Blake C H	1160	Ereithaupt J F	588			Cook H D	600
Arneson H	750	Baylor W	952	Blanchet Marie	312	Ereithaupt J F	588			Cook J H	788
Arnold J T	600	Beaghen J	1156	Blank L	600	Ereithaupt J F	588			Cooke R C	1532
Arnold M H	600	Beal J C	508	Blasius R E	1012	Ereithaupt J F	588			Cookson A D	600
Arnold W C	1420	Bean G A	780	Blau W G	1366	Ereithaupt J F	588			Cooley G A	608
Arnow D I	1012	Beard G H	834	Bleakley R E	460	Ereithaupt J F	588			Coolidge W	356
Aron B S	738	Beardsley F A	842	Bleich E	600	Ereithaupt J F	588			Cooper F E G	900
Arsonson Eva	1384	Beaudry L W	410	Blizard R B	1264	Ereithaupt J F	588			Copping B	1138
Artley D	834	Beaulieu R L	808	Bloch M	900	Ereithaupt J F	588			Corbett H J	600
Ashley F H	1186	Bechdolt R L	1228	Bloch D	900	Ereithaupt J F	588			Corbett J J	600
Astapoff J	746	Bechtel Mrs L	434	Bloch L	1030	Ereithaupt J F	588			Corbett Miss J	814
Aston H	802	Beck C G	780	Blood J A	928	Ereithaupt J F	588			Corbo M	828
Atha A G	616	Beck M	1086	Bloomer J H	1328	Ereithaupt J F	588			Corda R	976
Atheunson M	900	Beck R H	600	Bloomfield R J	1238	Ereithaupt J F	588			Cordts E H	988
Athey F	806	Beck V W	600	Bloomquist E	1376	Ereithaupt J F	588			Corey W F	712
Atkinson A	1158	Becker R J	1212	Blount D	600	Ereithaupt J F	588			Corson E R	944
Attie S	958	Beer F H	1082	Blumberg K	1216	Ereithaupt J F	588			Coryell O	792
Attig J	588	Beery W M	700	Blumenthal M D	1242	Ereithaupt J F	588			Coss E	1198
Augsberger W	1400	Beihler C W	600	Blumenthal P	900	Ereithaupt J F	588			Coss H M	1232
August S J	1026	Beightol R L	600	Boardman J	586	Ereithaupt J F	588			Coster H	600
Austin C L	758	Belanger J	550	Bock M J	1098	Ereithaupt J F	588			Cotter J N	1304
Austin R P	466	Bell E L	1436	Boehm E L	812	Ereithaupt J F	588			Cotto G	694
Austin T L	1242	Bell J	1200	Bogas R	600	Ereithaupt J F	588			Cotton E	704
Axe F H	1200	Bell W	600	Bogdanoff D	900	Ereithaupt J F	588			Coubrough L	1472
Ayres C S	588	Bellas J J	606	Bogle W H	1002	Ereithaupt J F	588			Coulter J	1200
Ayres E H	886	Belle E	1076	Bohac J B	978	Ereithaupt J F	588			Coulter W	600
		Belle Mrs E	600	Bohen D P	1044	Ereithaupt J F	588			Coupal G A	606
		Beller H	676	Bohn R A	924	Ereithaupt J F	588			Cournoyer N	720
		Belsky F J	764	Bokma P	908	Ereithaupt J F	588			Coveyou R R	1576
		Beltzer Miss L	600	Bolling G M	1276	Ereithaupt J F	588			Covington G B	1000
		Belz M	736	Bone E	988	Ereithaupt J F	588			Cowan E L	672
		Bender M	1008	Bonesteel R D	486	Ereithaupt J F	588			Cowan I N	1136
				Bonini L	540	Ereithaupt J F	588			Cowan W W	1146
				Bonnell B	900	Ereithaupt J F	588			Craig J D	366
						Ereithaupt J F	588			Cox J R	1196

Boldface type indicates Class A.

Craig L G	916	Derr D A	870	Eastman C J	1428	Fender E C	524	Frost L H	900	Godard J M	1200
Cramer H G	1286	Des Champs J L	1034	Eastwood R C	1636	Fenn E F	1216	Frow R R	824	Godhold E	1170
Crandall Irene	1300	Detchmenny D	600	Eaton E I	708	Fenner B L	776	Fry D P	826	Godhard H	1216
Cravener C E	978	De Vine J	1300	Eaton R M	612	Fenner W W	1138	Fry R H	1054	Gode E L	990
Creed D	508	Devyatkin P	672	Eby H	404	Ferguson L J	1300	Frye J A	918	Gode Miss S	700
Crenshaw C M	1288	Dewey G G	600	Echeverria R	1218	Ferhmin G	900	Fuchs W W	1452	Goe W	516
Crochet S H	946	Dial E H	736	Eckhardt R F	1386	Ferrandiz F B	1228	Fuglie C N	1662	Goedel W R	1030
Croft F	1254	Diamantopolos J	460	Eckstrom H	1420	Ferrara A	900	Fuglie C S	600	Goetz W F	606
Cromelin P L	1524	Diamond R	622	Edberg H	900	Feuerstein A	1278	Fuller F E	470	Goff A	1300
Cross C G	798	Dickason R B	600	Edinger Mrs E	762	Feuert T N	550	Fuller L J	1550	Goff A L	860
Crosson E E	600	Dickinson G	500	Edward R	900	Fey G	804	Fullum P	1004	Goldbach C F	816
Crotchett K L	554	Dickinson R	904	Edwards L	560	Fibel L R	534	Funk K	956	Goldberg A	950
Crowder B L	1360	Dickey R A	900	Efflin P J	900	Fichtner R B	1444	Funkhauser E J	1152	Goldberg Miss A	732
Crowe W S	900	Diebling G	344	Egbert W	756	Ficken N L	1258	Furlan J E	600	Goldfarb S	1022
Crowl W	694	Diedrich E	992	Egley G	1200	Fidlow D	1430	Furr D G	1200	Goldgell M	1096
Crowley J D	694	Diener D E	1200	Ehliert P G	1190	Fiedrich W G	1380			Goldinger M	1410
Crownfield D	1154	Dietrich F S	1088	Eickholt W	634	Fiedling Mrs F	600	G		Goldsmith D	684
Crowther D	1054	Di Martino G	1200	Eikrem S	1420	Fiedling L W	1276	Gabriele A A	1016	Goldstein S	600
Crutcher A	496	Dimond W	1520	Elknes D P	600	Fiedling R B	1098	Gaertner R E	910	Goldston F M	724
Culpepper E P	562	Dinwiddle E B	762	Elmes D P	600	Fields J	600	Gage A A	1396	Goldstone M	1344
Culver J G	1026	Dishaw O W	922	Einhorn S J	1148	File J	1210	Gage C V	602	Goldstone P J	952
Cummings F W	1260	Distefano A F	980	Eisen D	1598	Fige E	900	Gaines H L	464	Gonzalez J P	512
Cunningham J F	1324	Dittmann H A	1190	EK M C	1250	Filter R O	648	Gallagher J	830	Gonzalez L N	1304
Cupingood N I	1210	Divine J H	1454	EKstrom F	1384	Finan V T	584	Gallagher N A	598	Gonzalez M	1720
Curdo J A	1522	Dixon A L	708	Eldridge B	918	Finch G K	882	Gallagher R	900	Goodman C	992
Curtis C	1256	Doan J	888	Ellason D W	1366	Fink F	902	Gallon R W	900	Goodman H E	1184
Curtis Mrs R B	808	Doares W	1034	Ellington H F	720	Finkelstein S	900	Galluccio S	1086	Goodman R S	1194
Cury G B	670	Dockser R	1048	Ellingwood Miss	900	Finn M J	550	Galvin F	868	Goodman S	696
Cushman G P	776	Dodge H B	746	Elliot C T	698	Finnegan F	958	Gans P J	848	Goodson E	1066
Cuthbert W R	1586	Dodge W	544	Elliot S	814	Firestone L E	986	Gant J T	610	Goodwin T J	550
Cuthbertson A	1200	Dodson W	576	Ellis E B	856	Firman S W	1184	Gant R P	898	Goosmann C T	1300
Cutshall T W	900	Doe R E A	1406	Ellis H S	1298	Fisch M	644	Gardner C	1480	Gorder W J	524
		Doe S H	764	Ellis J	1044	Fisch M	1200	Gardner V E	382	Gordon D	600
D		Doekes A	1144	Ellis R E	1122	Fischer F A	698	Gardner C	1480	Gordon F T	1108
Dabney R	1200	Doelling M	1436	Ellsworth R H	600	Fischer J	1600	Gardner D A	850	Gordon G S	900
Dadosky J F	900	Doherty C R	724	Ely D T	600	Fischer M	900	Gardner J H	954	Gordon H	1422
Dahl P	1008	Doherty J	920	Emerson H L	854	Fisher D D	810	Gardner O T	852	Gordon H G	900
Dalbergers I A	1148	Donaldson C B	1130	Emin P	900	Flashback B	1300	Gardner R	1200	Gordon H R	856
Dalrymple F E	986	Donath F	1320	Engel A S	762	Flashback G B	1188	Garfield A H	814	Gordon J	976
Dalsimer S	622	Donn J F	600	Engel G C Jr	502	Fisher E	612	Garland D	600	Gordon Z M	1088
Daly H B	1650	Donn J T	904	Engel G Sr	456	Fisher E D	1274	Garner J E	1034	Gorly L	886
Daly T	1060	Donnelly R B	882	Engel J	594	Fisher P R	960	Garner N M	618	Gorkiewicz W	1246
Damm D A	1024	Donnelly W H	1046	Enochson A L	660	Fisher P S	1232	Garrett D S	618	Gosnell D	468
Dando G V	900	D'Onopria P	948	Enstrom R	900	Fisher W L	586	Garretton D W	600	Gotham R E	1086
Daniel T M	908	Donzall R J	1008	Epperlein P W	542	Fixler H	812	Garrett H C	830	Gottesman M H	1304
Daniels Mrs D	218	Doof A A	900	Epstein M	688	Flauding F G	1342	Garrick M	724	Gottfried J	900
Daniels R E	950	Doorenbos N J	852	Erbert V	900	Fleischman H	900	Garrison C	962	Gottlieb M	1224
Daniels S A	950	Doray R	1420	Erhardt W S	522	Fleissig J	600	Garrison C W	1506	Gould B	1282
Danielson L S	652	Dorsey R	1302	Erickson G W	954	Fleming T C	328	Garver D H	1228	Gould Mrs M L	870
Danon M	1208	Dortch R L	900	Erickson Mrs M	712	Flo H	688	Garwood P	700	Gould S H	1200
Dantzier T E	970	Doster W D	520	Erikson R	998	Fladquist R	386	Gary J S E	1090	Grace W E	604
Danziger W M	1054	Dotterer R H	976	Erikletian D H	884	Flora J W	852	Gatehouse M E	1028	Grady P H	1090
Daugherty S W	804	Doub A A	1082	Erne L J	780	Florence L A	630	Gates F E	998	Graetz L	1408
Dausacker W	830	Douglass G	1106	Ernst E R	1574	Flores F	1300	Gathers H W	684	Graeff K R	956
Davenport A W	1188	Douglass H T	800	Ernst R G	600	Flueckiger P O	736	Gaughran H	926	Graf L	804
Davenport B	844	Douglass L T	1160	Erps R	1446	Fogg J W	798	Gault E M	1480	Graf R	558
Davenport M G	1306	Dow R	868	Essex W J	900	Fogg T M	534	Gawler W	522	Graf J B	1332
Davidian V A	1260	Dowell I T	100	Esler W C	600	Foley P	512	Gayden J J	574	Graham J	1082
Davidson J T	576	Dowell J T	900	Estee H C	434	Folsom D S	936	Gaylor A	692	Graham L	516
Davidson N	1052	Downey A F	628	Ester H	900	Fonner R M	1056	Gedaly P	600	Graham Mrs L	864
Davies S J	726	Downey N J	850	Estrada E	890	Fontaine H E	562	Gee H	770	Grande R	1210
Davies Z	600	Downing A	620	Eucher M	1276	Fontan C	940	Gell P	800	Graumann D	550
Davis A A	780	Downing L H	790	Eustace K K	1036	Forbes J R	920	Gelbard M	1260	Graves K E	604
Davis B	962	Downs C V	628	Evans B	716	Ford J J	860	Gelder J W	698	Graves R L	1036
Davis Mrs D	900	Doyle A K	920	Evans H D	1202	Forrest L A	600	Gelfand M	956	Gray M	1304
Davis G J	560	Drago A	1062	Evans Miss J	384	Fort J G	1212	George H P	488	Green C A	1174
Davis J	900	Drayton W E	1028	Evans J E	1340	Fortier B	594	Georgi H J	1710	Green H R	754
Davis J S	958	Dreiske H F	796	Evans W K	948	Poster D	498	Gercke A L H	410	Green L J	1300
Davis M J	720	Driver P B	942	Everett E	1164	Poster K	458	Germain J B	1270	Green M W	1354
Davis M L	1248	Droz H	1158	Everhardt F	1134	Poster L L	1320	Gerstein H	1336	Greenbank R K	988
Davis T	796	Drozynski N	732	Everitt E R	828	Fountain K R	1232	Gerth R M	1200	Greenberg B N	442
Davison Mrs I	900	Druet M A	662	Evison D	666	Fouquet P	274	Gescheidt S H	704	Greenberg Dr S	1520
Davison W R	920	Du Bay J G	860	Ewen L W	540	Fowler Mrs E P	808	Getz W F	1088	Greenberg S	656
Davy L G	924	Duchesse J	1180	Eyman D J	1048	Fowler J B	1316	Ghetzler L	1436	Greenberg S L	1088
Davy L N	600	Duddy J A	900	F		Fowler J F	1118	Glasson R E	1440	Greene S	1310
Dawson G G	912	Dudley B G	790	Faber F L	1300	Fox B	352	Gibbons A T	532	Greensite A	1408
Dawson W E	900	Dudley R M	1020	Faber H V	1266	Fox D A	900	Gibbons R	554	Greenwald A	784
Day D	820	Dudley U	430	Faber J	1176	Fox J W	462	Gibbs A D	1966	Gregory H E	1026
Day G A	692	Duic L R	580	Faber K J	690	Fox W	1200	Gibbs C J	1210	Greiner J	900
Day J	1160	Dulicai F D	1586	Faber R C	900	Foy W J	600	Gibby F L	986	Grieler J R	1234
Day Mrs J D	600	Duncan J	368	Faber R E	974	France J H	458	Gibe C R	568	Gries K H	966
Day R	888	Duncombe C G	878	Fagan A A	1212	Frank B	1568	Gibson D	900	Grigoriev B	906
Dayton E	1500	Dundatscheck R	530	Fagan J O	1412	Frank G H	1094	Gibson Dave	600	Griindel J F	634
Deacon R	1302	Dunkin L E	762	Fagin R M	600	Frank K J	550	Gibson L D	708	Groat F P	540
Deal J C	338	Dunlap A H	914	Fahnlne J	816	Frankart C R	900	Gibson L O	906	Groesbeck	354
Deal V	900	Dunlap J E	1202	Fahnlne R	800	Frankel S	1032	Gibson M E	1146	Groff H M	1000
Dean J D	900	Dunlap R G	900	Fahnlne R H	800	Frankel T	1558	Gibson W K	600	Gronewald J L	1300
De Blanc W T	824	Dunn G E	1276	Fairchild S	722	Franken R N	650	Gidraitis A	600	Gropp A E	1036
Decker K M	986	Dunnichiff W	905	Fairclaud L	566	Frankenstein L	948	Gieler K	1218	Gropp D	856
Deckert L	932	Dunsmore R S	700	Falk A	760	Franklin G K	900	Gifford A	1126	Gropp R A	600
De Cleer G	620	Du Pertuis D	460	Fallon R V	900	Franklin R J	880	Gifford D S	790	Gross E	1106
De Cordova R	858	Durham A C	1300	Famolari E	700	Franks A	470	Gifford H W	996	Gross G C	1692
De Cracker R	882	Durnerin Miss M	1200	Faneuf P	376	Franks T R	1000	Gilbert E	478	Gross R I	1040
Deer W	1594	Durocher Z	900	Farber I	1870	Frantz L C	856	Gilbert R	1278	Gross R J	924
Define J D	1688	Durst M D	600	Farber S	1278	Frazier O E	1072	Gilbertson B	534	Grossouth C L	1300
De Freyfas C M	900	Dutch G M	762	Fardon S T	788	Freedman P	1004	Gildea B J	1200	Grossman D	1328
Degnan J	600	Dutton E N	968	Farewell L A	1172	Freeman A	1300	Giles B F	704	Grossman L E	554
Deighton C H	1030	DuVall A H	1470	Farrar E	680	Freeman C R	818	Gill J E	958	Grosz E	1134
Deitz R F	662	Duykers D	976	Farrell E G	766	Freeman D S	1084	Gill G J	960	Grotke L	1300
Delaney B	962	Duykers W	586	Farrell H J	1256	Freeman H	1244	Gillespie C	1538	Grubb W J	604
Del Bourgo J J	832	Dworkin W	942	Farrell H J	1256	Freeman S R	1053	Gilliland A	1490	Gruber J L	510
Deleau M	1168	Dwyer A	1346	Farrell H J	1256	Freiman S	1052	Gillow A S	1004	Grubs J C	562
De Leve J	1034	Dye D	980	Farrington J T	740	French C E	1364	Gilson W F	1270	Grunzweig J	440
De Luca E	512	Dyer L A	576	Fattal H	956	Freundlich D	816	Ging J	1200	Guhse M P	1200
De Marco J	849	Dykes E	1408	Fattal L	1202	Frey M L	1200	Gingold G	772	Guinard N W	1248
Denbeaux F	806	E		Fauber R	654	Fribourg Mrs J	488	Giordano V	1324	Gunther A J	900
Denham G H	600	Eades D	1100	Fauver C	742	Fribourg L M	900	Glaesser G	862	Gurton A	1616
Denham J H	704	Eads H O	1300	Favre E T	1202	Friedhoff A	606	Glaser G W	406	Gustin N D J	998
Dennis J B	1300	Eads T E	1254	Fazio A F	1322	Friedland I	906	Glass C A	952	Gutberlet E	1008
Dennis M	1184	Eads T E Jr	1300	Feagin R B	1270	Friedman J	1316	Glassco R B	566	Guttman W J	1036
Dennis W	736	Eaker C	800	Feeley F A	610	Frilling F	1470	Gleason F W F	896	H	
Dent W L	412	Eash P	1584	Feinsohn S H	1386	Froemke R L	1422	Gluckman S	430	Hachemeister C	900
Derivan Eleanor	900			Feldenkreis A	680	Frosch D	900	Glusman S	1078	Hadlow B	1108
Derkson H	600			Feldman J	1488			Goble W W	504	Haendiges E F	984

Hafke W	900	Heard G J	782	Horstman R	1300	Johnson N W	900	Kenny B C	832	Kumro T	900
Hagedorn R	906	Heath B	780	Horton B J	1158	Johnson P	1574	Kent O O	948	Kunde H O	900
Haggett Gina	762	Hecht R J	600	Horton R H	706	Johnson R A	1066	Keough J	858	Kung-Chen L	946
Haggett J E	1160	Hecker H E	1192	Houk R V	1098	Johnson R J	1140	Keolinger K B	792	Kunitz R E	1248
Hailpam M	1486	Hecker W T	794	Housekeeper R	898	Johnson S A	1500	Kersey P	678	Kunze K	900
Haines B	1050	Heckman J	1396	Houser T	1100	Johnson W E	1076	Kerman D	740	Kupersmith W J	900
Haines M D	1040	Hedgcock R A	1118	Houst F	482	Johnson W G	1210	Kerr P H	712	Kurins M R	1200
Haldiman J	1200	Hedges G T	820	Houston W E	618	Johnston T	754	Kerr R W	600	Kuritz F M	1200
Hale I	822	Hedl R K	558	Howard D E	882	Joiner J M	932	Kersey G T	100	Kusmiss J M	796
Haley W F	872	Hedrick Mrs J	512	Howard E	738	Jolly R F	1454	Kessler F W	1108	Kutzen R A	600
Hallburton J	682	Heffner C	1138	Howard H R	674	Jonas E C	1258	Kidwell F	946		
Hall A L	1178	Heffron H	1370	Howarth J E	1136	Jonas D C	1246	Kiely R	874	Labelle J-P	1296
Hall B F	594	Heilberg R	592	Howe W D	818	Jones E N	600	Kiely Mrs V R	566	LaBelle R	960
Hall D W	728	Heim R B	1086	Howell W D	1534	Jones G W	900	Killian P V	878	Labreche L	854
Hall J C	1156	Heino E K	924	Howen C S	498	Jones J H	1280	Killian R	562	La Croix E F	1088
Hall J J	900	Heinrich M	988	Howerling R W	730	Jones H L	600	Killman P W	948	Lacy J L	1024
Hall R B	1200	Heisig G W	1430	Hubbard H D	852	Jones K V	600	Killmeyer D W	900	Lafey K	698
Hall R E	1018	Heit D	1102	Hubbard R K	1358	Jones N M	900	Kimball T F	736	La Frieniere O	876
Hall R L	688	Heitzman P	600	Hubbard W	664	Jones R V	692	Kimball W M	1048	Lagerstrom C	722
Hallam A C	1360	Heizman E L	1200	Hubbard W N	540	Jones T L	902	Kimpton L E	1670	Lagowski W	1170
Hallbach F M	884	Heller D M	600	Hubert J F	1300	Jorgensen F	650	Kindig H	1380	Laine J E	732
Hallett F G	1080	Hellung G L	600	Hudson Nancy	388	Joseph J L	964	Kindle H R	654	Laird S B	1362
Hallett R K	860	Helm F	900	Huff D C	600	Joseph M	1296	King C C	756	Lakin C	420
Hallwell L	788	Hempill J E	756	Huffman F T	1124	Joseph N B	1164	King C J	722	Lambert G D	590
Halsey J E	634	Henderson C	1076	Hughes A F	784	Joseph R	738	King D S	600	Lambert V L	1046
Halsey J H	998	Henderson Chas	1654	Hughes C W	702	Josephsen E M	1200	King G W	1502	Lamontagne R	900
Ham J R	1000	Henderson J A	530	Hughes J B	1098	Josephsen H P	1168	King H G	844	Lanam W E	476
Hamilton B B	1304	Henderson Mrs	1152	Hughes R W	888	Josiah G R	1704	King L D	566	Landa Mrs M I	146
Hamilton F G	874	Hendrickson C	942	Hulbert L H	1330	Joy A	602	King L G	550	Landers D T	366
Hammer N V	938	Henin C C	1742	Hules R M	972	Joyce J	1082	King W R	978	Landis D W	682
Hammerman D	712	Hennings E M	868	Hull M E	770	Jungermann E	1400	Kingston K K	1084	Landman D	600
Hammett F W	952	Hennis E W	746	Hull P R	900	Jungwirth O	1630	Kingston K M	1140	Landon V D	1066
Hammond P	910	Henriksen J N	1132	Hull R C	880	Jurek W	294	Kinnaman J	890	Landy Miss S	726
Hamner F G	1118	Henry E D	1148	Hulsizer W D	340			Kinney E W	850	Lane R W	1290
Hampton J H	796	Henry R G	564	Hume V R	904	K		Kirkish D	850	Lang P C	868
Hance R C	222	Herbert R A	900	Humphrey A B	820	Kahn A	900	Kirshman E N	1112	Lang R F	998
Handler H	600	Herman J	900	Hunnes G A	1192	Kahn Dr A	1356	Kirschner D D	636	Lang W H	600
Hanin E	546	Herman R H	732	Hunt E E	600	Kahn A E	1296	Kirschner M J	636	Lanier L H	1476
Hanin Linda	952	Herman T J	1036	Hunt H	486	Kahn G	984	Kisch Miss R E	1104	Lankhorst J J	750
Hankin S J	1554	Herman H	726	Hunt R H	978	Kahn I S	484	Klar L R	1164	Lantz W	566
Hanni L	878	Herrndon G D	854	Hunt S R	872	Kahn L	1456	Klausner Mrs A	600	Lanzer J	600
Hannold E S	554	Herrick M W	1046	Hunt W C	390	Kahn L A	524	Klausner S	600	Lapham H	1084
Hanselman Miss	510	Herring H C	748	Hurlbut J	502	Kaiser A	710	Klavins A	1400	Lapierre G	600
Hanselman R	644	Hessloff H T	550	Hurley E R	366	Kaiser C H	900	Kleber P A	414	La Piaca R	900
Hansen C S	900	Hestenes D	1296	Hurley J T	736	Kalash D	674	Klein E	1022	Lapsley R	574
Hansen E E	1586	Heuchert C H	1118	Hursch J L	1572	Kalb A	912	Klein H H	880	Large D	682
Hansen F E	900	Heunisch B B	1192	Hurt J F	1780	Kalleberg K	826	Klein R M	562	Larsen F	924
Hanshaw W	292	Hewes J C	462	Huss J F	1390	Kalogerus G	1294	Kleinschmidt M	704	Larsen G O	886
Hanson L	1178	Heyman A S	760	Hussey E T	1074	Kaman H	1452	Klimkiewicz J	706	Larsen K	878
Hanson R O	600	Heyman V	846	Huss J J	932	Kamen Mrs J	696	Kline H B	574	Larson R G	844
Hantman M	1706	Heymann R	1026	Husted Ruth L	368	Kaminski E	358	Kline O J	1342	Larson R M	682
Harder P K	672	Hicks G R	804	Hutchinson B	600	Kaner M	1320	Kling R A	900	LaSalle J A	878
Hardin J L	1046	Hikade J L	650	Hyde H H	1240	Kaner Mrs S	686	Kloper K	1064	Lateiner I	1348
Hardin L V	978	Hilchie J R	600	Hyde Juanita	1098	Kangas C H	1016	Klugman R	1758	Latnik S	966
Harding W	824	Hildebrandt H	388			Kangas J F	758	Kneip H S	1244	Laugen G R	600
Hardman G W	1330	Hildum D C	868	I		Kanischak G	628	Knight B	800	Laurentus V	1238
Hardy J	1200	Hill A D	388	Ilyin J B	642	Kaplan A L	468	Knight H V	1040	Lavik R	902
Hardy R A	654	Hill C D	1162	Ilyin J A	1694	Kaplan I M	900	Knoll W A	578	Lawn G E	964
Harmon M	702	Hill D	658	Inda F	600	Kaplan J	600	Knox W	1388	Lawler J G	730
Harms R S	1366	Hill J J	600	Indri M	330	Kaplan J	600	Knudson G C	698	Lawrence J B	652
Harper Mrs A J	900	Hill L B	1210	Ingraham L	594	Kaplan M	1044	Koch F P	1014	Lawrence P	1160
Harper J	1292	Hill M	662	Inman C L	1200	Karamlitz J P	1316	Koffman M	574	Lawrence Pat	648
Harper R	312	Hill W	1016	Irvine W R	992	Karamizarak T	600	Kogan Z	1462	Lawton J B	600
Harrish J	850	Hilte A W	866	Isakson G V	644	Karch R A	1066	Kohlhaus V C	1122	Lawton W	600
Harrington L L	436	Himelberg N	866	Isakson W B	1218	Karch Mrs R A	956	Kohne J R	1186	Layton W G	1048
Harris C	812	Hinkley D D	1048	Ives I	328	Karl Mrs B	820	Kohout J A	1136	Lazarus S D	1542
Harris C	812	Hinkley E L C	514	J		Karnecks F J	1044	Kolod J	520	Leake H S	820
Harris C	812	Hinnan E L	1252	Jack W	600	Karsevar L J	1020	Kolody P	1004	Leary E R	1186
Harris C	1400	Hirsch J	920	Jackson A	900	Kaser R O	1094	Kolotkin I	1260	Leather R B	1410
Harris F	746	Hirsch R W	858	Jackson A G W	600	Kashin G L	1396	Koluch E	928	Leavens G	720
Harris J	1230	Hirschhorn S	1364	Jackson J J	1228	Kasperek D E	846	Konkel R G	1634	LeClerc R	882
Harris J A	826	Roag G F	992	Jacobs A D	732	Kasper M J	1388	Kontautas P	1456	Le Cuer J	600
Harris J E	600	Hobson A H	1172	Jacobs H	900	Katahn M	968	Kooistra J	756	Lee A	600
Harris J E	1204	Hobson J	1176	Jacobs L H	1260	Katan T	900	Koostra Jacob	792	Lee J P	600
Harris M	1058	Hodel R J	900	Jacobs N A	1044	Katanich S L	1106	Korabum M	900	Leef H	1300
Harris Mai	1300	Hodsdon D M	592	Jacobs R	1180	Katz G	1794	Korney L	694	Lefko D	560
Harris R C	530	Hodurski R E	1198	Jacobs R C	766	Katz S	1344	Kornhauser M L	1330	Leflar W	1300
Harris T G	1300	Hoefflin E	936	Jacobsen L	1016	Kause R	1102	Kosoff J	900	Leggon H W	736
Harris W J	1478	Hoersch J J	666	Jacobsen G H	1288	Kaye A S	552	Kotchon C C	688	Lehman D B	982
Harrish C	806	Hoff J L	810	Jacobson M	812	Kazan H	766	Koval E J	900	Lehman A J	1204
Harrison G A	1256	Hoff L	474	Jacobson O	994	Kearney H A	600	Kovich J	394	Leigh R	1106
Harrison H	1664	Hoffman D G	656	Jacobson Miss S	1110	Kearney J M	1332	Kovner H	600	Leininger E T	1390
Hart D J	1314	Hoffman G	386	Jacobson W	992	Kearns D E	900	Koziewicz L A	1200	Lekowski J A	1048
Hart J	824	Hoffman R	600	Jakovics Mrs G	844	Keaten R W	900	Kozma B	1744	Lenhart R	776
Hart R K	1038	Hogan J P	1244	Janacek J T	600	Keating K B	1582	Kraeger K	1812	Lenz S	1324
Hart W	420	Hoge W H	1056	Janas W H	1226	Keefe D W	436	Kraemer J	1318	Leonard T A	604
Hartigan J B	830	Hoglund F W	738	Janowitz C	1662	Keefe L	696	Krajekiewicz P	946	Leonards R A	1384
Hartleb G E	1532	Hohlbein C	1628	Jansky R C	836	Keeney Louise	578	Kramer D E	848	Leonov H	1200
Harvey J W	1186	Hoke M K	744	Jany A	1364	Keeny B M	448	Kramer F	1368	Lerner R E	672
Hastings A G	770	Holbrook H R	688	Jarvis A B	914	Keesling C	642	Kramer H A	168	Lesich J	1300
Hattle K R	892	Hollander D H	1082	Jelusich S	900	Keesling J	718	Kramer L B	984	Lestarge B	1122
Haudek W	1248	Holley M V	1300	Jenkins W G	470	Kegan R F	1086	Kreisl S H	774	Lester O A	1666
Hauptmann G R	172	Holloway J G	900	Jennings S	770	Keilmelmer J A	572	Kretschmar K	1322	Lester C F	1200
Hausman H J	668	Holloway R W	1272	Jennings W	980	Keidam G B	960	Krider C	456	Letts R	686
Hausner H	980	Holmes B B	1184	Jensen F M	1266	Keifer J	1384	Krie B	1192	Letts Mrs R	582
Hausssing H J	722	Holmes B W	1384	Jepson F	914	Keith D B	874	Krieger E C	686	Levadi D	1236
Hawkins M	600	Holmes C W	1200	Jewett F	1166	Keith G H	514	Krohn P	600	Levene B L	1300
Hawthorne E	948	Holmes W H	1548	Jewett H G	830	Kell H E	716	Kroll N	1200	Levene M R	1300
Hawley D W	740	Holodny E	1200	Jewett R A	900	Keller A	776	Krooth J D	658	Levenson J F	662
Hawley R C	1032	Holt D C	600	Johnson A E	908	Kellert E	900	Krozal L	1002	Levey A J	1200
Haves J	900	Holt J B	900	Johnson C D	600	Kelley R A	886	Krucke J	1096	Levi F B	1108
Haves R C	1394	Homer S	1406	Johnson C H	596	Kelly E R	736	Krueger Miss C	600	Levin B	874
Haves R B	1232	Hook H N	812	Johnson D E	674	Kelly E R	558	Krueger J	1140	Levine H E	722
Haves R O	1188	Hook W	1708	Johnson D W	1362	Kelly J B	1200	Krugloff V	1238	Levine H S	986
Haynes C E	678	Hooper E D	1146	Johnson E	500	Kelly J E	1362	Kuba J	848	Levinson S	1200
Hayward V S	742	Hooper J S	522	Johnson F H	1072	Kelly K C	484	Kuchinsky M A	1414	Levitt A	1254
Hazle Mrs M	754	Hooper W M	542	Johnson G D	1052	Kelsey P L	752	Kudra R	612	Levy B L	792
Hazle N D	1610	Horn D S	764	Johnson G S	690	Kemp F W	900	Kugelmass C	1382	Levy G M	900
Hazlehurst S	900	Hornbuckle	308	Johnson H J	600	Kempner R D	1080	Kuglin W H	932	Lewis J B	598
Hazlitt Mrs F	1290	Hornby G	1300	Johnson I E	1284	Keniston A G	822	Kuhla R E	682	Lewis L E	590
Headrick D	1012	Horne J H	1122	Johnson Joan E	600	Kennedy R M	944	Kuhlmann H M	628	Lewis L L	1098
Healey A J	1272	Horne L F	862	Johnson L R	462	Kennison J	1046	Kumpf L P	944	Lewis M	1086
Healey E J	1188	Hornor H B	782	Johnson L W	600			Kuniro D C	944		
Healy J F	1074	Hornstein N M	1754								
		Horowitz B	600								

Lewis R L	814	Manny E	960	McLaughlin C	1312	Moore D L	1300	Norris W M	1122	Penhale G O	676
Le Worth G E	508	Mansell T H	1190	McLean Mrs F	572	Moquin G	900	North G C	900	Penkoff M V	660
Ley E L	1482	Manson E L	900	McLean G R	1004	Moran M	600	Northam J L	1514	Pentony W H	1052
Ley F A	1474	Marchisello P J	566	McLees A H	1168	More P	676	Northrup R A	900	Perez C	510
Liboff R L	600	Marcus N	816	McLellan R	1498	Morefield A	900	Norton J H	566	Perkins F D	900
Lichtenstein E	908	Marcus P	1060	McLeod D B	1112	Morgan A	1200	Norton R	998	Perkins J R	1222
Liddell F B	490	Marcus Phil	932	McLeod Miss N	962	Morgan C T	1472	Norton R P	900	Perkins W A	1558
Lieb L H	524	Marek C	444	McLoughlin J R	1196	Morgan G	1290	Norvell W R	1022	Perrine G H	1592
Lieberman J	1374	Margolis A	744	McNamee R W	778	Morley Miss H	550	Novak J	970	Peterson E H	1574
Liebman W H	1332	Marjon P L	934	McNeese J	1436	Morningstar F L	690	Nowlin D	636	Peterson G	752
Lightstone R	1128	Mark M	1206	McNulty B M	900	Morris C C	600	Nusbaum Mrs E	698	Peterson L A	600
Liguori J	388	Mark Paula	600	McNutt J E	856	Morris J S	794	Nusbaum H M	944	Peterson P	504
Lilling W	1020	Markoff S	1366	McNutt L E	900	Morris W S	1246	Nuss G L	900	Petonke R	1588
Lilly W M	600	Markos M	772	McPhillips Miss	472	Morrison B	1048	Nutter W	900	Petricks J	1376
Lin S	958	Marmorato F G	876	McQuay C F	1056	Morrison I	1026	Nye P F	1080	Petrisson G	1194
Linburn J S	1300	Marples D F	932	McQuinn W C	932	Morrison N C	726	Nyman W A	1126	Petter R	900
Linder A	1542	Marse J E	1080	McWhiney E	1038	Morrow A S	978			Pettigrew T F	1116
Lingenfelter	700	Marsh A	996	McWilliams F D	924	Morrow T H	900	O		Pezzuti T	1200
Link J K	1128	Marsh C J	898	McWorter W	900	Morrow Mrs TH	600	Oakes G B	1440	Pfumm E	1398
Linn R	788	Marsh L R	806	Meador R P	710	Morse H G	510	O'Connell J T	418	Phillip A G D	900
Linnabury H	672	Marsh R	450	Meakin Miss E	438	Morse J	1178	Odarchenko A	900	Phillips E J	834
Lipp M	366	Marshall D	1054	Mears E L	1096	Morse J R	736	Oder A H	904	Phillips H W	720
LiPuma T	680	Marshall R F	634	Mease A N	1318	Mosemann J H	1156	Offenberg R D	648	Phillips K W	690
Lissauer S A	758	Marston C M	572	Mednick L I	850	Moser J G	816	Offenhaus E	356	Phillips N	900
Little A J	1234	Marston H P	100	Meehan W	1098	Moser M E	1106	Ogilvie D W	1044	Phillips R	910
Little W E	858	Martin F W	1306	Meek J E	752	Mouser H K	618	Oglesby A M	1030	Phillips Rob	900
Locke J J	836	Martin G R	796	Mego J	1300	Mowry W I	662	O'Gorman J	878	Phipps J D	1300
Lockett A M	1200	Martin J B	600	Mehling E F	1134	Mraylie J	1270	Ohmes R	1498	Picard D	742
Lockhart C C	1200	Martin J F	820	Meidel Joan E	900	Muecke H E	416	Okola F	1160	Pierce H L	838
Loadato J P	540	Martin J T	560	Meiden W	1266	Mueller C E	528	Okrend H	696	Pierce R T	1084
Logan J B	810	Martin W G	900	Meifert H R	1546	Mueller E H	1380	Oliver F B	1170	Pierson D C	504
Long H H	1016	Martinez J	664	Melton R	1202	Mueller M F	1236	Olin E	1080	Pierson F	444
Longstreet J C	896	Martinkovic P	900	Melvin H W	1200	Muir B	600	Olin R H	2060	Pillow E G	600
Lonnquist R	600	Martins J A	1030	Mencarini R	1174	Muir W	1618	Oliphant L K	1126	Pine L F	956
Loomis J E	600	Martinson J	900	Mendel S	1116	Muller D J	1024	Oliver G	716	Piotrowski S P	638
Loos T	1358	Mason E C	550	Mengalis A	1272	Mulligan P J	1036	Oliver J W	1200	Piser J	1012
Loose W D	1100	Mason J	1036	Menet R A	1084	Munden L J	600	Oliver S J	778	Pittman P	500
Lorenz N J	1300	Mason L	1300	Merget J R	778	Munitz B	600	Olmore A B	1402	Pizza J J	800
Loring R C	1468	Mason S	900	Merkel D	676	Munitz R J	1124	Olmosted L C	1530	Plant R	668
Lounsbury P H	1076	Massey B L	894	Merrill D	992	Murdoch W L	1262	Olsen L E	866	Platt W W	600
Lovalo P	1202	Masters T	1100	Merritt C	1468	Murphy D E	492	Olson G M	1300	Platz J	1586
Lovegren G A	930	Masyga B H	664	Mertz F E	1100	Murphy H J	850	Olson R W	1094	Plect G	814
Loven C A	924	Mathers W G	500	Mester M	1240	Murphy J	1180	Olyphant J	424	Pliskoff S S	1000
Lovejoy F	944	Mathews J W	810	Meyer B	638	Murphy J L	678	O'Neill R	1398	Plock H J	870
Lownfels Mrs D	1304	Mathews V H	1182	Meyer E G	1122	Murphy L E	541	O'Neill F	900	Plock R J	1336
Lozano P M	1436	Mathews G E	858	Meyer F S	900	Murphy R	1076	O'Neill J E	860	Plotz M	1082
Lubell M S	1350	Mathies A	600	Meyer G F	1060	Murray H P	1110	Opp K E	1292	Plummer B	730
Lubetsky W	1178	Mattie R	668	Meyer G K	1148	Murray J H	1152	Oppenheimer V	572	Plummer O	500
Lubin A	1116	Matz J E	984	Meyer H	1202	Murrell W	600	Orbanowski G	516	Podolsky S	1392
Lubin D P	636	Matzko W	718	Meyer J C	900	Murree J E	1078	O'Reilly J W	1168	Poe I C	656
Lubinski L	766	Mauer G J	1268	Meyer M J	1200	Mussler H I	708	Orlando R J	378	Pohl H E	888
Lubenskoy J P	900	Maxwell S	1048	Meyer P	1100	Musulin B	864	Ornstein F	900	Pohle R E	1638
Lubinsky S	600	May J P	1172	Michals P	1132	Myer K	1380	Ornstein J	1160	Poillon Mrs C	794
Lucas R	900	May W H	600	Michaels W C	1432	Myers B	888	Ornstein P	1554	Polkowski G	900
Lucas T G	1408	Mayberry R W	526	Michelman B	900	Myers H	1200	Ortega S	920	Pollak F	884
Luce W A	600	Mayer G H	148	Michels H G	900	Myers H E	1304	Orzano J E	1232	Poole R	1058
Luhres C J	1000	Mayer J	1218	Michelson M	948	Myers J B	1244	Orzano R	1200	Pope R H	662
Luprecht E	816	Mayer J P	520	Middlebrook T C	928	Myers J C	1556	Osborn M G	1298	Portala A	348
Lutes W	600	Mayer L F	648	Middleton J	568	Myzel S J	1062	Osoff P B	786	Porter C W	600
Lutter Mrs M B	884	Mayer G W	842	Mieling C R	502			Osofsky A J	1060	Porter L C	1146
Luttrell J B	262	Mayer R D	536	Milai A S	1200	N		Ostergaard J B	538	Post L A	1240
Luxner R	868	Maynard B	568	Milam B R	902	Naas W L	892	Ostermann Mrs	1188	Potschuch F	850
Lyberger P A	988	Mayreys N L	464	Milana V	488	Nadybol W	600	Ostrum O	1104	Potter C W	710
Lyle G A	1354	McAninch J F	642	Miles L P	600	Nail W W	900	Ouchi K	1550	Potter P E	856
Lyman M E	650	McAuley A L	1554	Millard S T	1444	Namika G	944	Owen C H	738	Potter R B	1540
Lynch C N	734	McBain W L	780	Miller A	722	Namson C	910	Owens B	1592	Potts D H	900
Lynch F D	1496	McBrinde H	748	Miller C H	950	Napier E T	470	Owens J G	480	Poulin C D	1102
Lynch J O	978	McCabe A J	558	Miller F G	392	Nardine R G	408	Owers A	972	Powell B	600
Lynch R C	618	McCabe E C	1134	Miller H D	938	Nast T	1294	Oxborrow T	684	Powell C	1578
Lynch R E	788	McCann H G	900	Miller J A	568	Natale G	600			Powell V	1200
Lynn W R	522	McCarroll A K	788	Miller L J	1242	Nathan E K	794	P		Powelson R	1594
Lyon H F	786	McCarthy J E	806	Miller L O	582	Nathan W I	1072	Paananen V	670	Power F	834
Lyons J J	900	McCartney E L	932	Miller R	544	Neal A S	1520	Page L N	1218	Powers E	654
		McCaughy H	1126	Miller R H	828	Neal O L	876	Paine B F	860	Powers J R	600
M		McClary R A	600	Miller R O	1192	Nearing G G	1044	Pajor J	1032	Pratt D	894
MacAlister R	1050	McClellan T B	1178	Miller S	1400	Neel R T	1380	Panasiewicz S	880	Pratt R	600
MacDonald R A	600	McClellan R	818	Miller S Y	1240	Neff D	640	Parasiewicz B	900	Prather D	1254
MacDonald S F	600	McCloskey E F	864	Miller T	1252	Nehin J D	854	Parham F	1312	Pratt D J	1070
MacDonough J	816	McClung G C	1062	Miller T E	1038	Nehin H E	574	Paris J	820	Pratt F W	468
Macek A	1082	McClung H	746	Miller W H	1166	Neisser U	994	Paris M M	1034	Pratt W F	1116
MacFadden C	994	McClure A H	1104	Miller W T	1004	Nelson C D	856	Paris M	600	Prediger F R	900
MacGrady J P	978	McClure D	1156	Milliren H E	900	Nelson J W	676	Parke A R	474	Prendergast M	478
MacIntyre J C	402	McCollum J A	828	Millman P	1018	Nelson M A	672	Parke N G	488	Preo N A	1782
MacKin A C	900	McCollough R	1200	Mills A H	652	Nelson O F	1278	Parker B R	1006	Pressman Miss	568
Maclean H	1624	McConkie D R	1052	Mills E D	758	Nelson R G	620	Parker G H	582	Presti A L	900
MacManus J E	900	McConkie R P	896	Mills K E	1094	Nelson S D	812	Parker J B	900	Preston H A	896
MacMillan I H	1220	McConnell M	900	Mills W H	1482	Nelson S E	1100	Parr J B	900	Pretty R G	888
Macormac H	1144	McCormick R	900	Minard H C	674	Nelson T	600	Parragh D	950	Prewitt G E	846
MacQueen J T	682	McCoubrey R	1134	Miner L B	712	Netchvolodoff A	816	Parrish T Y	1170	Price F C	900
Maddux O N	900	McCray H J	828	Minneville V	944	Netherton V E	744	Parrish W M	608	Price R A	1200
Madrid B	1762	McCreary C R	884	Minzes S	614	Netter G	1200	Parsons J G	1002	Price W W	218
Maddes R E	1000	McCullough H	520	Miskin A J	1118	Neumann D	600	Parrish J	1002	Priebe S G	1318
Magee W J	1022	McCurdy L	1404	Mitchell E M	1194	Neville E L	922	Parrish W M	608	Prless V E	1200
Mager J	1212	McDaniel C C	1098	Mitchell G W	1110	Newell G K	1250	Patten J D	1250	Prindle A L	376
Magerkurth CW	1292	McDaniel T F	580	Mitchell N	600	Newlander R A	1284	Patterson G S G	1506	Prior J	772
Magnani G	600	McDermott A J	600	Mittlacher A	900	Newman J H	1106	Patterson M	1200	Probst H E	600
Maguire J H	1206	McDonald A S	452	Mittton W E	736	Newman K	600	Paul B W	1596	Prock G	736
Maher F S	600	McFarland K V	1182	Moakley G	600	Newton C	966	Paul H A	900	Proper L L	1192
Maihot A	1124	McFarland M	600	Mochman R L	626	Newton V A	550	Paul R D	900	Prosser W L	1294
Maitland R S	948	McGavock W G	1120	Moisan P	852	Nichols C L	900	Pavitt M A	1070	Puckett R B	728
Major M H	632	McGinley C T	1064	Moks E	974	Nichols W O	302	Paxton C R	1300	Puryear L V	772
Malamed D S	900	McGinniss E C	1200	Mold W	416	Nickel G T	918	Payne F	1428	Pushkinento P	642
Malamed K	600	McGrail P	698	Molloy A V	1148	Nickel G W	768	Payne G R	1310	Putinier R A	524
Mall C J	1378	McGrail Mrs S	600	Monaca S	900	Nieder D	1644	Pearce G E	766	Putsche R	910
Malles M C	578	McGreenery P A	966	Monet G	1348	Nienalt J H	874	Pearlman I B	926		
Mallory J C	1300	McHugh E	1560	Montecillo M	1300	Nika A F	1324	Pearson K E	900	Q	
Malone C G	564	McIntosh I	988	Montgomery AE	1084	Nisbet W K	886	Pearson T H	1068	Qualk W	900
Maloney M	470	McInturff D N	1284	Montias M	1300	Nist D E	742	Peddicord R C	1260	Quane D	666
Manchester R	1204	McKay-Clements	844	Montrose E	600	Nitka C B	950	Peery P D	316	Quereau F W	506
Mandel F	900	McKee A	600	Mook D G	1028	Nobile N C	766	Peffley C R	900	Quinn M E	900
Manderson E B	956	McKee R J	1272	Moore B	1252	Noderer L C	1832	Pelczarski S G	476		
Mandigo F	700	McKillop L L	804	Moore F F	984	Noland H	1300	Pelikan R	1006	R	
Mango J	764	McKinnon A	364	Moore J D	950	Nooner E	600	Pelton L W	1122	Rabin G	1194
Manger W P	900	McKnight W L	920	Moorhead E J	772	Noonan T R	1124	Peluso F	1300	Rabinowitz V	638
Manis L	900	McLain R	914	Moose C V	1102	Nordin J A	1160	Penfield R W	600	Rabinowitz W	1010
						Norman G	934				


Racattis R	904	Robinson S H	776	Savage P	532	Shumway K	714	Springer P	634	Swaney C G	512
Rachlin W S	1212	Robinson T W	900	Savage R G	1292	Shut B	1200	Spritzer L	600	Swanson C A	600
Radcliffe J	554	Robison L N	900	Savary G A	690	Sidow G	720	Spry R	838	Swanson J V	552
Radcliffe V	1104	Roches R S	1162	Sawyer S	900	Siegel R	900	Stackelberg O	920	Swanwick E L	1096
Raduazzo J E	890	Rochel A	444	Sbarsky M	984	Siesbutter R C	816	Staden I	600	Swartworth R	452
Rae J W	574	Rockett W H	900	Scales L	600	Sigler H Y	1204	Stadler J	1688	Swartworth W A	588
Raepple E	720	Roque A	816	Scanlon R R	744	Silberberg J	502	Stafford H N	686	Sweeney R	866
Raffalovich A	488	Rodes R E	1014	Scelsi J P	1426	Sill G	954	Stafford R H	980	Sweet D	1432
Ragan J P	856	Rodkin G M	658	Schachter C	1068	Siller H	1324	Stalknecht T	1162	Sweets J A	1592
Ragan J V	1576	Rodriguez B	1200	Schaeffer G	1772	Silver D	616	Stallbaum F	598	Swieg M	910
Rager A	600	Rodriguez M J	1220	Schaeffer M M	1348	Silver H	940	Stallworth L M	700	Swesey M W	848
Rager P D	898	Roe F H B	604	Schatanoff D	844	Silverstein P W	900	Stanga J	850	Symington J H	1508
Raignel W M	940	Roe J M	600	Scheidt F M	952	Silverston S	850	Stanke J E	906	Szabo C A	1200
Raimi J	712	Roecker J G	1104	Schick W F	918	Simirenko A	1268	Stanley G M	600	Szabo P S	1128
Raimi R A	562	Roehl F H	1432	Schiller B	1520	Simkin G	976	Stanley J	436	Szarek F	638
Raimi Rosalie	1048	Roemer J	600	Schiro B V	1008	Simla J	600	Stanley M	900	Szost E	1578
Rains A D	924	Rofe D G	1272	Schmitt E	1300	Simmons W G	542	Stanley W E	1040	Szostak H J	364
Rainson E	950	Rogers Miss H	1006	Schmitt H J	1232	Simms L R	1326	Starick A E	1050	Szpon Z	698
Rainwater L H	1254	Rogers H W	1356	Schmitt J	1782	Simon C R	1008	Stark S	1222		
Rajczak W J	1334	Rogers J H	930	Schneider D	900	Simon S	1296	Stauffer J E	904		
Raley J R	946	Rogin M	560	Schneider L M	816	Simons D H	900	Stearns J R	1200	Taber W F	1774
Ramos V	662	Rohrer W W	900	Schneider R C	780	Simpson F	1300	Steele C N	572	Taig H	1272
Randlett H A	1076	Rolizen M	952	Schneider S	980	Simpson R	1132	Steenberg T F	860	Talbot B	802
Rankel R E	1470	Roll J	866	Schneider W A	900	Simpson R C	1562	Steffen J T	1068	Talboys R	990
Rankins M G	828	Rollinson T	574	Schoeller T H	960	Simpson W W	600	Stein P	772	Taliaferro E W	694
Ranney C O	768	Rolo O M	1214	Schoenheimer P	578	Sims D	884	Stein S	600	Talkin M M	600
Ranney T	688	Romanow J	900	Schoerner F	746	Sirota J	776	Steinberg R	432	Talla J	690
Raphael H M	484	Romm E	810	Schoerner W H	966	Skarsten M O	1206	Steinmeyer R H	1376	Talley L	336
Rappaport F	600	Ronan H R	1044	Schooltz M	1178	Skema K	1536	Stephan E	682	Talley O R	1166
Rashe W	770	Rosburg C	1398	Schonberg M	900	Skeris R A	416	Stephens Mrs D	548	Talmage E O	1350
Rasera B	1200	Rose E	506	Schooley W A	990	Slade R	600	Stephens L G	952	Tangeman J B	1412
Ratermanis L	1496	Rose Dr H	1364	Schortman E F	634	Slavich J B	1304	Stephens Mrs M	832	Tanier T S	734
Rau H E	1092	Rose H	1134	Schreck J T	600	Slomowitz J	918	Stephens W L	1108	Tanier T S Jr	600
Rauch M A	1590	Rosen S	900	Schreiber A L	900	Slonim N	1354	Stapp J	600	Tanner J	1306
Raymond E	492	Rosenberg S	954	Schroeder J R	1484	Slosson E	452	Steenbuch M	1010	Tarbox J M	904
Raymond G R	1064	Rosenblum B D	1388	Schroeder W C	1366	Smaller W T	744	Stern A	1606	Tarr F	956
Raymond N	1142	Rosenblum C	564	Schroeder W G	742	Small G	758	Stern B	974	Tascione R	1116
Rea C T	584	Rosenblum M	736	Schuld H E	550	Smalley D J	960	Stern S	1300	Taub J	1200
Reager T D	598	Rosenthal E	824	Schulze R	478	Smalley E L	818	Stetler S M	982	Taubhaus L J	750
Reardan J D	1016	Rosenzweig H	1350	Schulze P	774	Smead G L	1200	Stettbacher H J	1472	Tautvalshas P	1630
Reddy R W	554	Rosman D	1200	Schulze W W	1302	Smerdon C J	600	Stetzer D F	1502	Taylor C C	1200
Reed R W	600	Rosman I	778	Schurr D	1360	Smilkstein H	822	Stevens D M	798	Taylor C	1538
Reese T L	600	Ross B	1458	Schwant W A	600	Smith A E	674	Stevens J D	900	Taylor E L	694
Reeve H T	1324	Ross C B	1060	Schwartz I	1352	Smith C J	1200	Stevens L C	888	Taylor E R	390
Regnier R	900	Ross G P	600	Schwartz P	1442	Smith C R	300	Stevens R S	838	Taylor G O	904
Reich E	1194	Ross O B	1058	Schwerner N H	996	Smith C T	1454	Stevens W E	1396	Taylor J H	900
Reichert K H	1178	Ross R C	846	Sciaretta D	1384	Smith Chas T	1338	Stevens W L	782	Taylor J P	1098
Reid C P	580	Rotbart C	1028	Scott J P	732	Smith D	1108	Stevens W S	1300	Taylor Mrs J T	934
Reid J J	1396	Roth P	1370	Scott P R	1212	Smith D B	956	Stevenson D	1052	Taylor Mrs M	626
Reid R A	306	Rothe H	1212	Scott R de K	430	Smith E A	1282	Stevenson M	670	Taylor P L	754
Reilly E C	612	Rothenberg G S	620	Scott W A	1556	Smith F B	1080	Stevenson W P	900	Taylor P R	1150
Rein S M	1452	Rothman L	600	Scott W A R	600	Smith F G	900	Stewart F O	800	Taylor W W	1158
Reisenbach B	1000	Rothman M	1474	Scoville G P	1544	Smith F H	770	Stewart W H	132	Teegarden R W	1464
Reissman H	900	Rothman P	520	Scriverer R S	1490	Smith G A	1322	Stewart A A	600	Teft S E	900
Reithel D	1256	Rouda E	900	Seabrook H H	202	Smith G P	780	Stipe C A	538	Tegtmeyer W J	864
Remick H M	1034	Rouse G	1092	Seaman H	900	Smith G R	900	Stix E R	1202	Tejada H	1300
Rene J	758	Rousseas A	714	Secord P F	884	Smith H E	1300	Stock J	1200	Tempesta D A	600
Rennie J R	594	Routledge E J	716	Seeley R M	922	Smith J B	1058	Stoddard W	1032	Temple B	1352
Rentfro J	600	Rowe J D	1276	Seering A H	1200	Smith J H	562	Stollarsky K	868	Terflinger A E	314
Renton C A	1200	Rowe R	900	Seewald J H	584	Smith J R	848	Stoller G	900	Terrott V C	568
Rerrick G V N	748	Rowland J M	896	Segall G A	660	Smith J L	900	Stoller J	900	Terrott W J	974
Resnikoff H	832	Royce J R	956	Seidel R E	1306	Smith K R	600	Stoller M	866	Thaler J	940
Reveal D	1038	Royer B	312	Seiler R	900	Smith M J	812	Stollie C	824	Thies D E	1206
Reveal P	494	Rozar F C	968	Sekema T J	862	Smith M S	900	Stolzenberg L	2056	Thomas A	900
Reynolds D	1356	Rozman D I D	1272	Selby J	1154	Smith O H	600	Stone J L	828	Thomas C E	900
Reynolds F S	802	Rozza B	1582	Self A J	1220	Smith P G	896	Stone K	714	Thomas C K	716
Reynolds J	1300	Rubenstein H	826	Seller A J	846	Smith P R	894	Stone R R	600	Thomas H C	776
Reynolds R R	1064	Rubenstein M	1210	Sellner R D	604	Smith R A	1294	Stoneback L E	922	Thomas K B	1220
Rhoads J	564	Rubin Mrs B B	508	Selvaggi P	1492	Smith R J	894	Stonkus J	1494	Thomasson B	1230
Rhodes T	840	Rubin I	1032	Semb M	1138	Smith R L	1198	Storek H	900	Thomas O M	1380
Rhomberg R R	940	Rubin Isaac	1394	Sember J	750	Smith V	1348	Stores R B	600	Thompson A	1200
Rihowaksy M	1192	Rubin J L	1116	Seneshoff C	1282	Smith W G	1110	Stout Irene	398	Thompson B D	1288
Ricafrente S	1226	Rubinstein S	922	Severson W H	900	Smith W H	718	Stowe J R	996	Thompson D I	1314
Ricard J H	1574	Rucker B	806	Seybold F L	974	Smolczynski F E	774	Strader G A	254	Thompson H	1390
Rice C L	988	Ruckert H G	1364	Schaeffer B	1310	Smoron G M	776	Stradley B T	882	Thompson H E	828
Rice J F	1322	Ruddick B	600	Shafer Mrs M	508	Smoron M	1132	Stradey E R	924	Thompson L E	900
Rice T W	600	Ruddick M	492	Shannon J	1322	Snodgrass J M	900	Strahan O W	1554	Thompson M V	768
Rich A D	1468	Rudloff M	600	Shapiro A	652	Snyder F H	600	Strassler D H	1254	Thompson N D	794
Richards E	900	Rudolph F A	900	Shapiro D	762	Snyder J H	1112	Sration G	1124	Thompson R C	608
Richards K	1336	Ruehl A R	928	Shapiro E	1300	Sobin E	1200	Strauss W J	1402	Thompson S L	1468
Richardson E A	1172	Rueter H	672	Shapiro L	854	Soderberg H	1200	Streetman G B	446	Thompson W A	600
Richardson R L	654	Ruhlman H M	408	Sharp L	900	Sokol O	558	Streit M E	638	Thordsen W	820
Richmond E	1066	Runkel K	1388	Sharpell P	1244	Sokoler M	1408	Strelcoff A	1138	Thorn B	526
Richter R F	1092	Rusch W	780	Sharwood D	1266	Sollfrey W	1544	Strickland F W	600	Thorpe W P	600
Rickleus N	1382	Rush T H	600	Shattuck W R	1138	Soloman A	540	Strohschein W E	1040	Throop T A	1504
Rideout E W	1258	Rushing J P	600	Shaw J F	1436	Solomon H	886	Strong J C	1118	Thue R A	1112
Rider C W	1182	Russell C L	1168	Shaw J K	900	Somerville Mrs	600	Struck R A	960	Thurman V	900
Ridge G E	1300	Ruth D	624	Shay J H	908	Sommer A J	216	Stuart A W	600	Timmann L W	1102
Riedel E W	1216	Ruys F C	1498	Sheahan J N	900	Sommer P J	600	Stulken D	600	Timmer C A	1026
Riehle L J	1096	Ryan E	812	Shedd J	950	Soneson C G	512	Sturges G	768	Toennies H	600
Riehle R	900			Sheehan J R	980	Soper P K	1036	Sturley R A	578	Toleman T O	622
Riley A R	900	S		Sheehan W E	1300	Sosa M	390	Sturtevant V R	900	Tomeufcik A S	1078
Ridge G E	1300	Sacre H	586	Sheinker B	1200	Soucy E A	1080	St Villiers D R	678	Tomlinson R J	1024
Rinehart H	1096	Saferstein H	600	Sheldon D	900	Soule E W	848	Stuchbeck A	1886	Tomori L	1174
Ringler D H	378	Saffern W	1196	Sheller T G	526	Soules G	1082	Suhs G W	708	Toor B	702
Ringle R	854	Saint T L	664	Shelley H L	1394	Southard H A	900	Suigussaar V	900	Topkin H R	928
Ritchie D	1002	Sales P	666	Shelley W E	920	Spade S C	1044	Suitor R	808	Toth C	1516
Ritter J W	1172	Sampson D H	850	Shepard H	684	Spalding L R	792	Sullivan J G	1316	Towey L A	642
Roa F	754	Sampson Q R	600	Shepherd J H	1372	Spann S T	1084	Sullivan R P	900	Towle L	520
Roach J F	1110	Sampson S	660	Shera J W	782	Sparkur B	900	Sullivan W G	850	Towne E O	844
Roark J A	1418	Sandberg W J	642	Sherbert D R	886	Sparks G W	880	Suman M C	1078	Trant R F	826
Robb J D	788	Sanders Mrs B	766	Sherbno J C	822	Spaulding H G	1234	Summerill H	1134	Trappe F C	634
Robbins E	1042	Sanders C	734	Sherman D	1554	Spear H C	1158	Summers C W	508	Trent R	600
Roberson B L	1204	Sanders W	1234	Sherman M C	444	Spencer R G	552	Summersville EL	600	Trepanier P J	600
Roberson J H	600	San Giorgio A	604	Sherr P	1406	Spencer W	808	Sumner A F	660	Tresca S J	1142
Roberson R J	968	Sansome Nancy	1258	Sherwin M	412	Spering F J	756	Suppinger E A	1088	Tresidder C	1006
Robert P	1092	Sanson R E	552	Shields M	632	Spero G	484	Susskind B	956	Triassi J J	860
Robertson C M	530	Sarda I G	600	Shonick W	622	Spero R A	900	Sussman J	516	Trinks W R	968
Robichaux R E	662	Sarett L H	1542	Shore A P	732	Spidle S A	992	Sussman L	900	Triplett R	896
Robinson A	1200	Sarno J J	794	Shore H	1068	Spiker R	792	Suter Mrs P O	900	Trotti H H	1162
Robinson A G	782	Satterlee D	1222	Shoreman A	614	Spining P	600	Sutoris E	900	Trotzak G	992
Robinson B A	1498	Saunders P B	814	Shortman E F	650	Spivey J D	1288	Sutton J D	972	Truby J M	820
Robinson F E	900	Saunders R	1200	Showers H	560	Sponburgh K	916	Sutton P	900	Truels A	1316
Robinson J D	1214	Savage E	544	Shugart P L	850	Sprague R A	800	Suyker A C	1390	Trull E V	1238
Robinson L V C	900	Savage J L	900	Shumsky A I	1100	Sprenger F	1490	Swalm C R	786	Tuchmann E	796

Tudor W B ... 1058	Warner J ... 1094	Willett E F ... 892	Wright H F ... 1466	5	BxP
Tuerck W ... 900	Warner K ... 950	Willey P G ... 958	Wright J B ... 1502	Preferable is 5 . . . Q-R4.	
Tuggle J ... 1354	Warner T ... 1242	Williams A ... 1286	Wright R C ... 1200	6 PxP	NxP
Tullus K ... 1516	Warren J E ... 700	Williams C A ... 600	Wulff B ... 600	One way or another, Black gets an isolated Queen Pawn. Therefore, he might try 6 . . . PxP and, if 7 B-N5, P-Q5!	
Tully R ... 716	Warren J G ... 1278	Williams D ... 520	Wulff M ... 600		
Tumek P ... 1300	Wasserman M ... 670	Williams G F ... 1332	Wunderlin A J ... 900		
Tuono J G ... 1060	Wassner S O ... 1460	Williams H ... 900	Wurl H ... 844		
Turnbull R C ... 682	Waterman C K ... 740	Williams J M ... 852	Wyller R ... 800		
Turner F M ... 538	Waters A ... 650	Williams O E ... 900	Wyman T ... 1380		
Turner G ... 928	Waterston H C ... 900	Williams R K ... 950			
Turpin P L ... 718	Watkins M E ... 1042	Williams R L ... 774			
Turrill R F ... 982	Watkins O G ... 998	Williams W L ... 660			
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Tymec J P ... 986	Watson Mrs E ... 662	Willis A N ... 900			
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	Weeks L ... 1950	Wilson C ... 872			
	Weare C ... 898	Wilson C H ... 1020			
	Weare R E ... 1032	Wilson D ... 792			
	Weaver F H ... 1412	Wilson R E ... 414			
	Webb M ... 900	Wilson R O ... 1022			
	Webbe W Y ... 1102	Wilson W G ... 704			
	Weber H ... 600	Wilson W H ... 940			
	Weber J ... 600	Winitzky Mrs S ... 1326			
	Weber J H ... 966	Winn H E ... 810			
	Weberg C A ... 1348	Winn P R ... 600			
	Weibel F J ... 1310	Winrod G ... 1328			
	Weibel H ... 858	Winter C B ... 376			
	Weidner B B ... 1048	Winterberg K ... 1266			
	Weikel C S ... 1052	Wirth W C ... 900			
	Weil W ... 1378	Wise H L ... 822			
	Weimann J O ... 900	Wise S ... 630			
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	Wheatley D R ... 900				
	Wheeler R L ... 1178				
	Wheelright Mrs ... 546				
	Whelcher K ... 896				
	Whitcomb C L ... 1668				
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	White J M ... 1032				
	White T N ... 1042				
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POSTAL GAMES

from CHESS REVIEW tourneys

Our Postal players are invited to submit their BEST games for this department. The moves of each game must be written on a standard score sheet, or typed on a single sheet of paper, and marked "for publication"



annotated by JOHN W. COLLINS

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

M. A. Pavitt	E. J. Werner
White	Black
1 P-Q4	N-KB3
2 P-QB4	P-K3
3 N-QB3	P-Q4
4 N-B3	P-B4

This is the Semi-Tarrasch Defense.

5 QPXP

White strikes out on a new path. 5 BPXP is the main road.

12 BxP!

This "sacrifice" never grows old!

12 KxP

For 13 QxP follows, regardless.

13 QxP B-R3

Black protects his Queen Rook and threatens to win the exchange, but . . .

14 N-N5!

. . . White comes first.

14 K-N3

If 14 . . . K-R1 or 14 . . . K-R3, 15 NxP† wins the Queen. And, if 14 . . . K-N1 15 QxP†, K-R1 16 Q-R5†, K-N1 17 R-Q1, White wins.

15 QxP† K-R3

If 15 . . . KxN, 16 P-K4§ and mate in two moves.

16 R-Q1 R-K2

If 16 . . . QxN, White wins the Queen with 17 P-K4.

17 P-KN4

Threatening 18 Q-R5 mate.

17 P-N3

Or 17 . . . RxQ 18 NxR†, K-N3 19 NxQ. 17 . . . KxN?—horrors!

18 P-K4 Resigns

The threat of a discovered check with the Knight wins: e.g., 18 . . . RxQ 19 NxR†, K-N2 20 NxQ, RxN 21 B-N5, and White emerges the Exchange and two Pawns ahead.

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.



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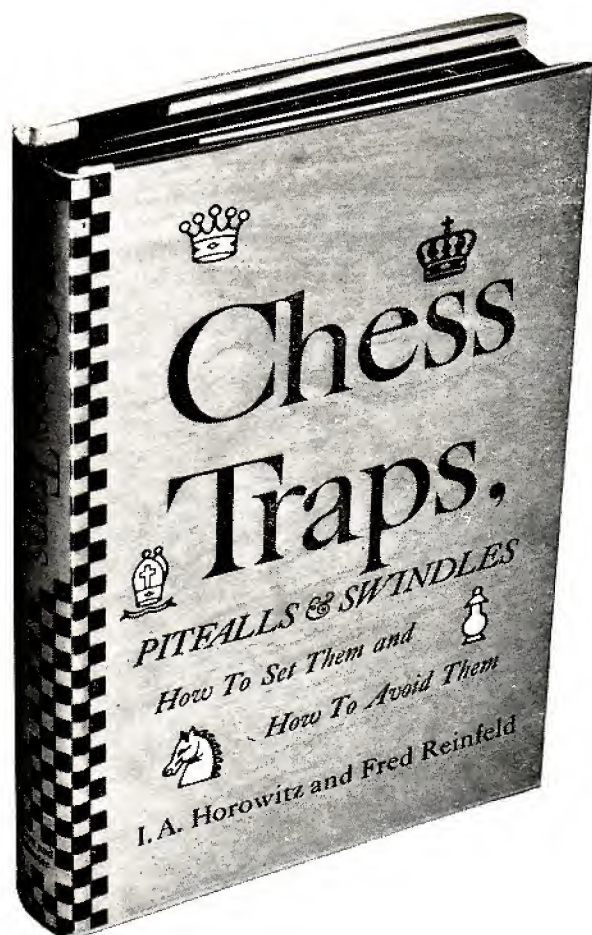
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Chernev's Chess Corner

THE SCORE SHEET does not always tell the whole story of a tournament. Many a win should have been a loss, and many a tail-ender has had his chance of a lifetime against the great Grandmaster—and let it slip out of his fingers.

Take this game in which Oscar Chajes, tied for last place in a field of 26 players, had the mighty Rubinstein at his mercy—only to let him escape. How many times must Chajes have relived that day and tortured himself with the remembrance of his failure to achieve glory?

Carlsbad, 1911

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Rubinstein White	Chajes Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4
2 N-KB3	N-KB3
3 P-B4	P-K3
4 N-B3	QN-Q2
5 B-B4	B-N5
6 P-K3	O-O
7 Q-N3	P-B4
8 N-Q2	R-K1
9 O-O-O	P-QR3
10 PxBP	BxN
11 QxB	NxP
12 PxP	KN-K5
13 NxN	NxN
14 Q-B2	PxP
15 K-N1	B-B4
16 B-Q3	QR-B1
17 Q-K2	Q-N3
18 K-R1	...

Black was threatening 18 ... N-B6†! 18 ... Q-KB3 20 BxB QxB 19 R-QB1 N-B4 21 B-N3 ... Here Black threatened 21 ... QxB.

21 ... P-Q5 23 PxP QxP 22 Q-B3 Q-Q2 24 Q-B3 Q-Q2 25 KR-Q1 N-Q6!

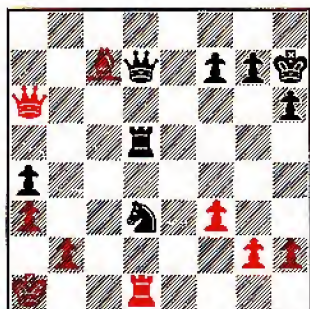
Here Black must have upset Rubinstein's equilibrium. The Knight, of course, is immune to capture.

26 Q-Q2	RxR†	30 P-QR3	P-R3
27 RxR	Q-B4	31 Q-QB2	R-Q4
28 R-Q1	P-QR4	32 B-B7	Q-Q2
29 P-B3	R-Q1	33 Q-N3	...

Naturally not 33 BxP on account of 33 ... N-N5.

33 ...	P-R5!
34 QxNP	K-R2!
35 Q-R6	...

An attack on the Knight which Rubinstein hoped would give him time to free his Bishop from the pin.



35 ... P-B4??

Missing the magic moment for the master move! Chajes could have won by a pinning combination: 35 ... QxB 36 RxN. Q-B8† 37 K-R2. Q-B8†.

36 Q-B4	R-Q5
37 Q-B3	Q-Q4
38 K-N1	Q-Q2

The Queen's 4th trip to this square.

39 B-K5	R-Q4	43 R-Q5	R-K7
40 Q-B4	RxB	44 Q-Q3	Q-K3
41 RxN	R-K8†	45 QxP†	QxQ
42 K-R2	Q-K1	46 RxQ	RxKNP

"How Rubinstein must have sighed in relief!" says the Tournament Book.

Now we have a Rook ending which the Polish wizard could win with his eyes closed.

47 P-R4	R-KB7	55 P-R4	K-N5
48 R-B4	P-N4	56 P-N6	K-R6
49 PxP	PxP	57 P-N7	R-B1
50 RxP	RxBP	58 P-R5	K-R7
51 R-KN4	K-N3	59 RxP	KxR
52 P-N4	K-R4	60 P-R6	R-QN1
53 R-N1	P-N5	61 K-N3	K-B4
54 P-N5	P-N6	62 K-B4	K-K4
		63 K-B5	Resigns

LIST to this tale, also, wherein Naegeli had two chances to win against Alekhine and missed them both!

Bern, 1932

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Alekhine White	Naegeli Black
1 P-Q4	N-KB3
2 P-B4	P-K3
3 N-QB3	P-Q4
4 B-N5	B-K2
5 P-K3	QN-Q2
6 N-B3	O-O
7 R-B1	PxP
	15 NxP
	N-K4
	16 N-QB3
	NxB
	20 NxN
	RxN
	21 N-B6
	BxN
	22 RxB
	Q-Q2!
	23 R/1-B1
	R-Q1
	24 RxNP
	...

Observe the miniature Knights of the Round Table in the center of the board.

16 N-QB3	NxB	20 NxN	RxN
17 QxN	N-N5	21 N-B6	BxN
18 Q-K2	KR-Q1	22 RxB	Q-Q2!
19 P-QR3	N-Q4	23 R/1-B1	R-Q1
		24 RxNP	...

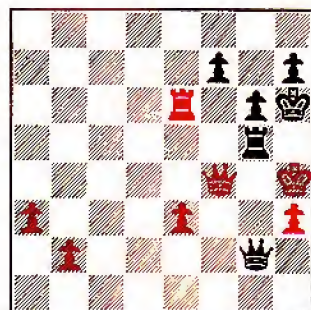
White played to win—or was it to lose?

24 ...	R-Q8†	28 QxP	R-Q8†
25 RxR	QxR†	29 K-R2	QxBP
26 Q-B1	Q-B7	30 Q-B8†	K-N2
27 P-R3	P-N3	31 Q-B3†?	...

The proper caper was 31 Q-B5, preparing to check at K5, then at B4, forcing an exchange of Queens.

31 ...	K-R3	35 K-N3	R-Q4!
32 Q-K5	Q-N8†	36 Q-B4†	R-N4†
33 K-N3	Q-K8†	37 K-R4	QxNP
34 K-R2	Q-N8†	38 RxP	...

Golden Opportunity No. 1

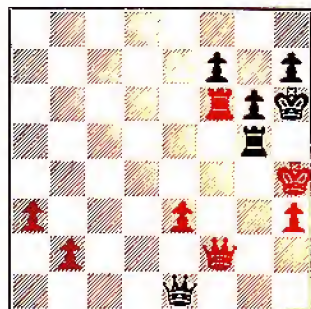


38 ... Q-N8??

But Black failed to grasp it! He did avoid 38 ... PxR?? 39 Q-B8 mate. But he could have won with 38 ... P-B4! 39 any, Q-N6†! 40 QxQ, R-R4 mate. And the mate would have been inflicted by the Rook which a moment ago was so helpless.

39 R-KB6	Q-K8†
40 Q-B2	...

Golden Opportunity No. 2



40 ... R-R4†

Again Black faltered. This time he could have won with 40 ... Q-Q8 41 R-B3, P-B4 42 P-K4, P-B5 and the threat of 43 ... Q-Q1, followed by discovered check, and the mate is irresistible.

41 K-N3	Q-KR8	45 K-K1	Q-N7
42 Q-B4†	R-N4†	46 RxBP	Q-B8†
43 K-B2	QxRP	47 K-K2	Q-B7†
44 P-N4	Q-N7†	48 K-K1	Q-B8†
			Drawn

THOUGHT FOR THE MONTH

The world is not likely to tire of an amusement which never repeats itself, of a game which presents today features as novel and charms as fresh as those with which it delighted, in the morning of history, the dwellers on the banks of the Ganges and the Indus.

Willard Fiske

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

CHESS REVIEW

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I. A. Horowitz

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COONS TIE-BREAKING

THERE has been a long and spotty history involved in the evolution of a satisfactory "Tie-Breaking System." Many have been tried and many have been discarded. Six systems are in use today: Sonneborn-Berger, Solkoff, Combination S.B. and Solkoff, Median, Modular and Rating System.

It is to be noted that all, except the Rating System, have so many still unresolved ties that they are not entirely satisfactory. As for the Rating System, it is hardly usable unless all players have a previously established rating.

So there is good reason to look for an improved system for tie-breaking. In any such, we must consider the following factors: wins, draws, losses, performance of all players, forfeits, withdrawals and byes. (It is to be hoped that the last three will not occur; but, if they do, they must be considered.) It is a certainty that the system which includes all these factors will break any except absolute ties and will give each player from first to last his precise performance and position.

The Coons Tie-breaking System weights these factors, as follows:

Wins: the winner of any game receives 100% of his opponent's score;

Draws: 50% of opponent's score;

Losses: 20% of opponent's score;

Forfeits: the penalty is important: so loser gets 0, winner 100% of opponent's score;

Withdrawals: the player who won or drew in early rounds should not be penalized because that opponent withdrew later: so, for determining "performance," the withdrawing player is given his score at time of withdrawal plus 50% of the remaining games. The 50% does not go to the credit of the withdrawing player but is used to determine tie-breaking scores of his opponents.

In this manner, the Coons System recognizes 100% of opponents' scores in establishing a performance index for tie-breaking purposes, so far.

Byes: (no well run Swiss will allow of byes if at all possible to avoid them) If there are byes, no player should be boosted or penalized because of them. The onus or value of the bye must be on the player receiving it. He will receive the tournament point, but the performance

figure given for that tournament point will be his own final score.

As to absolute ties, more common in a Round Robin than in a Swiss, where each of two tied players has beaten, drawn with and lost to the same players or, in a Swiss, where they have given equal performance against equal competition, they should remain ties, says Everett Coons. They do so remain in the Coons System, and we agree with Mr. Coons that that is one of the finer points of his system.

On the whole, this system seems to be apt and just. As we said before (page 65, March issue), it has worked well in practical tests. It broke a 7 way tie in the Albuquerque City Tournament of 12 entrants, which was otherwise unresolvable. And it has the endorsement of experienced tournament directors who have used it or seen it in use.

Virtually, it is the same as the Sonneborn-Berger or the Solkoff, in which the provisions for forfeits, withdrawals and byes may well have been applied. It differs notably in the 20% provision for losses, but that provision strikes us as a very fair compromise between the S.B. and the Solkoff. (See "Sonneborn-Berger and Other Tie-breaking Systems," CHESS REVIEW, p. 273, Sept., 1953.) Some credit is properly allowed to that player who has lost to a topmost contender, but the bulk of the credit is withheld as, after all, he did lose.

The merits of the Coons System will be apparent to those who have directed tournaments and know something of the problems involved. Mr. Coons claims that application of both the Pairing System and the Tie-breaking System really resolves a Swiss into as accurate a performance test as a Round Robin.

On the whole, we shy from endorsing any such pretentious an undertaking as a Performance Index in a Swiss. We would rather use the performance rating only to break ties, on the side as it were, and let the actual tournament scores have the prominence which they deserve. But the Coons Tie-break can be used either way, as preferred.

Certainly, a good tie-breaking system is essential and a better pairing system is to be desired for Swiss System Tournaments. We recommend you consider the Coons System.

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Solitaire Chess

A DAY OF REST

ONE of the greatest chess tournaments was Nottingham, 1936, with Alekhine, Lasker, Capablanca, Botvinnik, Reshevsky, Fine and Keres. For them, a day of rest was a game with one of the masters. Here Fine (White) enjoys a day of rest against Winter in a Slav Defense, which starts: 1 P-Q4, P-Q4 2 P-QB4, P-QB3 3 N-KB3, N-KB3 4 P-K3, B-B4 5 N-B3.

Cover scoring table at line indicated. Set up position, make Black's 5th move (exposing table just enough to read it). Guess White's move, then expose next line. Score par if your move agrees; if not, zero. Make move given, opponent's reply. Guess White's next, and so on to end.

COVER WHITE MOVES IN TABLE BELOW.

EXPOSE ONE LINE AT A TIME

White Played	Par Score	Black Played	Your Selection for White's move	Your Score
6 N-KR4	4	5 P-K3	-----	-----
7 P-B3	3	6 B-K5	-----	-----
8 NxB	2	7 B-N3	-----	-----
9 P-KN3	3	8 RPxN	-----	-----
10 P-B4 (a)	3	9 B-Q3	-----	-----
11 NxN	3	10 N-K5	-----	-----
12 B-Q2	2	11 PxN	-----	-----
13 P-QR3 (b)	5	12 Q-K2	-----	-----
14 Q-N3	4	13 N-Q2	-----	-----
15 Q-R4	4	14 R-QN1	-----	-----
16 B-K2	2	15 P-R3	-----	-----
17 O-O-O	4	16 P-KN4 (c)	-----	-----
18 PxP	2	17 P-KB4	-----	-----
19 P-B5	4	18 QxP	-----	-----
20 BxP (d)	7	19 B-B2*	-----	-----
21 QxBP	5	20 PxB	-----	-----
22 QxKP	3	21 K-Q1	-----	-----
23 Q-Q5	3	22 Q-B3	-----	-----
24 B-N4	4	23 K-K2	-----	-----
25 K-N1	4	24 KR-QB1	-----	-----
26 P-KN4	5	25 N-B1	-----	-----
27 B-B3	4	26 P-R4	-----	-----
28 PxP	3	27 P-N3	-----	-----
29 Q-B4	3	28 QxBP	-----	-----
30 KR-B1	3	29 N-K3	-----	-----
31 P-Q5	5	30 Q-R4	-----	-----
32 P-Q6†	6	31 NxP	-----	-----
		32 Resigns (e)	-----	-----
Total Score ----- 100		Your Percentage -----		

SCALE: 75-100—Excellent; 55-74—Superior; 40-54—Good; 25-39—Fair

NOTES TO THE GAME

a) Threat was 10 . . . BxP†. If 10 B-N2, RxP, followed by 11 . . . BxP†.

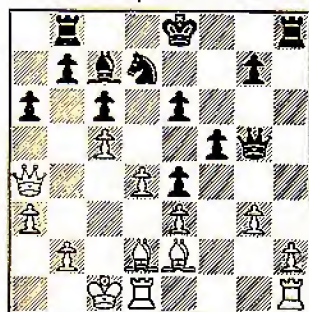
b) White prevents an exchange by 13 . . . B-N5 and at the same time discourages the break, 13 . . . P-QB4: e.g., 14 PxP, BxQBP 15 P-QN4.

c) Premature. 16 O-O is better.

d) A surprise move. White gets three Pawns plus a strong attack for his piece.

e) Enough is enough. An excellent game.

* Position after 19 . . . B-B2





The World of Chess

INTERNATIONAL

Ivkov Mars del Plata

Timé was when Argentinians monopolized first place in the Mar del Plata tournaments. Svetozar Gligorich, however, won it in 1953, and now another Yugoslav, Boris Ivkov, has carried off first prize.

Born in 1933, Ivkov won the junior world championship when 17, has been a "regular" on the almost always victorious Yugoslav team. In this tournament, he began auspiciously by defeating Herman Pilnik and winning four more games before losing to Bernardo Wexler. Even then he remained within a half-point of first place till he tied for first with Miguel Najdorf in the 10th round. With two rounds to go, he gained a clear first by defeating Argentina's young star, Oscar Panno, while Najdorf drew with Laszlo Szabo. He won his next and drew with Najdorf in the final round.

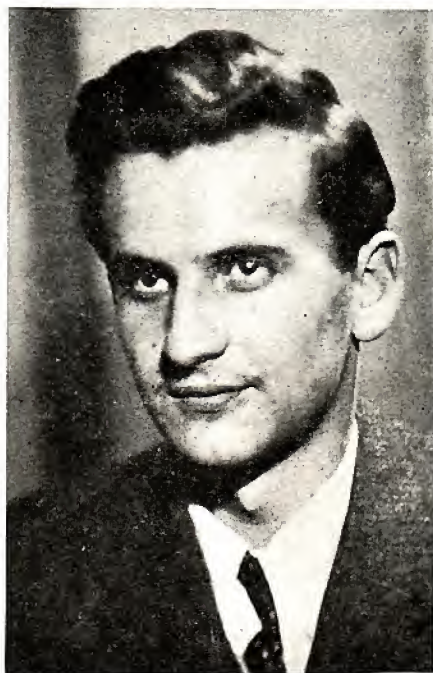
Ivkov	-----11½	Wexler	----- 7½
Najdorf	-----11	Rossetto	----- 7
Gligorich	-----10	Flores	----- 6½
Pachman	----- 9½	Letelier	----- 5
Szabo	----- 9½	Bauza	----- 4½
Panno	----- 9	Dodero	----- 4½
Pilnik	----- 8½	Idigoras	----- 4½
Toran	----- 8	DeGreiff	----- 4

Beverwijk Battle

In Holland's seventeenth annual classic at Beverwijk, Boris Milich of Yugoslavia was undefeated and posted a fine 6½-2½ score to capture first. A half-point behind in a tie for second and third were H. Bouwmeester and J. H. Donner, both of Holland. Surprisingly low in the standings was Herman Pilnik of Argentina, who shared seventh and eighth in a field of 10. He was said to be suffering from nasal trouble. Dr. Max Euwe was conspicuously absent by reason of his American tour.

Strong Men of Europe

Yugoslavia reaffirmed its chess hegemony over the European lands outside the Russian orbit by downing a dangerous West German team, 12½-7½. On the first two boards of the 10 man, double-round match, V. Pirc vs. W. Unzicker and S. Gligorich vs. L. Schmid brought about 4 draws. The Yugoslavs later



BORIS IVKOV

swamped Saar and Luxembourg teams by 18-2 and 19½-½ respectively.

Another European test of strength went to the Yugoslavs when "Westropacup" club championship honors were retained by the powerful Partizan Chess Club of Belgrade with a margin of 4 points over the Tarrasa Chess Club of Spain and the Hietzing Chess Club of Vienna. Other teams hailed from Antwerp, Zurich, The Hague, Salzburg and Luxembourg. A. Matanovich and B. Milich played the role of chief executioners for Belgrade on the two top boards.

Distaff Data

In the women's Zonal Tournament for Eastern Europe, held at Leipzig, Sucha of Czecho-Slovakia and Iwanowa of Bulgaria tied for first and qualified for the Women's Candidates' Tournament to be played in Moscow later in the year.

Favorites Share First

A tourney at Stuttgart, Germany, was won jointly by A. O'Kelly de Galway (Belgium) and H. Pilnik (Argentina), each 9½-1½. With the exception of Mme. Claude (France), the rest of the field was made up of local players.

UNITED STATES

NATIONAL

U. S. Line-up for Big Test

The date has been agreed upon for the return match with the Soviet Union in continuance of the series in which the USSR won by 20-12 last summer. On invitation by the Soviet, play begins June 29, continues for 4 rounds on alternate days in Moscow.

The precise line-ups are not yet settled. But Russia can be expected to field the same eight as last time: Smyslov, Bronstein, Keres, Averbach, Geller, Kotov, Petrosyan and Taimanov—with an important exception: World Champion Mikhail Botvinnik may be reckoned as taking over first board.

The U. S. team will present a balance of experienced veterans and the elite of the younger generation. Top board, of course, will be held down by Samuel Reshevsky, with USCF Champion Arthur Bisguier, former Champion Larry Evans, Donald and Robert Byrne, I. A. Horowitz and Max Pavey assured of playing. The remaining (two alternates included) places may go to three of the following: Isaac Kashdan, Alexander Kevitz, James T. Sherwin and Herman Steiner.

Dr. Reuben Fine and Arnold Denker declined invitations for business reasons. Kashdan and Steiner are scheduled to play a match toward determining which will go. And a qualifying tournament was held in New York to select a qualifier for the one place (before Denker withdrew) then at issue. But the tournament ended in a tie between Kevitz and Sherwin.

Test for a Test

The qualifying tournament just mentioned was a hectic one. Besides Kevitz and Sherwin, Edward Lasker and William Lombardy took part in a double-round robin, 6 games for each.

In round 1, Kevitz won from Sherwin; Lombardy from Lasker. In round 2, Kevitz won from Lasker, but the Sherwin-Lombardy game ended in a double-forfeit, so ruled when both went over-time without keeping their scores up-to-date. A nice dispute arose: Lombardy had had



U. S. Army Photo

Pvt. Richard L. Crouse (left) won a chess tournament at the Army base, Fort Jay, Governor's Island, N. Y. CWO Arthur Hardwick (right) placed second in the event.

the better game before time trouble, and Sherwin had gone over first. But, as Sherwin was not keeping score and Lombardy was short of time, he'd had to stop keeping score, too, so could not claim a forfeit. In the end, both were over the 2½ hour limit, and Sherwin now had the better game. Yet the double-forfeit would favor whoever else might be leading. The game was referred to the tournament committee. In round 3 and 4, Sherwin won from Lasker and Kevitz; and Lombardy butchered a won game with Kevitz, finally (after adjournments) drew with Kevitz and Lasker.

The original Sherwin-Lombardy game was ordered replayed, and by round 5, Lombardy and Sherwin had each won one, while Kevitz defeated Lasker. Any one of Kevitz, Lombardy and Sherwin might still win.

In the final round, Sherwin won from Lasker, while Kevitz and Lombardy battled to a tie. So Kevitz and Sherwin at 4-2 each (to Lombardy's 3½-1½) left the issue undecided.

PUERTO RICO

The new champion is Paul Reissman, superseding Rafael Cintron Ramos, who did not compete in the latest tournament for the Commonwealth title. Reissman lost only to Arturo Colon, runner-up in a strong field.

WASHINGTON

A 10-0 "picket fence" gave the state title to Russell Vellias ahead of Victor Pupols, 8-2, and Olaf Ulvestad, 7½-2½. The tourney was staged at the Seattle Chess Club.

LOCAL EVENTS

California. In an 18 player Swiss for the Santa Monica Bay Area championship, Ray Martin, former state titleholder, took first with 8-0, Robert Cross, 6½-1½, was second, and Wrangell, 5½-2½, was third.

Winning 6 games and drawing 3, B. Bylinkin placed first in the Inglewood Open, Second to seventh on S.B. points

with 5½-2½ each in game scores were G. Rubin, L. Johnson, R. Kautz, K. Reissmann, N. Thomas and A. Deres in the order named. Twenty-eight players took part.

Lou Doumanski became kingpin at the Cosmo Chess Club in Los Angeles with a tally of 10½-1½. Runner-up in the round robin was T. Craig with 10-2, who accounted for Doumanski's only setback.

The Fresno junior championship went to Kenneth Warner of Bakersfield High School by virtue of his victory over Robert Garabedian of Roosevelt High School in the annual junior title match.

Custody of the new Herman Steiner cup was gained by the Fresno Chess Club as a result of its 9½-5½ triumph over Bakersfield. This was the first match of an annual series of 10 that have been agreed upon by the two clubs.

With Nancy Roos as organizer, an informal invitational tournament among members of the Hollywood Chess Group was held at their homes. Lena Grumette and Frank Hufnagel, 5½-1½ each, tied for first.

Kansas. Sixteen players at Wichita explored the King's Indian Defense in a special Swiss meet. It was won by J. W. Maguire with 5-1 and a better S.B. showing than runner-up Bert Brice-Nash, also 5-1. W. D. McLaughlin, Lloyd Dailey and Dave Zimmerman, each 4-2, finished third to fifth on S.B. points in the order mentioned.

Louisiana. A good victory by 7-1 marked the play of Al Wills in the round robin for supremacy in New Orleans. A. L. McAuley placed second with 6½-1½, while Irene Vines, who will be remembered for the scare she threw into the leading women players in last year's USCF Women's "Open," was a strong third with 5½-2½.

At Baton Rouge, top honors in the city championship were gathered by Otto Claitor, 7-1, well ahead of W. Frank Gladney, 5½-2½, and Roger Dornier, 5-3.

In yet another city title meet, Eugene Watson dominated the play at Natchitoches with a commanding score of 18½-1½. Second and third were Carroll Fernbaugh and G. F. Kenner with 14½-5½ and 14-6 respectively. The event was a double round robin.

A battle royal between Baton Rouge and New Orleans resulted in narrow victory for the former by 10½-8½. Several players indulged in doubleheaders. George Patrick of Baton Rouge making the best showing with 2-0. Other good Baton Rouge scorers were Mamantov (1-0), Francis Lee (1½-½), Leon Jacobs (1-0), Wesley Hudgens (1½-½) and Jack Gwin (1-0). For New Orleans the winners were Al Wills, Dave Walsdorf, Dan Cavitt, Bill Naser and Alice Kirst, each 1-0.

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CHESS AT PRE-FLIGHT SCHOOL

U. S. Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla.
(See story, next column)

A favorite recreational pastime for Naval Aviation Cadets at the U. S. Naval School, Pre-flight, is a relaxing game of chess.

At Pre-flight, where cadets have ground school preparatory to flight training, a large cadet lounge is maintained at the Aviation Cadet Recreation and Athletic Club. Here chess sets are available.

In addition, the Pre-flight NavCads have a recreation room in each of their battalions where they can spend their spare time. At least one game per evening is the rule in most of the barracks.

NavCads also enjoy watching their buddies battle it out with each other in a game of wits. The lounge tables are often crowded with cadets concentrating on a potential move to get out of check.

The money needed to purchase chess sets and other recreational activities comes from the Recreation Fund, which handles only non-appropriated funds. The Pre-flight Recreation Council, established by the Commanding Officer, Captain B. M. Streat, and consisting of four officers, constantly searches for wholesome recreational activities for the cadets assigned to the school. The game of chess falls under this category, and its utilization by the cadets is wholeheartedly supported by the entire command.

Set matches between individual players are becoming a popular form of chess in New Orleans. A recent duel in that city between Dave Walsdorf and Frank Chavez ended in favor of Walsdorf by 6½-4½.

Maryland. In their annual encounter with the United States Naval Academy, members of the Johns Hopkins University Chess Club emerged on top with 7½-4½. Hardman, Smith, Summers, Mendelsohn, Perry, Shaff and Chatzky, triumphed for JHU, while Rigler, Blessing, Reister and Jackson won for the Navy. There was one draw. Subsequently JHU team members trounced the Arion Chess Club of Baltimore by 4-1, with Dr. Ankeny, Dr. Topper and R. Benzinger turning in one point each for JHU. Two games were drawn.

Minnesota. A double round robin for the championship of the St. Paul Chess Club was won by Dane Smith, 5-1. His sole loss was to the runner-up, Eugene Hoeflin, who tallied 4-2.

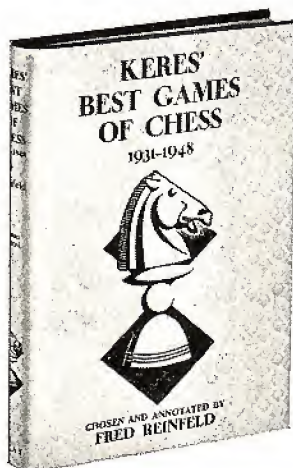
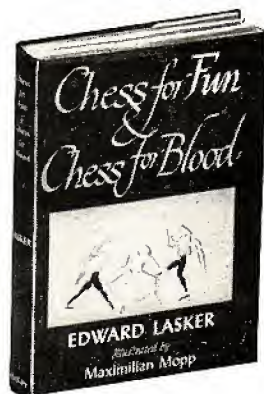
New York. In an all-post tournament for the championship of Fort Jay at Governors Island, Pvt. Richard L. Crouse of Pardeeville, Wisconsin, emerged the winner with a clean sweep. Second in the round robin, the field of which comprised the two best men from every participating unit, was Crouse's team-mate, Chief Warrant Officer Arthur R. Hardwick. Both men are musicians in the First Army Band, Crouse playing the flute and piccolo and Hardwick being Bandmaster. Crouse also plays chess by mail, but his post cards will soon bear a foreign postmark, for he is being transferred to Panama. (See photo, page 100.)

CHESS FOR FUN AND CHESS FOR BLOOD

by Edward Lasker

This delightful book is crammed with telling anecdotes about chess and chessplayers. There are fascinating chapters on Chess Amenities, Checkmating Combinations, Endgame Play, Strategic Principles, Master Chess, Tournament Ethics, etc. Witty and instructive. Charmingly illustrated by Maximilian Mopp. Revised and augmented edition.
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P. Zirmis took the championship of the Brooklyn Chess Club with 7-2. Second prize went to G. Znotins, 6½-2½. Next were H. Spinner and H. Feldheim, each 5½-3½, and J. Pamijlens, 5-4.

At the Cornell Aeronautical Laboratory Chess Club title event in Buffalo, C. Poppenberg was victorious with 6½-½, followed by H. Lawrence, 5-2.

Perry players won over Geneseo by 3½-2½. R. Marshall, J. Beckary and M. Mearns downed their Geneseo rivals, while W. Lener and G. Hontz took two points from Perry.

The Cadet Chess Club of West Point gave the Stevens Institute of Technology a hard fight before succumbing by 2-3. Stevens winners were L. Charczenko, B. Barnett and W. Brennan; successful cadets were J. E. Hesse and J. P. Richey. In another match involving West Point, the latter was up against the experienced might of the City College of New York and could salvage only a half-point out of eight through the drawing effort of

Cadet J. Hamilton against Harrow. Winning collegians were Feuerstein, Rudy, Reissman, Cohen, Bley, Ornstein and Eckstein.

A photograph in the New York *Daily News* shows a large, elaborate ivory chess set hand-carved by Dr. Jacob Taub and entered by him in the annual hobby exhibition for medical personnel of Flower and Fifth Avenue Hospitals in New York City. As we were saying in CHESS REVIEW for March, costly ivory chess sets are apparently not quite the rarities that they are cracked up to be.

CANADA

British Columbia

Following up his recent acquisition of the Vancouver city title, Eugene Butkov pocketed the open tournament of the Vancouver City Chess Club by scoring 9½-½. In second place with 8½-1½ was M. Jursevskis.

The Kerrisdale Chess Club was no match for the West Vancouver Chess Club when the two sides tangled on 19 boards at the Kerrisdale lawn-bowling clubhouse. Contributing 3 points on the top boards to West Vancouver's 13½-5½ triumph were H. Ostrom, N. Savchenko and R. A. Douglas.

Manitoba

Losing again to the University of Manitoba in a return match on 17 boards, the Knights Errant Chess Club nevertheless put up resistance so much stouter than on the previous occasion that the University's margin of victory was reduced to one point.

Ontario

D. Grimshaw annexed the secondary schools championship of Toronto with a 3-1 tally in the final, following preliminary knockout play. Wendy Lesmond, with a 5-1 final score, took the school-girls' title.

Results of several recent matches: University of Toronto 6, McGill University 2; St. Catharines Chess Club 8, Port Colborne Chess Club 2; Oshawa 4, West End 2.

Geza Fuster, one of Canada's best, heaped up a 19-1 score in the Ontario speed championship of the Toronto Chess Club. Runner-up was P. Avery with 17-3.

Quebec

The Rouge et Or team, champions of the Quebec Chess League, defeated the Employees Civils group by 6-4 in a challenge match after completion of League title play.



COMING EVENTS IN THE U. S. AND CANADA

Abbreviations—SS Tmt: Swiss System Tournament (in 1st round entries paired by lot or selection; in subsequent rounds players with similar scores paired). RR Tmt: Round Robin Tournament (each man plays every other man). KO Tmt: Knock-out Tournament (losers or low scorers eliminated). \$\$: Cash prizes. EF: Entry fee. CC: Chess Club. CF: Chess Federation. CA: Chess Association. CL: Chess League.

Wisconsin—May 6-8

Wisconsin Championship at Wright Art Hall. Beloit College: 7 rd SS Tmt, open to Wisconsin residents, starts 8 PM, May 6; EF \$4 USCF members, \$5 others; Trophies to top scorers: write to Walter Lehwalt, 1309 Emerson St., Beloit, Wisconsin.

Maryland—May 7-8 and 14-15

Maryland Championship at Arion CC, 11 N. Carey St., Baltimore: 7 rd SS Tmt, open to state residents, members state clubs: EF \$3 plus \$3 forfeit fee; SS 60%, 30% and 10% of net: 50 moves 2¼ hours, adjud. after 4½ hrs. play: bring sets and clocks if able: write to K. M. Benjes, 1312 Third Road, Baltimore 20, Maryland.

Indiana—May 14-15

Indiana Championship at Barnes Hotel. Logansport: 5 rd SS Tmt, with play-off if top players tie in game points, else S.B. decides: open to state residents, students in state schools and members of bona fide state clubs—starts 7 PM, May 14; \$\$ 50%, 30% and 20% of prize fund: EF \$5 or \$3 depending on plan voted at meeting: bring sets, clocks, if able: write to D. E. Rhead, 2715 Green St., Gary, Indiana.

Illinois—May 27-30

2d Annual Great Lakes "Open" at Austin Chess & Checker Club, Austin Town Hall, Central & Lake, Chicago 44, Illinois: 7 rd SS Tmt: \$175 for 1st, add'l A & B prizes: write for details: Paul Adams, 244 North Waller, Chicago 44, Illinois.

Pennsylvania—May 27-30

Third Eastern States "Open" at the Franklin CC, 1614 Locust St., Philadelphia, Penna.: 7 rd SS Tmt restricted to USCF members, registration 6 PM, May 27: EF \$10 (\$7 for Juniors) with \$5 refund to players completing schedule; \$\$ 1st \$150, 2d \$115, 3d \$85, 4th \$60 to 8th \$10 (\$500 in all): write to Wm. A. Ruth, 15 Gorman Ave., Collinswood, New Jersey.

Arizona—May 28-30

Arizona State Championship, held by Encanto CC, in Phoenix: 7 rd SS Tmt open to state residents: EF \$5: register by 9 AM, May 28: for details, write: James Christman, 1700 W. Whitton Av., Phoenix.

For benefit of our readers, these items are printed if reported by authorized officials at least two months in advance.

ON THE COVER

Deerfield Academy, Deerfield, Massachusetts, is the scene of the simultaneous exhibition by CHESS REVIEW editor I. A. Horowitz (right, on cover photo by W. K. Boyle). Some 25 students participated, and one achieved a draw.

FRENCH DEFENSE

I. A. Horowitz		A. J. Atkinson	
Exhibitor		Club President	
1 P-K4	P-K3	18 RxN	BxN
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	19 BxB	RxB
3 N-Q2	N-KB3	20 QR-B1	RxR
4 P-K5	KN-Q2	21 RxR	P-K4
5 B-Q3	P-QB4	22 Q-KB2	B-Q2
6 P-QB3	N-QB3	23 R-B6	P-K5
7 N-K2	B-K2	24 QxP	Q-N4
8 O-O	O-O	25 Q-Q4	P-K6
9 N-B3	P-B3	26 B-N3	B-B3
10 N-B4	KNxP	27 R-K6	R-KB1
11 PxN	PxP	28 QxKP	QxQ
12 N/3xP	NxN	29 RxQ	K-N2
13 B-B2	B-Q3	30 R-Q3	R-B4
14 Q-R5	P-KN3	31 R-Q4	R-K4
15 Q-K2	Q-R5	32 K-B2	K-B3
16 P-KN3	Q-N5	33 R-B4†	R-B4
17 P-B3	NxP†	34 K-K3	RxR
		35 KxR	Drawn

FOREIGN

Czecho-Slovakia

With a score of 13-4, Filip edged Pachman, 12½-4½, to take the national championship.

Hungary

At Budapest, a tourney in memory of I. Gecsey went to Honji and Billek.

India

CHESS REVIEW is in receipt of the *Indian Chess Bulletin*, a quarterly published in Indian in the English language. It offers tangible evidence of the progress chess is making in the country of its origin.

Poland

Sliva is again Polish champion, having beaten out Witkowski on S-B. points after both had tallied 11-6 on game scores.

South Africa

The championship of the Salisbury Chess Club was won by Kass, 8½-1½, ahead of Stern, 7½-2½.

Durban figured in two matches with Maritzburg, winning both by substantial margins. The first went into Durban's winning column by 6½-3½, the second by 9-2. In the latter set-to, Boulle of Durban succeeded in bringing off an 8-move massacre thanks to the Fegatello ("Fried Liver") variation of the Two Knights' Defense.

Covering 2,500 miles in 13 days, Cape Town players engaged in 7 matches along the way, winning 3, drawing 2 and losing 2. According to the *South African Chess-player*, it was the first organized team tour of the Union.

Sweden

Grandmaster G. Stahlberg, participating for the first time since 1948 in a tournament for the national title, won a comfortable victory as he moved undefeated through 9 rounds. He won 5 games and drew with G. Stoltz, Z. Nilsson, K. Skold and M. Johansson. The last-named was runner-up with 6-3, while R. Goode placed third with 5½-3½.

At the S. A. S. S. Chess Club of Stockholm, a small tourney resulted in victory for G. Stoltz by 5-2. Sharing second and third with 4½-2½ each were K. Skold and B. Horberg.

Simultaneous exhibitions in Stockholm by V. Smyslov and P. Keres of the USSR against 30 players in each yielded 28 points to Smyslov and 29 to Keres.

Dr. Max Euwe's CHESS ARCHIVES

Published fortnightly, in English, starting in May-----\$6 per year
Albert S. Pinkus, 1700 Albemarle Road, Brooklyn 26, New York

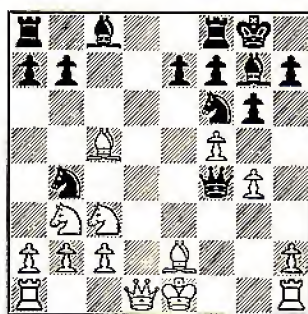
Chess Caviar

Nottingham, 1936

One of the finest examples of virile fighting chess in the history of master play.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

A. Alekhine				M. Botvinnik			
White				Black			
1 P-K4	P-QB4	8 N-N3	B-K3				
2 N-KB3	P-Q3	9 P-B4	O-O				
3 P-Q4	PxP	10 P-N4!	P-Q4!				
4 NxP	N-KB3	11 P-B5!	B-B1				
5 N-QB3	P-KN3	12 KPXP	N-N5				
6 B-K2	B-N2	13 P-Q6!	QxP!				
7 B-K3	N-B3	14 B-B5!	Q-B5!!				



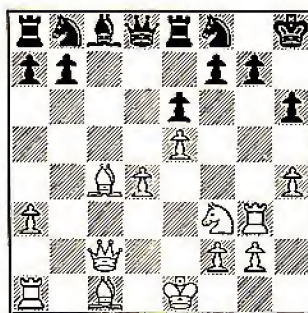
15 R-KB1	QxRP	17 BxN	Q-N6†
16 BxN	NxP!	18 R-B2	Q-N8†
Drawn!			

Munich, 1936

White works up a winning attack in jig time.

NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE

P. Keres				E. Gilfer			
White				Black			
1 P-Q4	N-KB3	8 PxP	P-QB4				
2 P-QB4	P-K3	9 N-B3	BPxP				
3 N-QB3	B-N5	10 P/3xP	PxP				
4 Q-B2	O-O	11 BxP	P-KR3				
5 P-K4	P-Q4?	12 P-KR4!	R-K1				
6 P-K5	KN-Q2	13 R-R3	N-B1				
7 P-QR3!	BxN†	14 R-N3	K-R1				



15 BxRP!	Q-R4†	18 N-N5†!	PxN
16 K-K2!	PxB	19 QxP	N-N3
17 Q-B1	K-R2	20 P-R5	Resigns
If 20 . . . R-N1, 21 B-Q3 (or 21 R-R1) wins.			

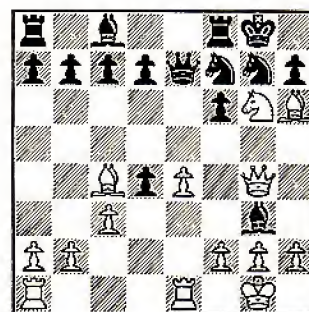
† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

International Team Tournament, 1954

Black violates the rules of sound development on move seven and is incisively chastised.

RUY LOPEZ

F. Bohatyrychuk				F. Norcia			
White				Black			
1 P-K4	P-K4	9 QN-Q2	N-Q1				
2 N-KB3	N-QB3	10 N-B1	P-KB3				
3 B-N5	B-B4	11 B-B4†	N-B2?				
4 P-B3	N-B3	12 N-N3	P-KN3				
5 P-Q3	Q-K2	13 B-KR6	N-N2				
6 O-O	O-O	14 N-R4!	PxP				
7 P-Q4	B-Q3?	15 Q-N4!	BxN				
8 R-K1	N-K1	16 NxP!!	Resigns				



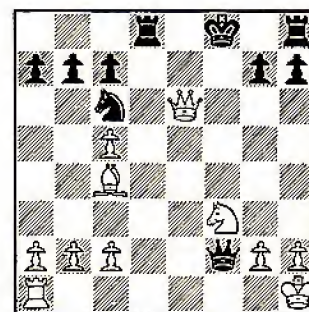
If 16 . . . PxN 17 QxNP, Black cannot stop mate! And, if 16 . . . Q-K1, 17 N-K7† does the trick!

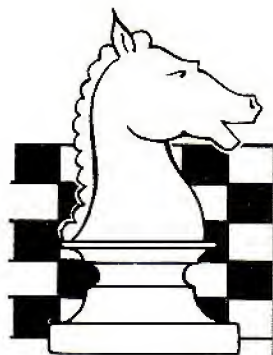
U. S. "Open" 1954

This cute game looks as though it might have been played in 1854.

KING'S GAMBIT

A. E. Santasiere				E. T. McCormick			
White				Black			
1 P-K4	P-K4	10 P-Q4	QxP				
2 P-KB4	PxP	11 PxP	QxB				
3 N-KB3	B-K2	12 N-B3	B-K3				
4 B-K2	N-KB3	13 NxP	BxN				
5 P-Q3	P-Q4	14 QxB	Q-K6†				
6 P-K5	N-N5	15 K-R1	N-B7†				
7 BxP	P-KB3	16 RxN	QxR				
8 O-O	N-B3	17 B-N5	R-Q1				
9 PxP	B-B4†?	18 Q-K6†	K-B1				
				19 B-B4	Resigns		





by **DR. MAX EUWE**
Former World Champion

End Game of the Month

THE THEMES

IN REALITY, this month, we have two end-games. Both serve to illustrate one major theme, the problem of winning with Bishop and Pawn versus Bishop of like color. For practical reasons, we are presenting the two endings as *End-game 10* in our series, with two facets: a drawing position and a winning one. Between the two, they lick the problem clean.

Elementary as the problem seems (offhand, how many of you would call the Pawn plus a sure win with Bishops of like colors?), even the basic elucidation given by Dr. Euwe with Diagram 2 is a useful lesson for most of us. And the apparently minor addition of a pair of Pawns to be exchanged almost completely baffled the collected masters in the U. S. "Open," Boston, 1939, before the winning method was found. Dr. Euwe's analysis is most instructive.—Ed.

END-GAME 10

The following position arose after Black's 48th move in the Hoogoven Tournament, 1955. H. Pilnik (White) is a Pawn ahead, and Black's Pawn is about to fall. White cannot capture the Pawn, however, without losing his Pawn on QN6. For White must use his Bishop to effect the capture, and it is precisely that piece which prevents Black's King from approaching the Queen Knight Pawn.

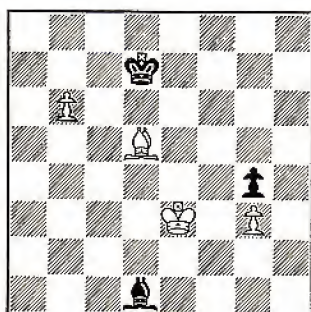


Diagram 1

Therefore, the difficult end-game of Bishop plus Pawn versus Bishop is in the offing. Difficult and, at the same time, important; for the win here depends on small things.

Theory says that the Knight Pawn has the most winning chances, next the Bishop and Rook Pawn and, finally, the center Pawns.

Another factor is the remoteness of the Black King. It may be taken for granted that, if the Black King can ar-

rive in front of the remaining Pawn, Black can force a draw. If it cannot, then the King's posting in the rear of the Pawn is often to be preferred to approach from the flank (see Diagram 9.)

Then there is the matter of how many obstacles the Pawn must overcome. In our example (Bishop plus Knight Pawn versus Bishop), there are three: one at White's KN4, one at his KN6 and one at KN8. With the Knight Pawn, the general rule is that the second obstacle poses the most problems. When these are solved, then the promotion follows almost of itself.

BEFORE PROCEEDING, let us give a slight elucidation of the principle of overcoming the obstacles.

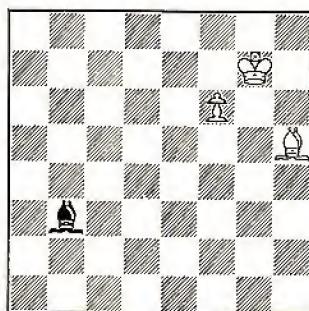


Diagram 2

There are two methods of forcing the Black Bishop to give way:

1 1 B-N6, 2 B-R7 and 3 B-N8;

II 1 B-B7, B-Q8 2 B-K6, B-R4 3 B-B5 and 4 B-N6.

It depends on the position of Black's King, of course, which of these methods merits the preference.

RETURNING to the first diagram, we first investigate the direct method. For a thorough understanding of the overall problem, this is the most important.

49 K-B4 K-B1
50 B-K6† K-N2
51 BxP

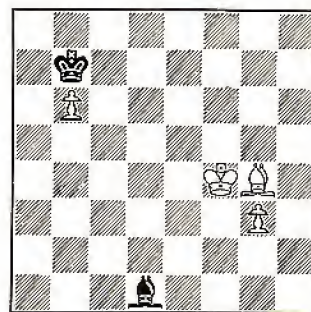


Diagram 3

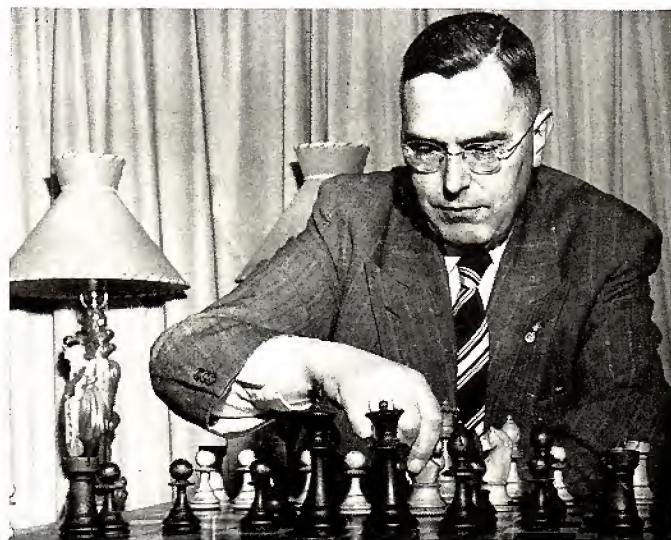
Black now has three choices.

Variant 1

51 B-B7
52 B-B3† KxP
53 P-N4

The first obstacle has already been surmounted.

53 K-B2



Dr. Max Euwe

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

54 B-K4!

Here White takes the necessary measures for surmounting the second obstacle.

54 B-Q8?

With 54 . . . B-N6! Black could even yet achieve a draw, and that in a problem-like manner: 55 P-N5, B-B2 56 K-B5, K-Q1 57 K-B6, K-K1 58 B-N6, K-B1! For the rest, we refer to Variant 3.

55 P-N5 B-R4
56 K-B5 K-Q1
57 K-B6

Now 57 . . . K-K1 is met by 58 B-N6†.

57 K-Q2

After 57 . . . B-K1 58 B-Q5 and 59 B-B7, White has it somewhat easier.

58 B-N6 B-Q8
59 B-B5† K-K1
60 P-N6

White has surmounted the second obstacle, and his goal is in sight.

60 B-N6

Or 60 . . . K-B1 61 P-N7†, etc.

61 B-K6 B-B7

White wins the Pawn ending following 61 . . . BxB 62 KxB, K-B1 63 K-B6, K-N1 64 P-N7.

62 P-N7 B-R2
63 K-N5! K-K2
64 K-R6

And White wins.

Variant 2 (continue from Diagram 3)

51 B-R5

We reserve Black's best try for last.

52 B-B3† KxP
53 P-N4 K-B2
54 P-N5 K-Q3

On 54 . . . B-B7, 55 B-K4 follows of course. After 54 . . . B-K1 55 K-K5, K-Q2 56 K-B6, we arrive at the type position already discussed: e.g., 56 . . . K-Q3 57 B-Q1, K-Q4 58 B-N3†, K-K5 59 B-B7 with a clear finish.

55 P-N6 K-K2
56 K-N5 B-N6
57 K-R6

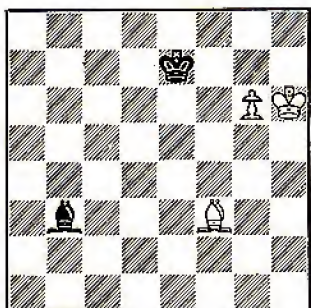


Diagram 4

Here we have the final phase, that of subduing the last obstacle.

57 K-B3

The sequel comes out the same after 57 . . . K-B1 58 P-N7†, K-N1 59 B-K4! as Black's King cannot maintain itself at N1.

58 P-N7 B-N1

Seemingly, White has now reached the end of his music. He can carry on, how-

ever, by means of zugzwang, thereby either forcing Black's King to one side or forcing his own through to KR8.

59 B-K4 K-K4

Or 59 . . . B any 60 K-R7 and 61 K-R8.

60 B-R7 B-R7
61 B-N1 B-N1

Black strives to prevent K-R7 as long as possible.

62 K-N6 B-N6

Now he cannot: after 62 . . . K-Q3 (62 . . . K-K3? 63 B-R2†) 63 K-B6, White brings his Bishop to B7 and, following . . . B-R2, marches his King to KR6 as in Variant 1.

63 K-R7 K-B3
64 K-R8 K-N4

Black has nothing better.

65 B-R7 K-R3
66 B-N8 B-B7

White has driven Black's Bishop off his most important obstructive diagonal.

67 B-R2 B-R2
68 B-N3

This simple tempo-move is decisive.

Variant 3 (continue from Diagram 3)

51 B-N6!

The best try.

52 B-B3† KxP
53 P-N4 K-B2
54 P-N5 B-B2

It has become fairly evident from the foregoing that Black must defend his KN3 at all costs.

55 K-K5 K-Q2
56 K-B6

56 B-Q5, B-R4 accomplishes nothing special.

56 K-K1

The drawing move.

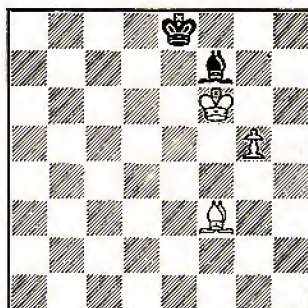


Diagram 5

57 K-N7 K-K2
58 B-K4 B-K1
59 B-N6 B-R5

White follows the correct technique for overcoming the obstacles . . .

60 B-B7 B-B7
61 B-N8 B-N8
62 B-R7

. . . but it does not work because White's King stands in the way.

62 B-R7
63 K-R6

On 63 P-N6, Black can force the draw with 63 . . . B-N8 and 64 . . . BxP.

63 B-B2

White can do no more.

IN THE ACTUAL GAME, there occurred (continue from Diagram 1):

49 K-B4 K-B1 51 B-B6 K-B1
50 B-K4 K-N1 52 B-Q5 K-N1
53 K-N5

White's last is crafty. He proceeds to the capture of the Pawn with a somewhat improved position of his King. It is precisely this difference in tempo which might tip the scale.

53 K-B1
54 B-K6† K-N2
55 BxP

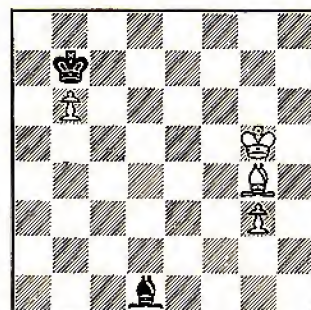


Diagram 6

Here, too, Black has the choice of three moves, and it is curious indeed that 55 . . . B-N6 now loses, while 55 . . . B-R5 draws. We'll soon see why.

55 B-R5!
56 K-B6

Here arises the disadvantage of the position of White's King: 56 B-B3†, KxP 57 P-N4 is met by 57 . . . B-Q2!.

56 KxP

And here the difference between 55 . . . B-R5 and 55 . . . B-N6 appears. With Black's Bishop on N6, White has 57 B-B3 and P-N4 can no longer be prevented. In fact, White's pieces are advantageously posted to take the second obstacle, too.

57 K-K7

Or 57 B-B3, B-Q2! and White's Pawn goes no further.

57 K-B2

Black retains his ability to reply with 58 . . . B-Q2 to White's 58 B-B3.

In this position, a draw was agreed.

THE PRECEDING END-GAME shows great resemblance to one which occurred almost 15 years ago in the U. S. "Open" at Boston, 1939. There the Pawn plus did have decisive significance.

A. E. Santasiere (White) is on the move against I. Kashdan.

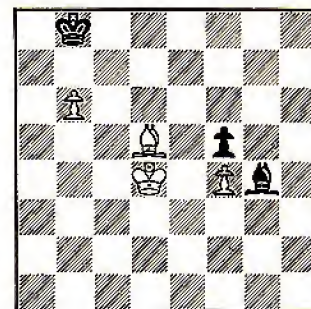


Diagram 7

The same picture as in the preceding end-game. White cannot proceed to capture the Pawn without leaving his own Knight Pawn in the lurch. In the ensuing end-game, White's Bishop Pawn is, by its nature, a mite less strong; but it stands one rank further advanced.

1 K-K5!

It is important to restrict Black's Bishop to the short side of the board. On the KB4-QB7 diagonal, that Bishop might easily contribute to a draw especially as Black has a few more tempi at his disposal than White (as will be seen).

1 B-R6!

This move is also important as shown by the following variation: 1 . . . K-B1? 2 B-N2! K-N1 3 K-B6, K-B1 4 K-N5, K-N1 5 B-K4! (this charming point explains why White by 2 B-N2! has held Black's Bishop at N5), B-R6 (the Pawn

ending, after 5 . . . PxB 6 KxB, is won outright) 6 BxP, B-N7 7 B-R7, K-N2 (after 7 . . . B-R6, White retains both his Pawns by 8 B-K4!) 8 P-B5, KxP 9 P-B6, B-Q4 10 K-N6, K-B2 11 K-N7 and 12 B-N8. Black is miles too far away.

2 B-K6
3 BxP

K-N2
B-B8

Of course not 3 . . . B-N7 4 B-K4†.

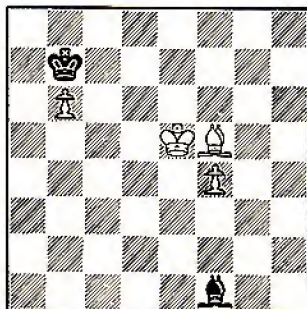


Diagram 8

4 B-K6!!

The effects of this finesse shall allow us to observe the salient points of these end-games. It becomes particularly clear that the Black King accomplishes more while posted in the rear of the White passed Pawn than alongside of it.

LET US FIRST PLAY "normally" (continue from Diagram 8).

4 B-K4†, KxP 5 P-B5, K-B4! (with correct play, 5 . . . K-B2 is also sufficient; but, with the text, Black prepares for . . . B-B5) 6 B-Q5 (after 6 P-B6, B-B5 White gets no further), B-Q6 7 P-B6, B-N3 8 K-K6, K-Q5! (Black's King goes behind the Pawn) 9 B-R2, B-R4 10 K-K7, K-K4 (see Diagram 9).

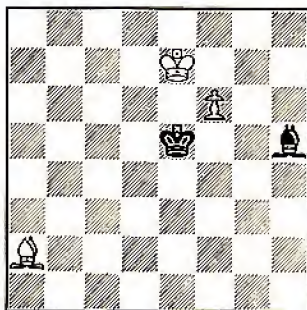


Diagram 9

In Basic Chess Endings, Fine calls this the vertical opposition. Black gets a draw also with his King still on its Q5 or KB5; but the diagonal opposition (King of its KN4) loses.

Let us work out the diagrammed position in each case:

1) Black's King is on its K4: 11 B-B7, B-Q8 12 B-K8, B-N6 13 B-B7, B-Q8 14 B-B4, B-R4 15 B-N5, B-N3 16 B-K8, and now, as Black's King is too close, there simply follows 16 . . . BxB 17 KxB, KxP.

2) Black's King on its KN4: 11 B-B7, B-Q8 12 B-K8, B-N6 13 B-Q7 and 14 B-K6. White wins easily.

3) Black's King on its KB5: 11 B-B7, B-Q8 12 B-K8, B-N6 13 B-Q7, K-K4 and 14 B-K6 is prevented. Or 11 B-B7, B-Q8 12 B-K6, B-R4 13 B-Q7, K-K4 and 14 B-K8 produces nothing.

LET US NOW go on with the game (continue from Diagram 8).

4 B-K6!!

KxP

The plausible 4 . . . B-Q6 fails against 5 K-Q4! and 6 K-B5. Another point!

5 P-B5

K-B2

5 . . . K-B4 fails against 6 P-B6, and 5 . . . B-Q6 6 P-B6, B-N3 7 B-B5, B-R4 8 K-Q6, K-N4 9 K-K7, K-B4 10 B-Q7, K-Q4 11 B-K8! just leads to a win for White.

6 P-B6
7 B-B7!

K-Q1

. . . .

White must not allow Black's King to get to its K1: principle number one in this end-game.

7

K-Q2

In order to get behind the Pawn as rapidly as possible. Such a move as 7 . . . B-Q6 comes to the same thing: 8 K-B4, K-Q2 9 K-N5, K-Q3 10 K-R6, K-K4 11 K-N7 (see Diagram 10).

8 K-B5
9 K-N6
10 K-N7

K-Q3

K-K4

. . . .

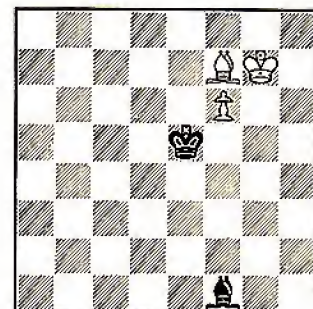


Diagram 10

With Black's Bishop on its K7, 10 . . . K-B5 would lead to a draw in the manner outlined in connection with Diagram 9. Here 10 . . . K-B5 fails against 11 B-N8 and 12 P-B7.

10

B-K7

The decisive tempo. Now White wins, thanks to the diagonal opposition.

11 B-N8
12 B-R7

B-R4

. . . .

And 13 B-N6 is decisive.

A MORAL is attached to this last end-game. When the game stood adjourned and had been analyzed many hours, Santasiere approached Kashdan with "You might as well resign, for this is how I am going to win." And Kashdan replied: "And this is how I am going to draw." Whereupon Santasiere retired, re-analyzed and got a win. Had Kashdan not shown his hand, he might have won a clear first on the half-point difference in final scores.

This is the first case in chess history in which a player talked himself out of first prize!

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SELECTED GAMES ANNOTATED BY HANS KMOCH

The Bluff that Worked

Black has difficulty with his backward Queen Pawn. He is only bluffing when he seemingly threatens to advance it. But the bluff works: White takes an unnecessary security measure after which Black obtains full equality in a remarkably energetic way.

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

Samuel Reshevsky Donald Byrne
White Black
1 P-Q4 N-KB3 3 P-KN3 P-B3
2 P-QB4 P-KN3 4 P-Q5

A rare line, known from the Baden-Baden Tournament, 1925 (e.g., Rubinstein-Carls).

4 P-Q3
5 B-N2 P-K4

The model game is Stahlberg-Flohr, Moscow, 1935, in which Black first castled, then played . . . P-K4: 5 . . . B-N2 6 N-QB3, O-O 7 N-B3, P-K4 8 PxQBP, PxP! 9 O-O, Q-B2 10 P-N3, R-Q1 11 B-N2, QN-Q2 12 N-Q2, B-N2 13 Q-B2, P-Q4 with a good game for Black.

Basically, a better way of handling this variation is . . . P-K3, with proper timing.

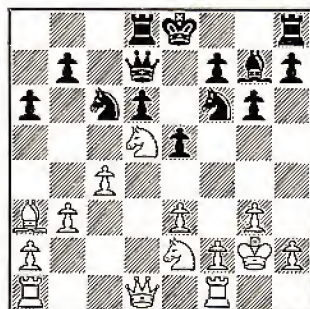
6 PxBP NxP

If Black's last is necessary (it does not seem to be), then 5 . . . P-K4 is premature. Black needs 6 . . . PxP.

The text move is not consistent with the King-side fianchetto as Black's backward Queen Pawn becomes assailable and has no chance to advance.

7 N-QB3 B-K3 11 N-Q5 B-N2
8 P-N3 P-QR3 12 N-K2 B-R6
9 P-K3 Q-Q2 13 O-O BxB
10 P-QR3 R-Q1 14 KxB

White has a clear edge, thanks to the situation on the Queen file.



14 NxN
15 PxN

White miscalculates. He closes the Queen file because he thinks that, after 15 QxN, N-K2, he is unable to stop



Donald Byrne

Black's Queen Pawn from advancing. But he can, with 16 Q-R5! e.g., 16 . . . P-Q4? 17 QR-Q1, Q-B3† (17 . . . P-Q5 18 PxP, PxP 19 KR-K1) 18 K-N1, P-N3 19 Q-Q2! (not 19 QxRP?? R-R1!), with a decided advantage for White. The conclusion, therefore, is that with 15 QxN! White retains a lasting edge.

After the text move, Black suffers only from the slight discomfort of his Bishop being locked in. This evil he subsequently rectifies in a remarkably energetic manner.

15 N-K2 21 RxR† RxR
16 P-K4 P-B4! 22 R-B1 RxR
17 P-B3 P-KN4! 23 KxR K-B2
18 Q-Q3 O-O 24 K-N2 K-N3
19 QR-B1 PxP 25 P-R3 N-N1
20 PxP P-KR4! 26 N-B3 N-B3
27 N-Q1 P-N5!

Black prepares for . . . B-R3 and simultaneously parries the last little threat which White had, namely, N-K3-B5.

28 PxP QxP 30 B-B1 B-R3
29 N-B2 Q-Q2 31 BxB KxB
Drawn

Setting His Own House on Fire

White plays a heavy caliber opening and, with a series of fine moves, obtains the edge. This done, however, he abandons patient play and starts a furious attack instead, thereby setting his own house on fire. In the ensuing, difficult complications, both sides falter. White indeed walks most lamentably into a mate, instead of regaining the edge. Black doesn't see the mate either but does see a win.

KING'S INDIAN REVERSED

James T. Sherwin Arthur B. Bisguier
White Black
1 N-KB3 P-Q4 3 B-N2 P-B3
2 P-KN3 N-KB3 4 O-O B-B4

This is sometimes called the New York System as suggested by this writer long ago. It is virtually the same as the London System (1 P-Q4, N-KB3 2 N-KB3, P-KN3 3 B-B4) but with colors reversed.

5 P-Q3 QN-Q2
6 QN-Q2 P-K3
7 Q-K1

White's last is strange looking but has its points. He intends 8 P-K4 but wishes to avoid the pin of his King Knight: 8 . . . PxP 9 PxP, B-KN5 (which is hard to shake off.)

7 P-KR3

Black clears a retreat for his Bishop to KR2. The maneuver was introduced by Emanuel Lasker against Reti, New York, 1924. Having worked very well, it has since been used time and again not only in that position in which it served Lasker but in all kinds of similar ones such as this or, for instance, in the Smyslov-Euwe game in the Challengers' Tournament, 1953 (CHESS REVIEW, page 366, December, 1953) where its value appeared dubious. The maneuver is good if preceded by White's P-QB4, after which P-K4 (to drive Black's Bishop out of action) leaves Q3 very weak. But, so long as the Queen Bishop Pawn has not moved, the maneuver is questionable.

Accordingly, the text is questionable. Black can make better use of the tempo by playing either 7 . . . B-K2 or 7 . . . B-B4 and meet P-K4 with 8 . . . PxP 9 PxP, B-KN5. Black's Queen Bishop is then active even without pinning the Knight and can be dislodged only by White's dangerously weakening his King-side.

8 P-K4 PxP
9 PxP B-R2
10 P-QR3!

White's last is a necessary preparation for fianchettoing his Queen Bishop: 10 P-N3? B-N5, with threat of . . . NxP.

10 B-K2
11 P-N3 N-B4
12 B-N2!

An important point in White's set-up. As 12 P-K5 is bad, he must protect his King Pawn indirectly: 12 . . . QNxP? 13 NxN, NxN 14 BxP.

12 O-O 14 N-K5 QR-Q1
13 R-Q1 Q-B2 15 Q-K2

Both sides have completed their mobilization. White has a slight edge.

15 KN-Q2

Black wants to exchange a piece or two to gain some maneuvering space. He can do so with 15 . . . QN-Q2 16 N-Q3,

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

N-B4 but only at the expense of weakening his King-side (17 BxN) which may not be decisive but certainly is dangerous.

16 N-N4! P-KR4

Black's last may be risky but is hardly more so than a waiting attitude. Black is trying still to get some pieces exchanged in this way.

17 N-K3 B-B3
18 B-B1!

White avoids the exchange of this strong Bishop. The retreat is only temporary.

18 P-R5

Evidently, the only good move. But it allows the return of White's Knight and, consequently, of his Bishop, too.

19 N-N4 B-K2
20 B-N2

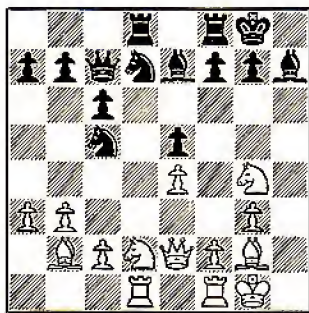
Here we are again.

20 ... Pxp
21 RpxP

The exchange of Rook Pawns has weakened the King position. But which one? At this juncture, there is no indication that it is White's King which will suffer (as the ensuing course of the game makes it seem).

21 P-K4

This advance has the fairly serious disadvantage of weakening ... KB4 and this while White can post a Knight there. Yet it is hard to suggest anything better. White has strong attacking chances, anyhow.



22 P-KB4?!

This is possibly a strong move, but wise, it certainly is not. White can have a clear, steady advantage with 22 N-B4! P-B3 23 QN-K3 (NxKP?? 24 BxN, BxB 25 Q-B4†, B-Q4 26 NxB). Instead, he starts wild complications.

22 Pxp
23 Pxp N-K3
24 Q-B3?!

24 P-B5, to prevent 24 ... P-KB4, seems necessary. White is not, however, seeking chances for a draw; he is playing for a win.

24 P-KB4!
25 Pxp Rxp

Here the position is rife with tactical possibilities for both sides; but Black has the better of it and by best play ought to win.

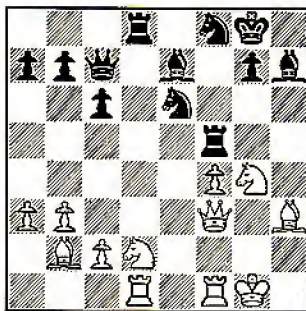
26 B-R3

White has no protection for his King Bishop Pawn; so he must rely on traps.

26 N/2-B1

Black threatens 27 ... RxP. 26 ... RxP right away is too dangerous: 27 N-R6†, K-R1 28 BxN! (28 N-B7†? RxN!), RxQ 29 RxR and e.g., 29 ... B-N3 30 R-R3†! threatening mate or 29 ... R-KB1 30 RxR†, followed by 31 N-B7† with a perpetual check.

26 ... N-N4, however, is at least as strong as the text: e.g., 27 Q-N2, NxB† 28 QxN, QR-KB1 (28 ... RxP? 29 N-R6†!), or 27 N-R6†, PxN 28 Q-N2, QR-KB1 with a winning advantage for Black.



27 Q-N2

Making matters worse, White at least ought to try to hold on to the Pawn with 27 B-K5. Note that 27 ... Q-N3† 28 K-N2, N-N4† 29 Q-N3, NxB? then fails against 30 N-R6† with mate to follow.

27 B-B4†

This also is weak. Black ought to play 27 RxP at once; one point being that 28 B-K5 flatly fails against 28 ... RxN. As for other points, Black wins after 28 N-R6†, K-R1 29 N-B7†, RxN 30 RxR, B-B4† as well as after 28 RxR, QxR 29 B-K5, Q-N4.

28 K-R1 RxP

Now this capture is an emergency measure rather than a strong move. Black is in difficulties. 28 ... NxP is worse: 29 N-R6†, K-R1 30 Qxp†, QxQ 31 BxQ†, KxB 32 NxR†.

29 B-K5! RxN

Black's capture would win two pieces for the Rook if White's King were still on KN1. Now it loses the Exchange, but there is nothing better. After 29 ... RxR† 30 RxR, White's attack is too powerful.

30 BxQ RxQ

31 QBxR R-N6

31 ... R-N3, though far less appetizing, might be a little better.

32 BxN† NxB

33 N-B3

A monstrous blunder. Sherwin, as usual, had only a few seconds left for plenty of moves. 33 QR-K1! attacks Black's Knight and simultaneously protects the Bishop. Black is then in trouble, though he ought to be able to hold his own by 33 ... R-N3.

33 B-K5

Black perceives the blunder but fails to realize its monstrousness. He misses 33 ... R-R6† 34 N-R2 (34 K-N2, N-B5 mate), B-K5† 35 R-B3, BxR mate.

34 K-R2 RxN 37 R-Q3 B-B5†

35 RxR BxR 38 K-R3 B-K5

36 R-Q7 B-K6 39 R-Q7 Bxp

Resigns

Dreadful Time Table

Although Kramer failed in this tournament, he displayed his excellent abilities at least in the following fine game. It is a positional one, but full of possibilities which required good nerves and a lot of calculating power.

As for Byrne, he unfortunately adopted that dreadful time table which allows hours for the opening, minutes for the middle game and seconds for the endgame.

GRUENFELD DEFENSE

George Kramer Donald Byrne

White Black

1 P-Q4 N-KB3 3 N-QB3 P-Q4

2 P-QB4 P-KN3 4 Q-N3

White's last is of disputable value. 4 N-B3, B-N2 5 Q-N3 is safer.

4 Pxp
5 Qxp B-N2

Black declines the challenge. His sharpest line is 5 ... B-K3 6 Q-N5†, N-B3 7 N-B3, N-Q4! (Feigin-Flohr, Kemer, 1937). Not 7 ... R-QN1, after which 8 N-K5 indeed has little effect (Euwe-Alekhine match, 1935), but 8 P-K4! is too strong. Najdorf-Szabo, p. 23, CHESS REVIEW, June, 1948).

6 N-B3 O-O
7 P-K3

A modest continuation, but a steady one. After 7 P-K4, White usually has some trouble defending his center.

7 P-N3 9 Q-R4 BxB
8 B-K2! B-QR3 10 NxB Q-Q3

On this move, and particularly on his next, Black spent a prohibitive amount of time, apparently trying to get an advantage. His effort fails. More in style is 10 ... KN-Q2 so as to continue with either ... P-QB4 or ... P-K4.

11 P-QN4 Q-B3
12 P-N5 Q-N2
13 B-R3 P-B3

Black's last is a concession. In giving the Bishop Pawn for the Knight Pawn, he abandons the possibility of ... P-QB4. White's Queen Pawn is the stronger for that, and a file advantageous for him is opened thereby.

The position requires ... P-QR3. Black obtains a good game if he succeeds in opening the Rook file. 13 ... P-QR3 14 BxP, Pxp, however, fails. Black wins after either 15 Q-N4?? N-Q4 or 15 Qxp?? P-B3 16 Q-N4 (or Q-K5), N-Q4. But, after 15 Q-N3! R-K1 16 BxN, BxB 17 Qxp, Black lacks appropriate compensation for the Pawn.

13 ... R-K1! however, threatening 14 ... P-QR3, is more logical than the text move and of reasonable promise.

14 R-QB1 Pxp 18 O-O QN-Q2
15 QxNP P-QR3 19 Q-B7 QxQ
16 Q-B4 P-QN4 20 RxQ B-B1
17 Q-B5 R-K1 21 KR-B1

White has the edge.

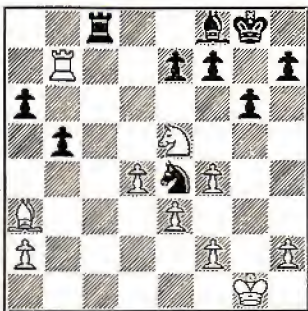
21 N-N3 24 NxR QN-Q4
22 N-K5 KR-B1 25 N/1-Q3 N-K5
23 R-N7 RxR† 26 P-N3!

White's fine move opens an avenue of escape for his King and simultaneously

prepares for the following dislodgment of Black's Knight on its Q4. Instead, 26 P-B3 is inefficient because of 26 . . . N-Q3 27 BxN, PxB 28 NxBP, NxP.

26 . . . R-B1
27 N-KB4 NxN
28 NPxN . . .

White's advantage has become hardly short of decisive—this, while Black, owing to complete lack of time, has had to fly blind.



28 . . . N-B6

Nor are other lines better: for instance, (1) 28 . . . R-B7 29 BxP, BxB 30 RxB, NxP (30 . . . RxBP 31 N-N4!) 31 NxBP, and White's Queen Pawn marches too fast; (2) 28 . . . R-K1 29 R-R7, N-B6 30 RxRP, NxP 31 BxP, BxB 32 RxN, and White's extra Pawn is too strong; (3) 28 . . . P-B3 29 N-Q7, R-K1 30 NxR, KxN 31 R-R7 N-B6 32 RxRP, NxP 33 RxP†, and White must win.

29 BxP NxP

29 . . . BxB 30 RxB, P-B3 offers a tougher defense.

30 BxB RxB
31 P-Q5 R-Q1

31 . . . P-B3 is comparatively better; after the text, White wins flatly.

32 P-K4 N-N5 37 R-R7 P-N5
33 NxBP R-KB1 38 RxP RxP
34 N-R6† K-R1 39 R-R8 R-B1
35 P-Q6 N-B3 40 N-B7†! K-N2
36 P-K5 N-Q1 41 NxN Resigns

White's Adminicle

The following game is of considerable value for the theory of the Queen's Gambit Accepted. The game testifies in White's favor.

Most important for the evaluation of the whole variation seems to be the sideline given as point two of the note under Black's 15th move. This sideline offers many ramifications, closer investigation of which may lead to further important conclusions—a job which cannot be done within the limits of annotations to a game.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT

James T. Sherwin			George Kramer		
White			Black		
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	7 Q-K2	P-QN4		
2 P-QB4	PxP	8 B-N3	B-N2		
3 N-KB3	N-KB3	9 N-B3	Q-B2		
4 P-K3	P-K3	10 R-Q1	N-B3		
5 BxP	P-B4	11 P-Q5	PxP		
6 O-O	P-QR3	12 P-K4	P-Q5		

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.



George Kramer

Black's 12 . . . P-Q5 is the crucial move in this crucial variation. While other continuations decisively favor White, this is supposed to leave the issue in the balance. It has been extensively analyzed but never properly tested. Hence the importance of this game. It constitutes further testimony in favor of White.

13 N-Q5 . . .

Better than 13 P-K5, O-O-O, which offers Black strong counter-chances.

13 . . . Q-Q1

After 13 . . . NxN 14 PxN§, N-K2 15 B-N5, White's attack is too powerful: 15 . . . P-B5 16 RxP! PxR 17 P-Q6.

14 B-KB4 R-B1
15 P-QR4! PxP

There are a number of alternatives, none of them satisfactory: e.g.,

(1) 15 . . . P-N5 16 N-N5, with a winning advantage for White as Black, with no possibility of . . . P-B5, cannot save his King Bishop Pawn;

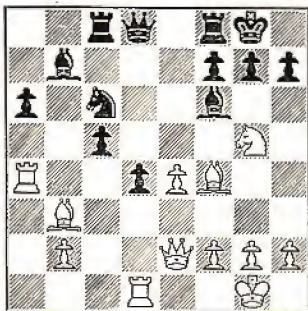
(2) 15 . . . P-B5 16 PxP, P-Q6 (16 . . . PxP 17 NxQP! gives White superior chances for attack: e.g., 17 . . . PxR 18 NxP/5!) 17 PxN! PxQ 18 PxR, PxR(Q)† 19 RxQ, PxR 20 PxR(Q), QxQ 21 N-B7†, QxN (21 . . . K-K2 22 B-Q6†!) 22 BxQ, and White has the edge.

(3) 15 . . . P-Q6 16 RxP, P-B5 17 KR-Q1! PxR 18 PxP (stronger than winning the Queen), PxP 19 QxP with a decisive attack for White.

16 RxRP B-K2
17 N-N5! O-O

Now that Black has castled, thereby saving his threatened King Bishop Pawn, he seems to be all right. That impression is wrong, however, as White has a brilliant point.

18 NxN†! BxN



19 NxRP!!

This is it. After 19 . . . KxN 20 Q-R5†, K-N1 21 R-Q3, Black has no defense to the threat of 22 R-R3 (21 . . . P-N3 22 QxP†!).

Sherwin is winning this game in much the same way as Reshevsky defeated him the round before (p. 43, CHESS REVIEW, February, 1955).

19 . . . P-N3

The only way to avert disaster.

20 NxR QxN
21 Q-N4 . . .

White threatens 22 QxP†.

21 . . . N-K2 23 P-K5 Q-B1
22 B-Q6 R-B3 24 Q-N3 . . .

In trying to win quickly, White almost gives the win away. Simply 24 QxQ†, NxQ (forced) 25 BxP leaves Black without a chance, though White must then win in the slow, technical way.

24 . . . P-B5!
25 PxR N-B4
26 Q-R3 PxR

Black takes the wrong Bishop! 26 . . . NxR, instead, offers chances for a draw as Black obtains strong counter-play: e.g., 27 QxQ† (27 Q-R6? N-B4!), RxQ 28 B-R2 (28 RxQP? PxR!), P-Q6 29 R-QB1, R-K1 30 K-B1 (30 BxP? P-Q7!), R-K7 after which 31 BxP fails against 31 . . . R-B7!

27 B-B4 R-B7
28 R-R5! . . .

Not 28 P-N4 because of 28 . . . Q-B3! 29 P-B3, N-R5 30 QxN, QxP. With the text move, White threatens 29 R-K1, followed by 30 RxN, as 30 . . . QxR is then impossible.

28 . . . Q-K3

Just a loss of time, but Black has a losing position, anyhow.

29 R-K5 Q-B1
30 R/1-K1 . . .

Now White threatens 31 RxN and 31 R-KS†.

30 . . . B-B3
31 QxP B-N4
32 Q-KR3 . . .

Now White threatens 33 P-N4 (and 34 Q-R6, etc.); Black has no adequate defense, any more.

32 . . . P-Q6 36 PxN P-Q7
33 R-Q5 RxNP 37 BxP RxR
34 P-N4 B-B5 38 Q-R6 Q-KB1
35 R/5-K5 B-N4 39 QxR Resigns

Correct Idea, Incorrect Sequel

White tries a new move in the following game. It has its points but does not change the general picture, as the chances remain in the balance. Two moves later, however, White falters and is subsequently unable to stop Black's vigorous counter-play.

SLAV DEFENSE (Meran Variation)

George Kramer			Arthur Bisguier		
White			Black		
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	4 N-B3	P-K3		
2 P-QB4	P-QB3	5 P-K3	QN-Q2		
3 N-KB3	N-KB3	6 B-Q3	PxP		

7 BxBP	P-QN4	10 P-K5	PxP
8 B-Q3	P-QR3	11 NxNP	NxP
9 P-K4	P-B4	12 NxN	PxN
		13 Q-B3	....

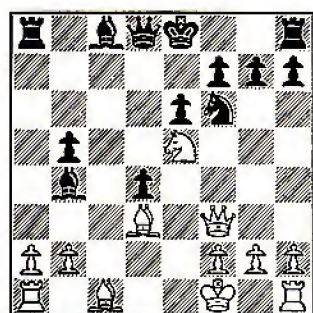
The text is Stahlberg's move, introduced against Spielmann in 1932 and still the most promising continuation. 13 BxP†, B-Q2 14 NxN, Q-R4† 15 B-Q2, QxB (Dr. Krause) leads to equality, and 13 O-O, Q-Q4 14 Q-K2, B-R3 15 B-N5, B-K2 (Alekhine-Bogolyubov, 1934) rather favors Black.

13	B-N5†
14 K-B1	....

The new try—less natural than the usual 14 K-K2, but not necessarily weaker. It ought to lead to a game with about even chances as 14 K-K2 does.

Kramer probably meant to improve on Game 8 of the Botvinnik-Bronstein match, 1951 (CHESS REVIEW, p. 176, June, 1951). Thus 14 K-K2, R-QN1 15 N-B6, B-N2 16 B-KB4, B-Q3 17 NxQ, BxQ (with check!) leads to equality. If White's King stands on K-B1, however, 17 ... BxQ (without check) loses to 18 BxB, RxN 19 BxP†.

There is no revolutionary conclusion in this try since Black can also play 16 ... R-QB1 (instead of 16 ... B-Q3). That Rook move, useful if White's King stands on K2, becomes imperative with the King on KB1. In both cases, it offers about even chances.



14	R-QN1
---------	-------

14 ... Q-Q4 15 QxQ, NxQ 16 BxP†, K-K2 is a good alternative as White lacks the favorable 17 R-Q1 and, after 17 N-B6†, K-Q3 18 NxP, K-B4 19 P-QR3, KxN 20 PxN, RxR, also lacks the winning 21 B-K3†.

15 Q-N3
---------	------

It is the point of 14 K-B1 that White's Queen cannot be taken later with check. Thus 15 N-B6, B-N2 16 B-KB4, R-QB1! 17 NxQ, BxQ (without check) 18 NxKP is the consistent line. It is perfectly sound.

15	Q-B2!
16 N-B6	....

Here is where White falters. Still worse is 16 QxP because of 16 ... QxN! 17 QxR†, K-K2 18 B-R6, B-N2 19 Q-N7, R-N1, and Black wins.

Correct and satisfactory is 16 N-B3. It hardly matters that in this line White's King would be more conveniently placed on K2.

16	B-Q3	18 QxN	QxN
17 QxP	R-N1	19 P-B3	B-R3
		20 K-B2	P-N5!

With this strong Pawn sacrifice, the uncomfortable position of White's King begins to tell.

21 B-K4
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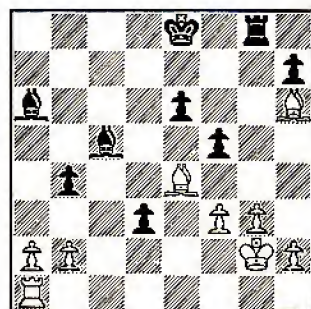
21 BxB exposes White to an irresistible attack: e.g., 21 ... QxKB 22 QxQP, R-QB1 or 21 ... Q-B7† 22 K-K1, P-Q6 23 BxP, QxB 24 P-KN3, RxP.

21	Q-B4	23 P-KN3	P-Q6§
22 R-Q1	R-QB1	24 B-K3	Q-KR4!

Black's attack has become very strong.

25 Q-R6	R-B7†	27 BxR	B-B4†
26 R-Q2	RxR†	28 K-N2	QxQ
		29 BxQ	P-B4

White has escaped disaster in the middle game but is still in a precarious position. The attacked Bishop has no good move, and Black's passed Pawn is very strong.



30 B-B6†
----------	------

This move is hopeless. White may be lost, anyhow, but he can put up better resistance with 30 R-QB1. Black's best then seems to be 30 ... B-Q5: e.g., 31 R-B6, PxN 32 RxB (32 RxB†, K-Q2 33 RxB, P-K6!), K-Q2 (not now 32 ... P-K6? 33 BxP!) 33 PxP, R-QB1 and Black ought to win.

30	K-K2	32 B-Q2	K-Q3
31 R-Q1	P-K4	33 B-R4	B-B5!
		34 B-N3	....

34 P-N3, B-Q4 is just as bad. There is nothing can be done against the advance of Black's center Pawns.

34	BxB	37 B-B2	BxB
35 PxN	K-Q4	38 KxB	K-Q5
36 B-K1	P-K5	Resigns	

The Cumbersome Horse

There is a tale in the American thesaurus of humor for which White's Queen Knight qualifies for the title role. In postponing castling, White runs into trouble because of the pin on that Knight. Then, in the counter-action which White plans, the Knight is to play an important part but causes trouble again when a surprise shot by Black threatens to catch it. White saves the troublemaker but at the cost of admitting a passed Pawn to the seventh rank. Black eventually transforms this Pawn into an extra Pawn—and wins the end-game.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

Larry Evans	Samuel Reshevsky		
1 P-K4	P-QB4	4 NxP	N-KB3
2 N-KB3	P-Q3	5 N-QB3	P-KN3
3 P-Q4	PxP	6 P-B4	N-B3
		7 N-B3	....

White looks for something better than 7 NxN, PxN 8 P-K5, which indeed is not very convincing. The non-committal text move should be satisfactory.

7	B-N5
8 P-KR3	....

White's move is playable, though securing the two Bishops counts for little in these circumstances. A good alternative is 8 B-K3, B-N2 9 B-K2, O-O 10 O-O.

8	BxN	10 B-K3	O-O
9 QxB	B-N2	11 R-Q1	....

Here White's trouble starts. The threat of 12 P-K5 means nothing as Black is ready to move his Queen, anyhow. Instead, as a preparation for castling, the King Bishop must move: it has no better square than Q3.

11	Q-R4
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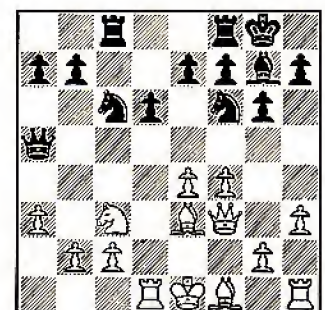
Black threatens 12 ... Q-N5, winning King Pawn or Knight Pawn: 13 R-QN1 or B-B1, NxP 14 QxN?? BxN†.

White must take emergency measures.

12 P-R3
---------	------

13 B-Q2, though more desirable, is worse because of 13 ... N-Q5 14 Q-Q3, N-Q2: e.g., 15 N-Q5, QxP 16 NxP†, K-R1 17 P-B3, N-QB4 18 Q-N1, QxQ 19 RxQ, N-B3 20 NxN, PxN, and White loses his King Pawn; or 15 N-K2, Q-N3 16 NxN, BxN, and White faces too much trouble in developing his pieces.

12	QR-B1
---------	-------



13 B-K2
---------	------

White anticipates 13 ... N-Q2 and prepares a counter-action to it, for which he needs the open file for his Queen Rook.

He has better chances of recovery, however, if he relies on B-Q2, preparing for it with B-Q3 so as to anticipate the fork on his Queen and his Queen Bishop Pawn (... N-Q5). Another point is that 13 B-Q3 cannot be refuted by 13 ... P-Q4.

Thus: 13 B-Q3 and (1) 13 ... P-Q4? 14 P-K5, P-Q5 15 P-QN4! Q-Q1 (else Black loses a piece: 15 ... QxRP 16 N-N1! or 15 ... Q-N3 or Q-B2 16 PxN, PxP 17 N-Q5) 16 PxN, PxP 17 N-K2, PxN 18 B-B5, and White ought to hold his own at least; (2) 13 ... N-Q2 14 B-Q2, and White holds his own: e.g., 14 ... N-Q5 15 Q-B2 or 14 ... Q-N3 15 N-R4.

13	N-Q2
14 P-K5	....

As intended. 14 B-Q2 is not playable now: 14 ... N-Q5 15 Q-Q3, N-QB4.

14	N-N3
---------	------

15 O-O PXP
16 N-N5

The point of White's action: he threatens 17 B-Q2, Q-R5 18 P-QN3 or 17 ... Q-R3 18 N-Q6.

16 N-Q5!
17 BxN PxB
18 QxP

Or 18 NxQP, BxN† 19 RxB, RXP 20 P-QN4, Q-KB4 21 B-Q3, Q-B3, and Black retains an extra Pawn. Meanwhile the penetration of White's Queen seems promising enough for equality. Actually, it is not.

18 N-B5!

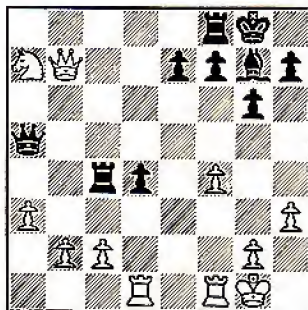
A strong move with a powerful point behind it. 18 ... RxP leads to a good game for White after 19 P-QN4! Q-R5 20 B-Q3.

19 BxN RxB

Black threatens 20 ... P-QR3! after which 21 N-R7, Q-B2, and the Knight is trapped, or 21 NxP works out as in the game.

20 NxRP

There is no satisfactory continuation. White hopes apparently for 20 ... R-B2 21 N-B6, RxQ 22 NxQ, RXP 23 N-B6, with a draw most likely.



20 P-Q6!!

A powerful shot which increases Black's advantage as 21 ... PXP cannot be prevented. For Black threatens to win the Knight by 21 ... B-Q5† as well as by 21 ... R-B2 22 N-B6, Q-B4†.

21 K-R2 PXP
22 R-B1 Q-Q7!

22 ... R-B2 is insufficient: 23 N-B6, RxQ 24 NxQ, RXP 25 N-B4, R-R7 26 R-B2.

23 N-B6 K-R1

Now Black threatens 24 ... Q-Q4, while 24 NxP is met by 24 ... B-R3 25 N-Q5, R-Q1. White's weak Bishop Pawn is a decisive factor, anyhow.

24 Q-N5 R-K5 27 QxQ RxQ
25 N-N4 RxP 28 RxP RxR
26 Q-N5 R-B7 29 NxR BxP

With connected, passed Pawns, Black has an easy end-game win.

30 R-B3 R-B1 35 N-Q5 R-B4
31 N-K3 K-N2 36 N-N6 P-K5
32 N-Q5 P-K3 37 K-N3 P-B4
33 N-N4 P-K4 38 P-QR4 R-R4
34 R-QN3 B-Q5 39 K-B4 K-B3
Resigns

These last moves were played in lightning speed, and White actually exceeded the time limit. But that hardly mattered in view of the position.

Past Masterpieces

Annotated by FRED REINFELD

AT ITS BEST, Bogolyubov's style had an authoritative blend of energy and simplicity which was very attractive. It was this style which enabled him to produce many delectable games for our enjoyment.

As for his great opponent in this game, Tarrasch cuts a sorry figure here. His trouble is that he chooses an uncongenial opening; and, from the fifth move on, he shows it all too readily. His play is so uninspired, while Bogolyubov is just bursting with energy.

There is a lesson here for all of us: if you choose an opening which you don't like, you are storing up a lot of misery for yourself. Still it takes a Bogolyubov to prove the point.

Carlsbad, 1923

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

E. Bogolyubov Dr. S. Tarrasch
White Black

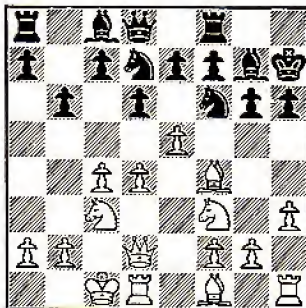
1 P-Q4 N-KB3
2 N-KB3 P-KN3

The Old Maestro goes Hypermodern.

3 P-B4 B-N2 5 P-K4 P-Q3
4 N-B3 O-O 6 B-B4 P-KR3

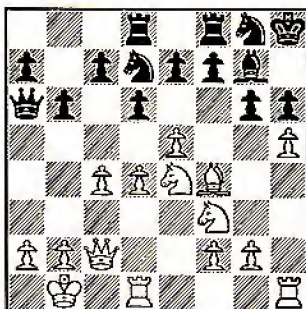
Black anticipates 7 Q-Q2 and 8 B-R6. But ... R-K1 serves better to avoid exchange of Bishops and does not weaken the King-side on which Bogolyubov fixes an iron grip.

7 Q-Q2 K-R2 9 O-O-O! P-N3?
8 P-KR3 QN-Q2 10 P-K5!



An amusing tableau. The hypermodern violates his theories by advancing in the center. Tarrasch, the leader of the Classical School, has taken on the hypermodern job of refuting the advance—which he knows is overwhelming!

10 N-KN1 14 Q-B2 Q-R3
11 B-Q3 B-N2 15 K-N1 K-R1
12 B-K4! BxB 16 P-KR4! QR-Q1
13 NxR Q-B1 17 P-R5!

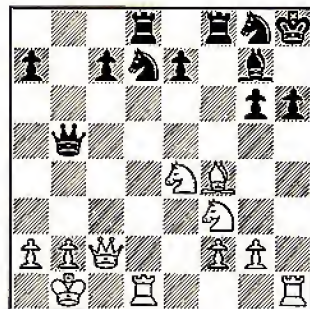


White forces open the Rook file (17 ... P-KN4 18 N/4xNP, PxN 19 P-R6, BxRP 20 BxP, K-N2 21 BxB†, NxB 22 RxN! KxR 23 R-R1† and mate follows).

17 QPxP
18 QPxP P-QN4

18 ... P-KN4 still fails; so Black tries in a different way a futile attempt to guard his King-side.

19 BPxP QxP
20 PXP PXP



How does White defend both his Bishop and the King Pawn? Very simple: by neglecting them!

21 N-R4!

This amazing move is the logical conclusion to White's assault on Black's Pawns: 21 ... RxB 22 NxP†, K-R2 23 N-N5 mate or 21 ... P-N4 22 N-N6†, K-R2 23 NxNP mate.

21 NxP

Parting is such sweet sorrow—Black must part with the Exchange.

22 BxN BxB 24 NxR RxN
23 NxP† K-N2 25 R-R3! N-B3

At last, Black develops the Knight, and none too soon.

26 R-QN3 Q-R3
27 N-B5 Q-B3
28 R-K1 Resigns

Black has no good move: 28 ... B-Q3 29 N-K6† or 28 ... Q-Q3 29 R-Q3, B-Q5 30 RxB, QxR 31 N-K6†.

The Evans-Feuerstein game, given on page 84, March, was not in the Eastern States "Open," but in a separate 50-50 tournament in New Jersey.

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

CHES REVIEW, APRIL, 1955

Sub-variation 3

(Continue from last diagram)

4 P x P
5 P x P

The parent game, Alapin-Maroczy, went 5 Q x P, Q x Q 6 P x Q, N-QB3 7 B-K3, B-B4 8 N-KB3, O-O-O, with equality.

5 N-QB3
6 N-KB3 B-N5
7 B-K2

The "flash in the pan" 7 N-B3 gives up a Pawn after 7 . . . B x N 8 P x B, Q x QP 9 Q x Q, N x Q. And, after 10 N-N5, N-K3 (not 10 . . . O-O-O 11 N x N, R x N 12 B-K3) 11 B-K3, P-QR3 12 O-O-O, N-B3, Black will gradually extricate himself.

7 P-K3
8 N-B3 Q-Q2

Perlis-Tartakover, Ostend, 1907, went 8 . . . Q-QR4. The preferable text, giving equality, was suggested by Becker.

Sub-variation 4

(Continue from last diagram)

4 P-K4
5 P x KP Q x P†
6 B-K2 N-KB3

6 . . . N-QB3 7 N-B3, Q-Q3 8 Q-R4, B-Q2 9 B-KB4 resulted in a clear plus for White in Perlis-Tartakover, Vienna, 1908.

7 N-KB3 Q-B2
8 O-O B-K2
9 N-R3 O-O

This line may be equal; also 9 . . . P-QR3 10 N-B4, P-QN4.

Sub-variation 5

(Continue from last diagram)

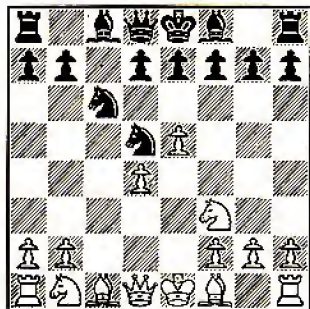
4 N-KB3
5 N-B3 N-B3

This line has no independent value as it transposes into Sub-variations 1 or 2.

VARIATION II

After so much exploration, it is no wonder that Black tries other means of conduct. The first logical alternative, with 2 . . . N-KB3, breaks into two major sub-variations.

1 P-K4 P-QB4 4 P-Q4 P x P
2 P-QB3 N-KB3 5 P x P N-QB3
3 P-K5 N-Q4 6 N-KB3



Sub-variation 1

6 P-Q3
7 N-B3

Minev-Najdorf, Amsterdam, 1954, went 7 Q-N3, P-K3 8 B-QN5, B-Q2 9 N-B3, N x N 10 P x N. After the game, Najdorf

pointed out that 10 . . . P-QR3! maintains an advantage for Black. After 10 . . . P x P 11 B x N, B x B 12 N x P, Q-Q4, Minev played 13 P-B3? instead 13 N x B, Q x N P 14 Q x N P, with equality.

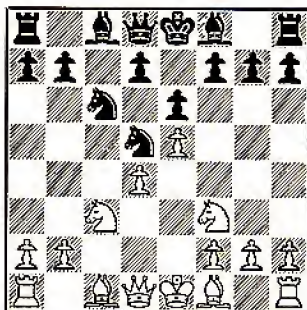
7 N x N
8 P x N P x P
9 P-Q5!

White's last, mentioned in the German book on the Sicilian by Schwartz and Platz appears worth while trying in practice.

Sub-variation 2

(Continue from last diagram)

6 P-K3
7 N-B3



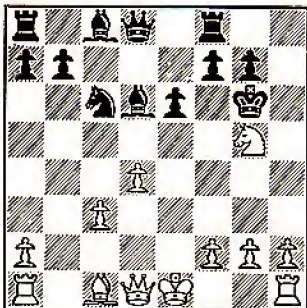
7 N x N

An original conception is 7 . . . P-Q3, inducing White to create a Black isolani with 8 N x N, P x N. For, after 9 B-K2, P x P 10 P x P, B-QB4 11 O-O, Q-N3, Black appears to enjoy all the freedom of space. For that reason probably, Minev-Milev, Roumanian Championship, 1953, continued (7 . . . P-Q3) 8 B-QN5, N x N 9 P x N, Q-R4 10 Q-N3 (10 B x N†, P x B 11 O-O, P-Q4!), B-Q2 11 P x P, B x P 12 O-O, O-O 13 R-K1, Q-B2 14 B-R3, KR-K1, with equality.

8 P x N P-Q3
9 P x P B x P
10 B-Q3 O-O!

White holds the edge after either 10 . . . Q-R4 11 B-Q2 or 10 . . . P-K4 11 P x P, N x P 12 N x N, B x N 13 O-O.

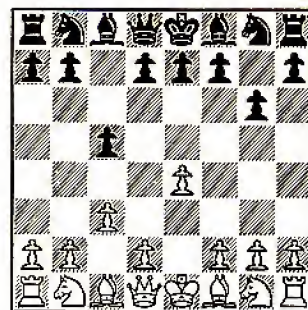
11 B x P† K x B
12 N-N5† K-N3!



Black may come out unscathed and probably gain the upper hand by assuming control of the center: e.g., 13 P-KR4, P-K4 14 P-R5†, K-B3 15 N-R7†, K-K2 or 13 Q-Q3†, P-B4 or even 13 . . . K-B3 14 P-KR4, P-K4.

VARIATION III

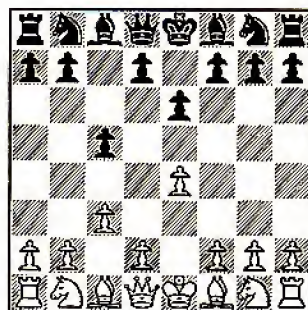
1 P-K4 P-QB4
2 P-QB3 P-KN3



3 P-Q4 B-N2 7 N-Q2 R-QN1
4 P x P Q-B2 8 N-B4 P-Q3
5 B-K3 N-QR3 9 B-Q4 P-B3
6 B x N P x B 10 P-QN4 P x P
11 B x QBP P-B4

VARIATION IV

1 P-K4 P-QB4
2 P-QB3 P-K3



3 P-Q4

Equality resulted from Hearst-Burger, USCF Championship, 1954: 3 P-Q3, P-Q4 4 N-Q2, N-QB3 5 P-KN3 P-KN3 6 B-N2, B-N2 7 KN-B3, KN-K2 8 O-O, O-O 9 R-K1, Q-B2 10 Q-B2, P-N3 11 P x P, N x P 12 Q-R4, B-Q2 13 Q-R4, Q-Q1.

3 N-KB3

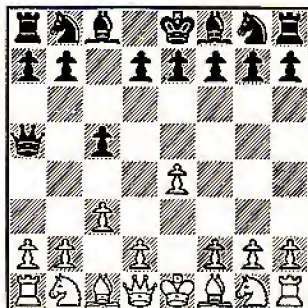
3 . . . P-Q4 results in a regular French Defense.

4 P-K5 N-Q4 6 P x QP B x P
5 N-KB3 P-Q3 7 P x P B x P
8 B-N5† B-Q2

Tartakover-Reti, Baden-Baden, 1925: the chances are equal.

VARIATION V

1 P-K4 P-QB4
2 P-QB3 Q-R4



White held a minimal edge after the continuation (Alapin-Tarrasch, Vienna, 1898).

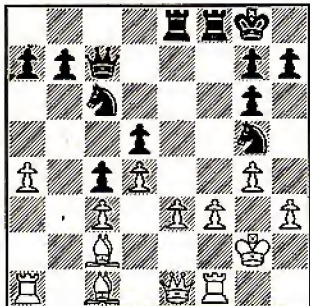
3 N-B3 N-QB3 5 N-B4 Q-B2
4 N-R3 P-K3 6 P-Q4 P x QP
7 N x P

BRIGHT COMBINATIONS

COMPILED BY EDWARD YOUNG

A new series by a new chess author who offers some positions which are at once instructive and tantalizing. *We suggest you try each first as a problem* (cover the text under each diagram) *before reading on.*—ED.

1 Black to play and win



While Black has all his pieces in play, White's Queen Bishop has no prospects and his Rooks are not connected. These factors encourage Black to try a long-range sacrifice:

1 NxBP!

On 2 RxN, RxR 3 KxR, Q-R7, White is helpless against . . . R-B1†.

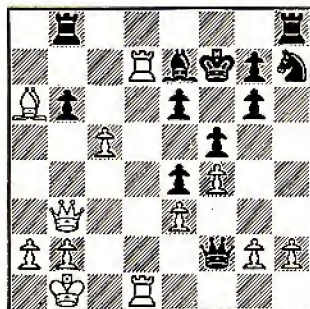
2 Q-N3 N-R5†!

A very fine stroke which forces White's reply.

3 QxN RxR 5 B-Q1 R-B1†
4 KxR Q-R7! 6 K-K1 P-KN4!

Drive off White's Queen! White resigns, as mate or loss of the Queen is inevitable.

2 White to play and win



1 QxP†!!!

Superb play, especially with the sequel White has planned.

1 KxQ

2 B-B4† K-B3

3 R/1-Q6†!!

This deflecting sacrifice is really the whole point of the combination.

3 BxR

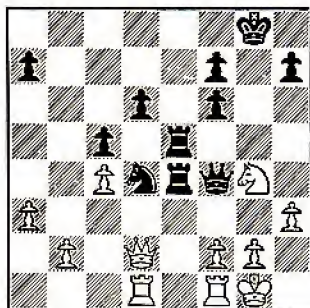
4 R-B7 mate

(Note the useless position of Black's Queen!)

3 Black to play and win

One glance at this set-up tells you that the aggressive position of Black's pieces more than makes up for his un-

satisfactory Pawn position. Nevertheless, the clever way Black winds up the game is astonishing:



1 N-K7†

2 K-R1

Black's first move was obvious—but what now?

2 QxN!!

3 PxQ

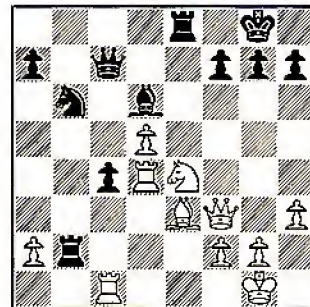
If 3 P-B3, N-N6† 4 K-N1, NxR, Black is a piece ahead.

3 R-R4†!!

4 PxR R-R5 mate

Black demolished White's King-side with amazing rapidity.

4 White to play and win



A violent sacrifice leads to turbulent and pretty play after the opening of the King Knight file.

1 N-B6†!! PxN

1 . . . K-B1 2 NxR, KxN 3 R-R4, P-R3 4 B-Q4 is hopeless for Black.

2 B-R6! P-B4

White was threatening Q-N4† with crushing effect. If 2 . . . Q-Q2, then 3 R-N4† wins for White.

3 R-N4†! K-R1

4 Q-B3†! R-K4

Or 4 . . . B-K4 5 B-N7†! The text allows a brilliant clearance sacrifice.

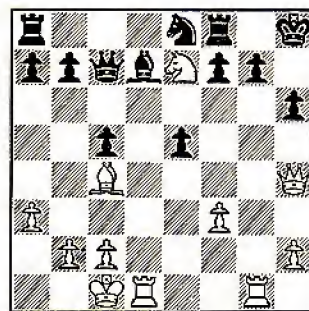
5 R-N8†! KxR

6 Q-N3†! K-R1

7 Q-N7 mate

White's triumph on the King Knight file was really an artistic one.

5 White to play and win



While White's forces are concentrated along easy avenues of attack, Black has no attacking chances and no really effective defensive facilities either.

1 RxP!

This move crushes all resistance.

1 KxR

Or 1 . . . NxR 2 QxP mate!

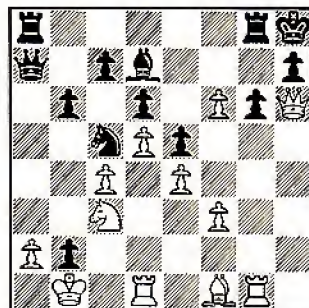
2 R-N1† K-R2

3 B-Q3† P-B4

4 R-N6 Resigns

With White's pieces ideally placed for attack and Black's forces so badly divided, White had an easy time of it smashing the King-side.

6 White to play and win



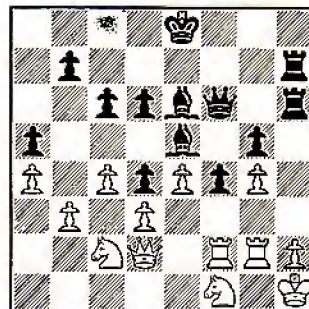
Black's defense is inefficient or non-existent. White has a crushing attack on the King Rook file and could win easily enough by 1 R-R1. But he has something even better:

1 QxP†! KxQ

2 R-R1† B-R6

3 RxB mate

7 Black to play and win



White seems to have set up an adequate defense against the attack on the King Rook file, but Black says "No!"

1 P-B6!

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

Opening up the diagonal of his King Bishop. If White tries 2 K-N1, then 2 ... B-B5 wins.

2 R-N1 B-B5!

Another important move, driving the White Queen from the second rank.

3 Q-Q1 BxRP!!

A sacrifice with some subtle points. For example: 4 NxR, Q-B5 5 Q-Q2, RxN† 6 RxR, QxQ! 7 RxR, QxN with an easy win. Or 4 RxB, RxR† 5 NxR, Q-B5 and Black wins.

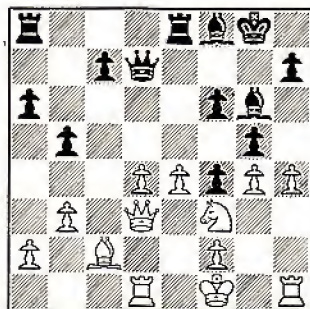
4 RxP R-N6\$! 6 NxR RxN†
5 K-N2 B-R7†! 7 K-B1

Or 7 KxB, Q-K4† 8 R-B4, QxR mate.

7 R-B7†!

Resigns

8 White to play and win



Most players would stop to protect the King Pawn; but White, relying on the King Pawn, thinks up a first-rate combination with many pretty points.

1 PxP! BxP

Black realizes that 1 ... QxNP 2 R-R4! Q-Q2 3 RxBP is much in White's favor.

2 QxB!! RxQ

3 BxR R-K1

4 BxP† K-N2

Black can give back the Queen with 4 ... QxB, but then he comes out two Pawns down with nothing to show for them.

5 B-B5! Q-Q4

Likewise, after 5 ... Q-Q3 6 R-R6! B-K2 7 R-N6†, K-B1 8 PxP, BxP 9 P-N5, White wins.

6 R-R7† K-N1

7 PxP! QxB

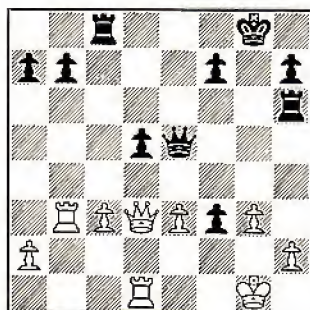
This is the position White wanted. Black has no other way to take the sting out of P-B7†.

8 PxQ KxR

9 K-N2

White wins easily.

9 Black to play and win



Black's position on the King Rook file decides the game with amazing rapidity.

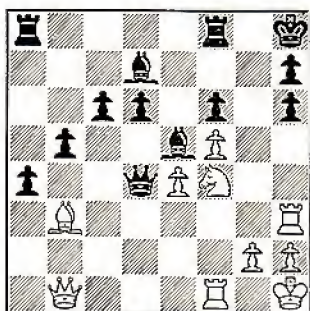
1 RxRP!!

2 KxR R-B3

White resigns! There is nothing to be done against the threat of 3 ... R-R3† and 4 ... QxNP†.

For example: 4 Q-B1, R-R3† 5 Q-R3, RxQ† 6 KxR, Q-R4 mate!

10 White to play and win



Black's passed Pawns on the Queenside look menacing. However, White wins by means of a clever resource:

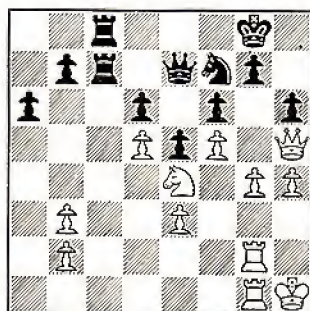
1 N-N6†! K-N2

If 1 ... PxN 2 RxP†, K-N2 3 RxP†, K-R2 4 Q-B1! and White wins.

2 Q-B1! Resigns

The finish could be: 2 ... PxR 3 QxP†, K-B2 4 QxP†, K-K1 4 Q-K7 mate! An unconventional combination.

11 White to play and win



White can open the King Knight file, but that factor won't win by itself. It takes finesse and accurate timing to win.

1 P-N5! RPxP

2 PxP NxP

Black could not avoid these exchanges. He now expects 3 NxN, PxN 3 RxP, R-B5! 5 RxP†?? QxR!

3 RxN! PxR

4 NxNP P-KN3

Black's last is absolutely forced.

5 QxP† Q-N2

6 Q-K6† K-R1

Or 6 ... K-B1 7 QxR†! and 8 N-K6—winning easily.

7 R-N3! R-B8† 9 K-B3 R-B8†

8 K-N2 R/1-B7† 10 K-K4 R-KR8

Black has defended himself against R-R3†—only to run into another deadly check.

11 Q-K8† Resigns

Mate in two is forced.

To be continued.

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MATE WITH THE STARBOARD BISHOP

By Bob L. Basnight

WE sailed down from Yokohama without a cargo in order to pick up a full load of mahogany in the Philippines. From there we were to return to New York by way of Cape Horn with a few stops along the east coast of South America.

My ship was a three masted vessel built with the lines of the Clipper Ship. She was one of the last of her kind still trying to show a profit under sail.

We finished loading one morning about ten and were ready to sail by noon. The crew was fastening down the cargo hatches, and the tug that was to tow us just beyond the harbor entrance was already alongside. We were held up because of one passenger. Ordinarily that would have been the hard luck of the passenger, but this one was rather special. He was Herr Vandersa, the owner of the quarter of a million dollars worth of mahogany stored in our hold. This was my first trip on my new first mate ticket, and I did not want anything to go wrong. I had men standing by at the lines, fore and aft and by the gang plank, ready to cast off the instant our important passenger placed one foot on the deck; the Captain, unconcerned by time, tide or winds, however, sat in the shade of the main cabin engrossed in analyzing a new chess opening.

With a rattle of wheels and horses hoofs on the cobblestone wharf, our man arrived. He was a heavy set fellow but moved quickly. He was dressed in the typical white linen suit and Panama hat. At first glance, you would think of a fat, Dutch bartender; but, when you saw his eyes, you realized he was the hard, unscrupulous business man he was supposed to be. They were dark and piercing, more like that of a Spanish bull fighter instead of a man who should have been mellowed by years of living in the humid islands of the Dutch East Indies and the Philippines.

I welcomed him aboard and assigned a seaman to show him to his cabin. As he was making his way aft, the Captain rose from his chess board to greet him. It was only a matter of a few hours before each found that the other fancied himself as being close to master strength in chess. So we began our eastward passage across the Pacific with a fair wind and the Evans Gambit. In the eyes of those two men, what could have been more appropriate than an opening invented by a sea captain who was also responsible for the universal red and green running-light system used on all ocean-going vessels.

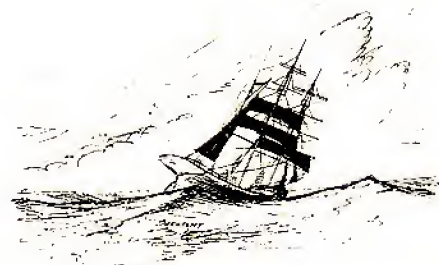
At first, Herr Vandersa had the edge, but only a slight edge. He won the ma-

jority of the games, but all went into long drawn-out end-games. The Captain and Herr Vandersa would settle at their chess board every night after dinner and often play into the early hours of the next morning. By the time we crossed the "line," at longitude 175° off the Gilbert Islands, the Captain was wise to the tactics and strategy of his opponent. This put them on an equal footing. Never have I seen two men so well matched. Game after game was ending in a draw.

One game I remember particularly. We were becalmed for several hours one day while on the Equator. The two had begun playing early in the morning while the temperature on the deck was at least bearable. But, as the game progressed, so did the sun. Several times I approached the captain to ask permission to rig an awning over the after deck, but was waved away. Probably at no time in this game could either have been said to have had the advantage. If one was a Pawn ahead, then he was behind in position. It was as if some cosmic force present here at the half way mark of the globe had equalized their abilities. When the game ended, there were only two Kings left on the board, neither casting a shadow, for the sun was directly overhead.

These games went on the rest of the way across the Pacific. They played during the rounding of the Horn while the ship was bucking head winds of gale force. When we were off the Amazon River, Herr Vandersa suggested to the Captain that they make some small wager on the games to install some degree of excitement to make up for the element that was lacking due to the months of playing with only each other. At first, the bets were only minor; but, with each game, they were increased; and Herr Vandersa's original "slight edge" seemed to be back. Soon all the profit to be made from our voyage had been signed over to Herr Vandersa. It looked as though another sailing vessel was going out of business.

One night, while skirting the South Carolina coast, after each had won a game and one had been drawn, the Captain, in one last desperate attempt to regain his losses, bet his ship against the cargo of mahogany. Each braced himself with a drink, and the game began. It was a stormy night with a heavy, following sea, for we were approaching Cape Hatteras. When the second mate informed me of the magnitude of the game, I turned the deck over to him and went below. The game had been in progress some time when I entered the main cabin, and it was obvious, even to an amateur like me,



"The ship was heeled over under the impact of a sudden squall."

that the Captain was having the worst of it. The Captain was two pieces down; and, after weathering a series of checks, his defense was ruined. I stepped back and braced myself against the trunk of the mizzen mast, for it was difficult to stand due to the rolling.

Then I saw it! The impossible, nevertheless there it was, a mate in one for the Captain.

If the strain of so many months of continuous play, combined with the heavy stakes and the storm had caused one to allow this situation to occur it also was causing the other to overlook it. For the Captain was reaching for a Rook, instead of the Bishop which would bring him victory. I started to cry out. Pass this up, and you couldn't even hope for a draw. The Captain's hand hovered over the Rook. Never have I suffered so. Why couldn't he see it? Was it because of the weird lighting effect caused by the violently swinging lantern? Were the distorted shadows and flickering light hypnotic and fogging his mind? It was the end of everything, the ship, the Captain, every man who had a share in the voyage. In my mind I screamed for him to see it. The ship was lost, and I could do nothing about it. Damn Vandersa! What twist of fate had caused this tragedy.

Then, with a sickening scream of strained timbers, the ship was heeled over under the impact of a sudden squall. We were carrying too much sail for it. I heard the main top sail explode, and I could picture shreds of canvas being carried out across the Atlantic. This was the result of no first officers being on deck. The ship made another plunge forward and rolled to starboard at the same time.

It was then the Bishop made a slow, even slide along the long diagonal of the board and completed the mate. The ship settled back to an even keel. Both men stared expressionless at the board. The Captain reached out and touched the piece to make the move official.

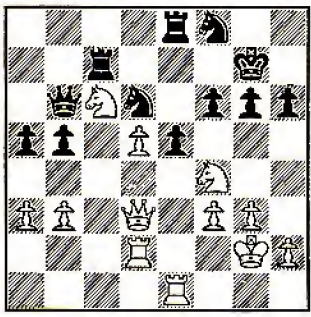
"Td best be going on deck now, Sir," he said, "to take care of my ship, and cargo."

33 N-B6 R-R1 35 Q-B2 N-N2
 34 N-K2 Q-N3 36 Q-B3† P-B3

Now Black prevents 37 Q-K5, but his move exposes him to severe pressure along the King file.

37 N-B4 N-Q3
 38 Q-Q3 R-K1
 39 R-K1 P-K4

Black tries his only chance to free his game as White loses a piece if he takes en passant.



40 PxP e.p.!
 Anyway! A little combination thwarts Black's effort.

40 RxN
 41 P-K7

White recovers his piece as the attacked Knight cannot move without allowing 42 QxP†. Black is lost.

41 N-B4 43 Q-Q7† R-B2
 42 PxN(Q)† RxQ 44 N-K6†

What a pity. White fails to finish stylishly with a mate in four, starting with 44 QxR†!! His move does win, though.

44 RxN 49 QxR†! NxQ
 45 QxR Q-B2 50 RxQ K-B2
 46 R/1-Q1 R-K2 51 R-Q6 N-B4
 47 R-Q7 Q-B7† 52 R-Q5 P-N5
 48 K-R3! QxR 53 RxP Resigns

YUGOSLAVIA, 1954

Belgrade International

Collapse of a Fighting Game

Both sides handle this difficult game with fine understanding and vigor until Black blunders and is mated. White had some advantage, however, obtained in the opening and retained throughout the game.

BENONI DEFENSE

S. Gligorich	T. Petrosyan
Yugoslavia	Soviet Union
White	Black
1 P-Q4 N-KB3	7 B-K2 B-K2
2 P-QB4 P-B4	8 O-O O-O
3 P-Q5 P-K4	9 N-K1 N-K1
4 N-QB3 P-Q3	10 N-Q3 N-B2
5 P-K4 QN-Q2	11 P-QR4 R-N1
6 N-B3 P-QR3	12 B-K3 B-N4!
	13 Q-K2 BxB

As Black gets rid of his bad Bishop, he scores a partial success, but he still remains with a slightly inferior game owing to lack of maneuvering room.

14 QxB P-R3 16 PxP e.p. NxNP
 15 P-R5 P-QN4 17 P-QN3 R-R1

According to Gligorich, Black's last is a precautionary measure. White's P-QN4 might become a threat, and Black prepares to stop it with . . . P-QR4, if necessary.

18 P-B4
 A remarkable move. This advance is usually bad in such positions, leaving White's King Pawn backward. It is justified here, however, as Black is unable to occupy his K4 quickly with Knight or Bishop or as he is soon forced to play . . . P-B3 so as to prevent White's subsequent P-K5.

Another strong continuation, somewhat bold but reasonably promising, is 18 NxBP, PxN 19 QxP, aiming to get in P-QB5 as soon as possible. The sacrifice is hardly refutable and ought to cause Black a lot of trouble to say the least.

18 PxP 20 N-Q1 Q-K2
 19 QxKBP P-B3 21 N-K3

White's action on the King-side is becoming dangerous. He now threatens to exchange Bishops (22 B-N4), then anchor his Knight on KB5.

21 P-N4
 Black parries that threat, at the expense of weakening his King-side.

22 N-B5

As White must keep his King Pawn protected, he has little choice. 22 Q-B3 is too passive.

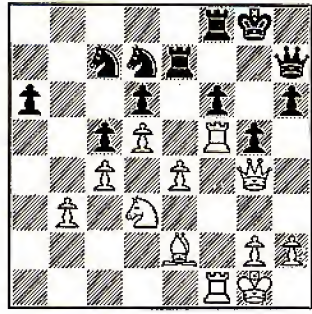
22 BxN
 23 QxB Q-R2

23 . . . N-Q2 24 B-N4, QR-Q1 is a fair alternative, but 23 . . . QR-K1 is just a waste of time because of 24 B-R5.

24 Q-N4 QR-K1
 25 R-B5 N-Q2
 26 QR-KB1 R-K2

26 . . . N-K4 fails against 27 NxN, BPxN 28 RxR†, RxR 29 RxR†, KxR 30 Q-B3†, N-K1 31 B-R5, Q-K2 32 Q-N8, followed by 33 BxN, QxB 34 QxP†.

So Black prepares for 27 . . . N-K1 after which 28 . . . N-N2 becomes a strong threat. White must counter-act energetically.



27 P-N4!

Unexpectedly, this breakthrough comes with great, though not decisive, effect. It has a number of points: one, the possible fork with P-Q6.

27 PxP
 28 P-B5 P-KR4!

The best defense.

29 Q-N3!

The best continuation. 29 Q-B3? N-N4! with threat of 30 . . . N-Q5 as well as 29 QxP? QxQ 30 BxQ, RxP favors Black.

29 RxP
 30 P-B6! RxB
 30 . . . N-K4 31 NxN, RxN 32 RxP favors White (32 QxP† is enticing but hardly decisive).
 31 QxQP!

The main point of White's combination.
 31 N-N4

31 . . . Q-K2 offers better chances for a draw, according to Gligorich. The line he gives looks very critical for Black, though: 32 QxN/B7, Q-K6† 33 K-R1, QxN 34 QxN, Q-K5 35 R/5-B3, P-N5 36 P-B7! (36 . . . PxB 37 PxP!).

32 QxNP N-N1?

The blunder. Correct is 32 . . . Q-K2, though White then retains winning chances with 33 PxN, QxQ 34 NxQ, R-Q1 (34 . . . R-K2 35 NxP) 35 P-Q6, RxP (35 . . . NxP 36 RxP) 36 N-Q5 (Gligorich).

33 RxP†! K-B2

Black can postpone mate only with 33 . . . Q-N2.

34 RxP†! KxR
 35 QxR† KxR
 36 P-R4†! Resigns

HOLLAND, 1954

International Team Tournament

The Queen Supreme

This game has the spice of the unusual in the opening and again in the middle game. Black's ultimate trouble is that, with two Rooks for a Queen—usually an advantage—he lacks the tempo or two necessary to consolidate his position.

The notes are partly according to Euwe.

ENGLISH OPENING

Alexander Kotov	T. D. van Scheltinga
Soviet Union	Holland
White	Black
1 P-QB4 P-QB3	4 B-N2 B-B4
2 N-KB3 P-Q4	5 P-Q3 P-K3
3 P-QN3 N-B3	6 QN-Q2 QN-Q2

6 . . . P-KR3 is preferable. As for when . . . P-KR3 does and does not serve well, see the comments on Sherwin-Bisguier, page 107.

7 N-R4 B-KN5

Black's idea is to let White swap off this Bishop only at the expense of some weakening of the King-side. Such an idea works in the New York System (after White has played P-KN3 and possibly O-O, too, that is); it fails here.

8 P-KR3 B-R4
 9 P-KN4 N-KN1

9 . . . B-N3 is comparatively better.
 10 N-N2! B-N3
 11 N-B4 Q-N4

Black's further jockeying for position only makes matters worse. His Queen gets into trouble. Better is 11 . . . N-K2.

12 P-K3 PxP 14 NxB QxN
 13 NPxP P-K4 15 Q-B2 P-KR4

Only this last thrust, if anything, can justify Black's strategy. It poses a problem for White.

White solves the problem in a remarkable way. He can afford the backwardness of his King Rook Pawn because of his better development.

16 QxRP 18 B-N4 KN-B3
17 B-K2 Q-R5 19 N-B3 Q-R2
20 K-K2!

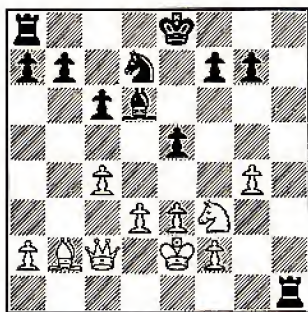
White has an excellent point. Black cannot get any relief by taking two Rooks for his Queen: 20 ... NxB 21 PxN, QxR 22 RxQ, RxR 23 NxP, and White's Pawns are too strong. Nor is 20 ... P-K5 satisfactory because of 21 PxP, QxP 22 BxN! KxB 23 QR-Q1, K-K1 (23 ... K-B1? 24 R-Q8! or 23 ... K-B2? 24 B-K5!) 24 Q-N3, Q-K2 25 BxN, PxB 26 R-Q4.

20 B-Q3
21 QR-KN1 NxB

Black's capture is still bad. So is 21 ... O-O-O, losing the King Pawn. The comparatively best try is 21 ... K-K2—*similia similibus* (like to like!).

22 PxN QxR
23 RxQ RxR

With a tempo or two here, Black would be all right.



24 P-Q4!

This advance is amazingly strong, mainly for the tactical reason that, after 24 ... PxP 25 Q-K4, K-Q1 (25 ... K-B1? 26 QxP!) 26 NxP, White's attack on the Rook wins him a decisive tempo: e.g., 26 ... R-R1 27 N-B5, B-B1 28 BxP. By then, White must win, if only for the three to one King-side Pawn majority. Nor is 24 ... P-B3 playable because of 25 Q-N6, K-B1 26 P-N5, with a winning attack.

So Black abandons his King Pawn—without any better result, though.

24 O-O-O 29 N-K5 BxN
25 PxP B-K2 30 BxB R-R3
26 Q-B5! R-B1 31 Q-K7 R-N3
27 P-K6! PxP 32 P-N5 P-B4
28 QxP B-B3 33 BxP R-N1
34 B-B6 Resigns

ARGENTINA, 1955 Mar del Plata

Ice-boxed

The following game is reminiscent of George Marco's comment on a similar one: White, by way of experiment, places his King in a coffin, and Black quickly nails the cover tight. We might put it more familiarly today by saying that White has ice-boxed himself.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

Ludek Pachman Miguel Najdorf
Czecho-Slovakia Argentina
White Black

1 P-K4 P-QB4 4 P-KN3 N-B3
2 N-QB3 P-Q3 5 B-N2 B-N5
3 P-Q3 N-QB3 6 KN-K2?

Here the experiment starts. White ought to play 6 P-B3.

6 N-Q5
7 O-O??

The experiment is relentlessly pursued. White is in trouble, but he probably can survive if he acts immediately against the pin, by playing 7 P-KR3.

7 N-B6
8 K-R1 P-KR4!

Black's last is natural and very strong. It could hardly have come as a surprise to White. Pachman is too fine a player to walk into this position without scenting danger and without having a definite idea of how to free his game. He must have made some grave error in his precalculation.

9 P-KR3

9 N-QN1, P-R5 10 N-Q2 loses a piece to 10 ... NxN, followed by 11 ... P-R6. Better than the text move is 9 P-KR4—though Black then has fine chances for a breakthrough by means of ... P-KN4 or a sacrifice on his KR5. White, it seems, hopes that the attacked Bishop will have to retreat sooner or later.

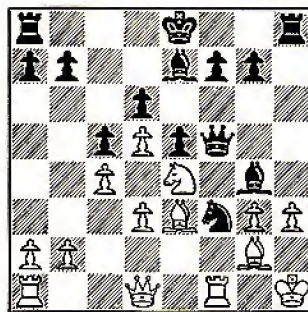
9 P-K4 11 PxN Q-Q2!
10 N-Q5 NxN 12 N-B3 Q-B4

Now 13 ... BxP is a threat; for, if White then takes the Knight, he loses his King Rook.

13 B-K3 P-R5
Black's Bishop remains immune.

14 N-K4 B-K2
15 P-B4 PxP
16 PxP

It looks as though White has reached his objective of decisively undermining Black's advanced pieces.



16 RxP!!

But now comes the ultimate disappointment for White: a smashing combination.

17 BxR Q-R4!!

This new pin is deadly.

18 Q-R4?

There is no defense. 18 RxN loses the Queen; 18 N-B2 is met by 18 ... BxB.

18 K-B1
19 RxN QxB
Resigns

After 20 K-N1, BxR 21 Q-B2 (to prevent mate), Black wins simply with either 21 ... BxN or 21 ... Q-R8 (and 22 ... Q-N7).

HOLLAND, 1955

Beverwijk Annual International

The Better Pin

There are three points of major interest in this game. The first is the opening with its actual and potential switches. The second is the start of the middle game in which White fails to rectify a minor mistake made in developing his King Bishop. And the final whereby Black wins cleverly. He does so by astutely taking option on a minor pin.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

H. Bouwmeester Lodewijk Prins
Holland Holland
White Black

1 P-K4 P-QB4
2 N-KB3 P-QR3

Black's second move is an old one but has had a bad press till a few years ago. It was then worked into a system by (according to some reports) Akiba Rubinstein.

3 P-B3

3 P-B4, which used to be considered very strong, is adequately met by the new system, as follows: 3 ... N-QB3 4 P-Q4, PxP 5 NxP, N-B3 6 N-QB3, P-K4 7 N-B2, B-B4 8 B-K3, P-Q3! (Pilnik-Euwe, Manhattan C. C. International, 1948-9).

In the absence of any obviously strong continuation, it seems reasonable to adopt Alapin's System (Cf. page 112—Ed.). For, if Black now proceeds with 3 ... P-Q4 4 PxP, QxP, the value of his second move becomes illusory.

3 N-KB3

Black prefers to switch to the Nimzo-vich System (1 P-K4, P-QB4 2 N-KB3, N-KB3). For now White's third move may turn out to be a loss of time.

4 P-K5

White accepts that challenge.

Instead, he could question the usefulness of Black's second move by transposing into a King's Indian Reversed (4 P-Q3, 5 QN-Q2, 6 P-KN3, etc.).

4 N-Q4
5 P-Q4

Here, of course, 5 P-B4, using two tempi to place that Pawn would justify Black's strategy.

5 PxP
6 QxP

The logical continuation. White must keep the Queen file open. His Pawn on QB3, however, now stands there to no good purpose.

6 P-K3
7 B-QB4

White's last is rather poor. The King Bishop lacks proper activity on this station, is exposed to attack and hampers the misplaced Queen Bishop Pawn.

7 P-B4 now is preferable: 7... N-QB3 8 Q-K4, N-B2 9 N-B3, P-Q3. With this line, Black has his... P-QR3 as an extra move, but that is a factor of little significance.

7... N-QB3
8 Q-Q1
8 Q-K4, KN-K2 9 O-O, N-N3, followed by 10... P-Q3 or 10... P-Q4, also leads to a comfortable game for Black.

8... KN-K2 11 Q-K2 P-Q3
9 B-B4 N-N3 12 PxP BxP
10 B-KN3 Q-B2 13 BxB QxB
14 O-O O-O

Now Black threatens to organize an attack on the King-side with... P-N4, ... B-N2 and, possibly, his King-side Pawn majority. But he has no definite advantage as yet.

15 QN-Q2
Another inferior move. White fails to live up to the situation. He ought to proceed with 15 R-Q1 and 16 Q-K3. So, if his Bishop is attacked, it can retreat to B1. White can still keep the balance by strengthening his King-side in this way.

15... P-N4
16 N-K4

White only drives the opposing Queen to a better square, while exposing his Knight to attack. 16 B-N3 is better. But Black has the edge now, anyway.

16... Q-K2 18 B-B2 P-B4
17 B-N3 N-R4 19 N-N3 N-QB5
20 P-N3 N-R6

Black foresees that his seemingly errant Knight will retain proper activity.

21 B-Q1
Or 21 B-Q3, P-K4, with a superior game for Black.

21... B-N2
22 R-K1 QR-K1

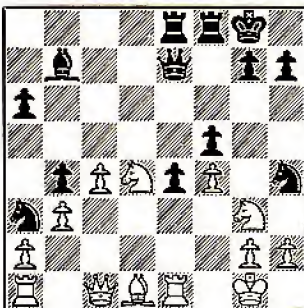
Black has an important point in 23 N-K5? N-B5!

23 Q-Q2 P-K4
24 Q-B1 P-K5
25 N-Q4 N-R5!

Black threatens 26... P-B5.

26 P-KB4 P-N5!
27 P-B4

The crucial point is reached. Will Black's Queen Knight ever again come into action. No, not again; for it very positively has retained its activity, as will be seen



27... Q-B3!!
Very well played. The pin on the Rook is more effective than the seemingly

more natural pin by 27... Q-B4. White has a fair defense to the latter by 28 Q-K3, R-Q1 29 N-B2.

28 Q-K3 R-Q1
29 N/3-K2
29 N-B2 fails against 29... RxB.
29... R-Q2
30 R-QB1

It is impossible to break the pin without damage (30 N-B2, RxB!).

30... KR-Q1
31 K-B2

Desperation. The attacked Knight can neither be protected nor moved (31 N-B2, RxB! 32 KRxR, NxN 33 RxR†, QxR 34 RxN, Q-Q8†).

31... RxN 35 RxR N-B7
32 NxR RxN 36 Q-B5 P-K6†
33 B-K2 P-R3 37 K-N3 NxP
34 KR-Q1 RxR 38 R-Q5 Q-R5†!
Resigns

ENGLAND, 1954 Hastings Christmas Tournament An Unusual Pattern

Black's unusual pattern works neatly in this game since he follows an effective plan while White's play wavers.

NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE
W. A. Fairhurst V. Smyslov
Scotland Soviet Union
White Black
1 P-Q4 N-KB3 4 P-K3 O-O
2 P-QB4 P-K3 5 KN-K2 P-Q4
3 N-QB3 B-N5 6 P-QR3 B-K2
7 N-N3

After 7 PxP and 8 N-B4, this Knight has a bit more scope.

7... P-QN3

The unusual pattern. Black takes early measures against the lack of space so frequent in this variation.

8 PxP PxP
9 B-K2

White's last is a loss of time. The Bishop belongs on Q3.

9... B-N2

Remarkably consistent play. Black is willing to permit the exchange of his King Bishop as that increases his freedom of movement.

10 N-B5

A further loss of time, but here it is reasonable.

10... R-K1
11 NxB† QxN
12 O-O QN-Q2

The game is about even, though by no means drawish. White needs some plan to bring his Queen Bishop into play.

13 P-QN4

More in style is 13 P-B3, but it offers little promise as White can hardly hope to get in P-K4. Black can prevent that by pressure on White's Queen Pawn. The same pressure hampers White if he tries to combine P-B3 with P-KN4 as is sometimes done (e.g., by Donald Byrne).

White's best line is 13 P-QR4, followed by P-QN3 and B-R3.

13... P-B3
14 B-Q2

14 P-N5 (14... P-B4 15 P-QR4) is preferable. Since White failed to set up PQR4 and PQN3, he ought at least get the second-best formation, PQR4 and PQN5 so the Queen-side Pawns do not also hamper his Queen Bishop as the center ones do.

14... P-QR3!

Black prevents P-QN5 and at the same time begins a project for anchoring a Knight on his QB5.

15 Q-N3

The third weak move in a row. With 15 P-QR4! White keeps the balance. The main point is that, after 15... P-QN4 (15... QxP 16 NxP favors White) 16 P-R5! followed by N-R2-B1-Q3, the weaknesses on the Queen-side match each other.

15... P-QN4
16 QR-K1

White is playing for P-K4; his best chance still is P-QR4-5.

16... N-N3
17 B-B1 P-QR4!

Black gains by opening and controlling the Queen Rook File.

18 P-B3 PxP
19 PxP B-B1
20 B-Q3

In choosing just this moment for correction of his 9th move, White misses his best chance for P-K4. 20 P-K4 indeed favors Black but not decisively.

20... B-K3
21 Q-N1 N-B5
22 P-K4

Too late. Black is now ready to take White's center under murderous fire.



22... Q-R2!

A peculiar situation. With all the pieces about, none except the Knight can come to the rescue of White's Queen Pawn.

23 N-K2 PxP
24 PxP

Now White loses two Pawns. His position, however, is bad after the better move, 24 BxP, also. Then Black has his choice of 24... NxP 25 QxN, B-Q4 and 24... B-Q4! at once.

24... B-N5! 26 N-N3 QxP†
25 BxN PxP 27 B-K3 Q-Q6
28 Q-N2 NxP

The rest plays itself.

29 N×N	R×N	35 P-R4	Q-Q4
30 Q-KB2	P-B3	36 Q-B2	P-R4
31 B-B5	B-K7	37 QR-B1	B-Q8
32 R-R1	QR-K1	38 R×R	R×R
33 KR-K1	P-B6	39 R-R1	Q-K4!
34 Q-B5	P-B7	Resigns	

UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, 1955

Manhattan C. C. Championship

Death of a Variation

Black loses this game without making any particular error except that he chooses a variation which fails. Though it carries Smyslov's brand, it causes unsurmountable trouble. White's improvement on his 16th turn settles the case. Black's task becomes too difficult after his 13th turn, if not even earlier.

GRUENFELD DEFENSE			
J. T. Sherwin		Max Pavey	
White		Black	
1 P-Q4	N-KB3	3 N-QB3	P-Q4
2 P-QB4	P-KN3	4 N-B3	B-N2
		5 Q-N3	P×P

5 . . . P-B3 6 P×P offers White a slight but lasting initiative.

6 Q×BP	O-O
7 P-K4	B-N5

Smyslov's line, which is dubious as it leads to a position in which White has strong chances for attack.

Dubious, too, is 7 . . . N-B3 (e.g., Kramer-Najdorf, CHESS REVIEW, page 41, February, 1949).

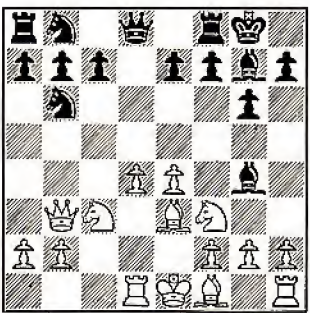
The main alternative is 7 P-B3: (1) 8 B-K2, which was played repeatedly at Saltsjoebaden, 1948, but without any particular success: e.g., 8 . . . P-QN4 9 Q-N3, Q-R4 10 O-O, P-N5 11 P-K5, P×N 12 P×N, B×P 13 P×P, B-R3! with equality (Najdorf-Flohr); (2) 8 Q-N3, P-QN4 9 P-K5, N-K1, and Black has good counter-chances (Flohr-Boleslavsky, Budapest, 1950: CHESS REVIEW, p. 172, June, 1950).

8 B-K3
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As for 8 N-KN5, which is playable, see Najdorf-Ragozin, Saltsjoebaden, 1948 (CHESS REVIEW, p. 149, May, 1949).

8	KN-Q2
9 Q-N3	N-N3
10 R-Q1	....

White's last is Keres' move—White's best as it seems today.



10 P-QR4, P-QR4 11 P-Q5 has been tested in two Euwe-Smyslov games in the 1948 World Championship Tournament: (1) 11 . . . N-R3, and Black lost (CHESS REVIEW, p. 17, June, 1948); (2) 11 . . . B×KN! 12 P×B, Q-Q3! and Black won (CHESS REVIEW, p. 14, August, 1948).

10	N-B3
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10 . . . P-K4 leads to equality after 11 P×P (Keres-Smyslov, World Championship, 1948: CHESS REVIEW, p. 13, June, 1948) and to a fine game for White after 11 B-K2! P×P (11 . . . B×N 12 P×P!) 12 B×P, B×B 13 N×B, B×B 14 KN×B, Q-K2 15 O-O, QN-Q2 16 P-B4 (Bondarevsky-Flohr, Saltsjoebaden, 1948).

11 P-Q5	N-K4
12 B-K2	N×N†
13 P×N	....

The crucial position. White has strong chances for attack, thanks to the open King Knight file combined with the possibilities of P-B4-5 and P-KR4-5.

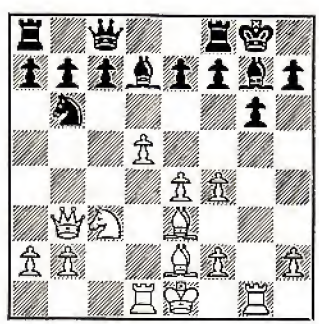
13	B-R6
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13 . . . B-R4 offers these possibilities: (1) 14 N-N5, supposedly a strong move, but it has not yet been tested; (2) 14 P-B4, B×B 15 N×B, Q-B1 16 R-QB1, P-QB3 17 P-B5 (Levenfish-Smyslov, 17th USSR Championship: White won brilliantly: cf. CHESS REVIEW, page 83, March, 1950); (3) Black varies with 15 . . . Q-Q2 16 P-KR4, P-QB3 17 P-R5, P×QP 18 P×NP, RP×P 19 B-Q4! B×B 20 R×B, K-N2 21 N-N3, R-KN1! 22 P-B5, R-R1! 23 R×R, R×R 24 P×NP, P×NP 25 P×P, Drawn (Lilienthal-Bronstein, Saltsjoebaden, 1948); (4) Black varies on the last line with 16 . . . Q-R5 (a suggestion of Stahlberg which offers an additional argument in favor of 15 . . . Q-Q2 if not 13 . . . B-R4, but which has to be tested—against 17 Q-Q3, Stahlberg gives 17 . . . N-B5 18 P-N3, Q-R4†).

14 R-KN1	Q-B1
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As for 14 . . . Q-Q3, see Szabo-Kotov, Budapest vs. Moscow match, 1949 (CHESS REVIEW, p. 243, August, 1949): White won.

15 P-B4	B-Q2
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16 P-B5!
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Also strong is 16 P-KR4, P-K3 17 P-R5, R-K1 18 RP×P, RP×P and then—not 19 P-Q6, P×P 20 N-N5, P-Q4 21 N-Q6, B-R5 22 Q-Q3, Q-B3 23 N×R, R×N as Black holds more than sufficient compensation for the Exchange (Bondarevsky-Ragozin, Saltsjoebaden, 1948)—but 19 B-Q4, B×B 20 R×B, with a promising game for White.

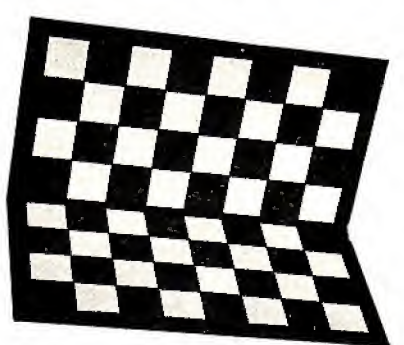
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The text move, however, is still stronger as 16 . . . P-K3 now fails against 17 QPxP, BPxP 18 PxP.

16 . . . P-QB3

Black struggles for air. There is hardly anything better.

17 P-Q6!

A little combination: 17 . . . PxQP 18 PxP, RPxP 19 RxNP, B-K3 20 B-Q4! BxQ 21 RxB†, K-R1 22 RxP§, and White wins—or 20 . . . P-B4 21 RxB†, K-R1 22 RxP§, PxP 23 RxR†, QxR 24 QxB, and White wins—or 20 . . . P-B3 21 Q-B2, and White has a winning position.

17 . . . P-K3

Conceding White a strong, passed Pawn, which, however, is inevitable.

18 PxNP BPxP

18 . . . RPxP 19 P-KR4, followed by P-R5 and, possibly, K-Q2, is even more convenient for White.

19 P-KR4 B-K1

20 P-R5 B-B2

21 PxP PxP

21 . . . BxP loses to 22 BxN, PxP 23 P-Q7, Q-K1 24 QxP†: e.g., 24 . . . K-R1 25 RxB! or 24 . . . R-B2 25 RxB! or 24 . . . B-B2 25 Q-R6, B-N3 26 RxB!

22 P-K5!!

Very well played: White stops the possible 22 . . . P-K4 and at the same time clears a way to the King-side for his King Bishop and Queen.

22 . . . BxP

23 B-Q3 Q-K1

24 Q-B2 B-N2

The King Knight Pawn cannot be defended as 24 . . . K-N2 or . . . K-R2 fails against 25 BxN, PxP 26 P-Q7! followed by 27 BxP and a winning attack.

25 BxP BxB

26 RxB R-B4

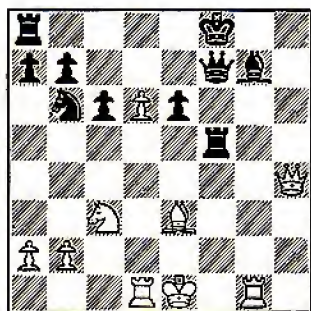
As is usual in this variation, Black balances on the edge of disaster. He has very little choice. 26 . . . N-Q4 is just as gloomy since White gets time for 27 K-K2 and QR-KN1.

27 R-KN1 K-B1

28 Q-K4 Q-B2

29 Q-KR4! . . .

Black now faces too many threats.



29 . . . K-K1

Now Black loses at once, but the following variations show how hopeless the situation is for him:

(1) 29 . . . N-Q2 30 Q-K7†! K-N1 31 B-R6, and White wins;

(2) 29 . . . N-Q4 30 B-R6, and White wins as Black's Queen Rook is no longer protected;

(3) 29 . . . B-B3 30 Q-QN4 and there is no sufficient defense against the discovered check: e.g., 30 . . . BxN† 31 QxB, Q-B3 32 QxQ†, RxQ 33 B-N5!

(4) 29 . . . R-R4 30 Q-K7†, QxQ 31 PxQ†, K-B2 32 RxB†! (32 R-Q8? BxN†!), KxR 33 R-Q8, R-R1 34 B-Q4†, and White wins—or 30 . . . K-N1 31 B-Q4, P-K4 (31 . . . R-R2 32 N-K4) 32 BxN, PxP 33 N-K4, and White wins: e.g., 33 . . . R-B4 34 QR-KN3, QxQ 35 PxQ, R-B2 36 N-B6†, RxN 37 RxB†, K-R1 38 R-N8†.

30 BxN!

31 P-Q7†

32 R-N8†

B-B3

QxP

Resigns

NEW YORK, 1955

Manhattan C. C. Championship

In the Wake of Noah's Ark

White's decisive error in this game comes close to his falling into the Noah's Ark trap. Putting his King Bishop completely out of action, he soon has to abandon that piece. His subsequent efforts to complicate matters fail against Black's accurate and powerful play.

The opening is of some interest because of Black's eleventh move.

RUY LOPEZ

A. B. Bisguier

Abe Turner

White

Black

1 P-K4

P-K4

6 B-N3

B-B4

2 N-KB3

N-QB3

7 NxKP

NxN

3 B-N5

P-QR3

8 P-Q4

B-Q3

4 B-R4

N-B3

9 PxN

BxP

5 N-B3

P-QN4

10 P-B4

BxN†

11 PxB

. . .

So far the game has followed the famous one between Alekhine and Reti, Vienna, 1922, which Black, despite great difficulties, managed to draw.

11 . . .

B-N2

The early game continued: 11 . . . O-O 12 P-K5, P-B4! 13 B-R3! Q-R4! 14 O-O, QxB 15 PxN, P-B5 16 Q-Q5! Q-R4! 17 PxP, Q-N3† 18 K-R1, KxP! 19 BxP! B-N2! 20 Q-K5†, Q-KB3 21 B-Q3, KR-K1!

Turner's deviation is most remarkable. It seems to be at least as good as Reti's move.

12 P-K5

N-K5

13 O-O

. . .

13 Q-N4, O-O 14 P-B5 requires close examination. How it compares with the text move remains to be seen. It is risky, no doubt.

13 . . .

P-Q4

14 Q-N4

. . .

Recklessness seizes Bisguier from time to time as a chronic ailment. White gets a good game with 14 PxP e.p. QxP 15 QxQ, NxQ 16 R-K1†, N-K5 17 P-B4, while the text move virtually concedes a piece as it condemns White's King Bishop to a mock existence.

14 . . .

Q-K2!

Stronger than 14 . . . O-O after which 15 P-B5 offers White some chances for attack. For one thing, Black now threatens 15 . . . Q-B4†.

15 B-K3

15 QxP loses to 15 . . . Q-B4† 16 K-R1, N-B7† 17 RxN, QxR as Black's Rook is immune (18 QxR†, K-Q2, with dual threats of 19 . . . Q-B8 mate and 19 . . . RxQ).

15 . . .

P-QB4

15 . . . O-O is not convincing because of 16 P-B5, QxP 17 B-Q4, N-B3 18 BxQ, NxQ 19 BxBP.

Now, however, not only does the Noah's Ark move, 16 . . . P-B5, loom but Black is also ready at last to castle safely on the King-side.

16 QxP

There is little else, if anything, for White to do but go on with his project.

16 . . . O-O-O

18 P-QR4 KR-N1

17 Q-N4† K-N1

19 Q-R5 P-B5

20 PxP . . .

White's choice is predicated on the consideration that 20 B-R2, P-Q5!! costs him a piece anyway. If he retains his Queen Bishop then, he loses to the powerful 21 . . . RxP†.

20 . . .

PxB

21 PxRP

B-B3

22 KR-N1

White vacates KB1 for his King.

22 . . . P-Q5! 24 PxP RxP†!

23 RxP† K-R1 25 K-B1 . . .

On 25 KxR, White loses his Queen in return.

25 . . .

RxBP

26 R-N7

Although he has three Pawns for his piece, White is hopelessly lost, for his King is too exposed. So he tries a last complication.

26 . . .

BxR

Not 26 . . . Q-K3 because of 27 R-R7†! K-N1 28 R-N1†, K-B1 29 QxBP, QxQ 30 RxQ after which Black lacks the murderous . . . B-N4†.

27 PxB†

K-N1!

Black last is most accurate, though 27 . . . KxP 28 Q-B3, P-B4 ought to win.

28 R-R8†

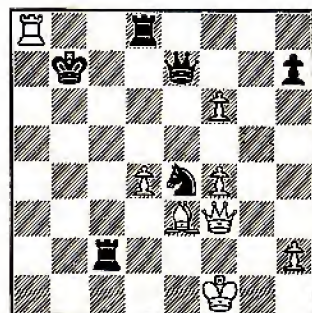
KxP

29 Q-B3

P-B4!

30 PxP e.p.

White still cherishes some hope: e.g., for 30 . . . Q-K1 31 RxR, QxR 32 QxN†, R-B3 33 QxP† with probably a win.



30 . . .

RxR!

But this is the end: Black threatens mate.

31 Q-Q1 Q-QB2 35 K-N1 N-Q3

32 Q-N1† K-B1 36 Q-Q1 Q-K7

33 P-B7 K-Q2 37 P-B8(N)† RxN

34 P-Q5 Q-B5† Resigns

ODDS and EVANS

By Former U. S. Chess Champion LARRY EVANS

Of Opening "Cooks"

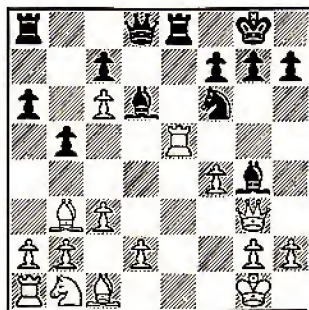
OPENING THEORY undergoes constant flux. It is a testament to the life force of chess that a game so old can undergo such tempests. No sooner is a book written, a game played, a move introduced, than it is discussed and analyzed simultaneously in the leading chess centers of the world. Not that all refutations are published so soon as they are discovered. A master—who is most likely to find the flaws—retains them as "cooks," preferring to spring them over-the-board in the form of prepared variations. Hence every tournament renders the books that much the more obsolete. When the time for a new edition rolls around for a book like *Modern Chess Openings*, the revisions are so numerous that what results is virtually a new book, bearing resemblance to the old in title only. Or rather this should result. What happens, in practice, is that the job is too big for one man, and therefore goes undone. What is needed is a foundation to provide an annual grant to a group of masters for the sole purpose of keeping books on the openings up-to-date. It would have beneficial repercussions on the quality of American chess and would also hasten the day when this country would regain its former stature in world chess.

Most "cooks" have been known for some time but have never found their way into books on openings, mainly because there have been no revisions for at least four years.

RUY LOPEZ

Marshall Variation

White	Black	7 B-N3	O-O
1 P-K4	P-K4	8 P-B3	P-Q4
2 N-KB3	N-QB3	9 PxP	P-K5!?
3 B-N5	P-QR3	10 PxN	PxN
4 B-R4	N-B3	11 QxP	B-KN5
5 O-O	B-K2	12 Q-N3	B-Q3
6 R-K1	P-QN4	13 P-KB4	R-K1
		14 R-K5	



MCO gives White a plus, quoting some obsolete Marshall game. The game, Stolzenberg-Shipman, U. S. "Open," 1951, however, proves that quite the reverse is true—that Black has a forced win from the diagram.

14 BxR!
15 PxB N-R4
16 QxB RxP

And Black wins because White cannot prevent the ultimate . . . R-K8†: e.g., 17 K-B2, Q-B3† 18 Q-B3, R-KB4 or 17 Q-B3, Q-K2, and Black wins.

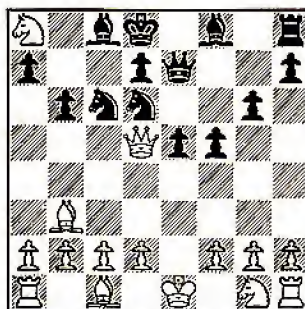
The only defense—one which MCO fails so much as to mention—is 14 RxR†! QxR 15 P-Q4 and, if 15 . . . N-R4, 16 Q-B2, and White's game is tenable, though cramped.

VIENNA OPENING

Due to the extensive analysis of Weaver Adams, a suggestion of Alekhine's, which Fine (author of *Practical Chess Openings*) terms "the most logical and the most aggressive move," can be considered permanently refuted. It arises in the following variation.

White	Black	2 N-QB3	N-KB3
1 P-K4	P-K4	3 B-B4	NxP!?
4 Q-R5	N-Q3	7 Q-B3	P-B4
5 B-N3	N-B3	8 Q-Q5	Q-K2
6 N-N5	P-KN3	9 NxP†	K-Q1
		10 NxR	P-N3

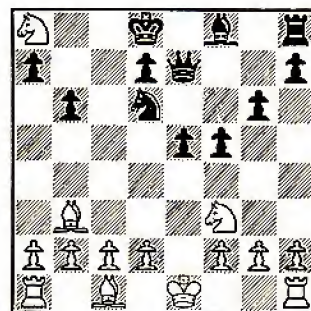
Alekhine's move.



† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

In PCO, Fine gives 11 P-Q3 (accompanied by the comment, "There is nothing better"), B-QN2 12 P-KR4, P-B5! And Fine concludes: "Black's attack is easily worth the material sacrificed"—a judgment which experience vindicates.

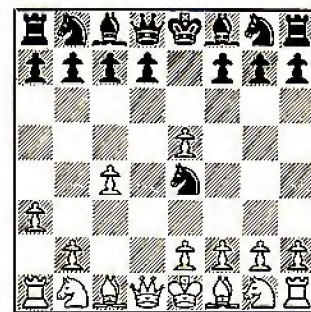
It is not so certain, however, that 11 P-Q3 is the best move. In fact, everything points to the conclusion that it is the worst! Weaver Adams gives 11 N-K2! B-QN2 12 Q-B3, N-Q5 13 NxN! BxQ 14 NxB, and White seems to have a winning position. The minor pieces and sound Pawn structure easily compensate for the Queen.



BUDAPEST DEFENSE

En passant, one might add, for that matter, a simple refutation to the Fajarowicz Variation, from Reshevsky-Bisguier, Rosenwald Tournament, 1954-5.

White	Black	2 P-QB4	P-K4!?
1 P-Q4	N-KB3	3 PxP	N-K5?!
		4 P-QR3	. . . .

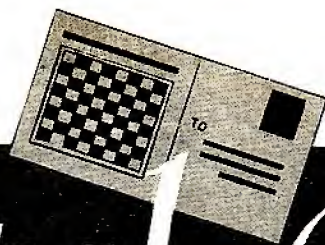


Black has no good continuation. PCO gives only 4 Q-B2, 4 N-KB3 and 4 Q-Q4, none of which is convincing.

And so on down the line. Any master worth his salt can page through either MCO or PCO, find fifty percent of the lines either obsolete or insufficient!

NO MASTER worth his salt depends on MCO or PCO: he has professional methods of keeping up-to-date. Masters "write" MCO, which is a compilation of their efforts, counter-efforts and the more timely publications in magazines (Adv!). And competition sparks their efforts!

MCO, it seems to us, does wonders in presenting a 4 year summary of the (sometimes imperfect) evolutions.—Ed.



Postal Chess

POSTAL SCRIPTS

Postal Chess Ratings

The basic purpose of the ratings is to assure matching of players on an equitable basis in Class and in Prize Tournaments. The honorary aspects are incidental. But the ratings, when considered over the long term, a year or at least a half-year, are a fair measure of a postalite's success and improvement.

A player is started, usually on his own estimate of his playing strength. He is given 600 as his initial rating if he enters as a new player or below average; 900 as an average player; and 1200 as above average (Class B). For class A, we start newcomers at the bottom; they must earn any higher rating. A newcomer if entered below his class or if improving can mount quickly. He has started 100 points below the next class. Hence three wins (half his games in one tournament) will almost always put him up into the next class. (Note that forfeit wins do not count, nor wins, as may happen in a Golden Knights, against much lower-rated players.)

Class Ranges

Class A is 1300 and up. B is 1000 to 1298. C is 700 to 998. D is below 600. As a player's rating goes past any of these dividing lines, he becomes qualified to play in the next class. In fact, if we get a new entry from him thereafter, we must put him in that class. It would not be fair to let him usurp prizes or wrongfully dominate in the lower class any longer. If a player's rating slips, likewise, we must thereafter enter him in the lower class. The stronger players want sharp competition and have a right to expect it for their entry fees. So that player, or any lower-rated player, must earn his right to play in a higher class by winning games until his rating mounts.

How We Compute Ratings

Ratings are computed as game results are reported, or soon after (it takes a month to score results, with some lag while we see to publishing those reported previously, and approximately another month before we catch up on the rating process). If a player enters at 900, his first result effects a change. If he won from another at exactly 900, he gains the basic change of 50 points. His opponent loses a like amount.

Let us suppose, instead, that his opponent had 812. We figure their difference to the nearest 20, which is 80. Following column 1 in the Rating Chart down to 80, we run across on that line. If the higher player wins, the change in rating is indicated in column 2. The change for when a lower-rated player wins is indicated in column 3. Thus, our player wins 42 points. He is now ready to be rated at 942 for his next result. His opponent loses 42.

If the opponent had won, column 3 shows that he wins, our player loses 58 points. If they drew, column 4 indicates that the change is 8 points, plus for the lower-rated player, minus for the higher.

When a player is more than 500 above his opponent, he gets no credit: in terms of ratings, he simply must have won, and that result reflects no change in the relative standings of the two players. If he loses, he loses heavily; but we limit his loss to the 100 points in column 3 as he must have blundered and there is no point to pressing the penalty for a blunder to extremes. In case of a draw, likewise, we limit the change to 50 points.

Forfeits do not count for ratings, as we mean to measure only the results

of actual play. But a game clearly won or which the player can demonstrate is a win can be credited for rating. The player must submit the game with a diagram of the final position and a statement of how he proposes to win.

All games in CHESS REVIEW postal tournaments are rated: Class, Prize and Golden Knights. Entries in Class and Prize Tournaments, as stated, are strictly per the player's current rating. Entries in the Golden Knights are "open," as this is a qualification tournament in which lower-rated players can try their mettle.

POSTALMIGHTIES!

Prize Winners

The following postalites have won prizes in 1953 Prize Tournaments as a result of current Postal Mortems.

Tourney	Players	Place	Score
53-P 13	B R Clutter	1-2	4 -2
	J F Donn	1-2	4 -2
15	D Kerman	1st	4 -2
19	D W Connor	1st	5 -1
23	N A Proo	1st	5 -1
98	R MacAlister	1-2	5 -1
	E Moks	1-2	5 -1
138	H A Paul	1st	6 -0
157	M Koffman	1st	4½-1½
161	H Freeman	1st	6 -0

Certificate Winners

The following postalites have qualified for Victory Certificates in 1953 and 1954 Class Tournaments as a result of current Postal Mortems.

Tourney	Players	Place	Score
53-C 22	G E LeWorthy	1st	4 -2
25	F W Hammett	1st	5 -1
28	C Waag	1st	3½-2½
38	O W Mutzke	1-2	5 -1
	V Paananen	1-2	5 -1
39	G Rabin	1st	4½-1½
40	A H Dunlap	1st	5 -1
90	P H Lounsberry	1st	4½-1½
128	T A Franks	1-2	5 -1
	P Michaels	1-2	5 -1
167	G C Gross	1st	5 -1
174	M G Osborn	1st	6 -0
200	R E Wear	1st	5 -1
250	P V Killan	1-2	5 -1
	D Wilkinson	1-2	5 -1
252	K Blumberg	1-2	4½-1½
	J E Zbar	1-2	4½-1½
54-C 1	F Okola	1st	5 -1
4	S B Laird	1st	6 -0
12	A Joy	1st	5 -1
13	R G Brown	1st	6 -0
21	R A Baker	1st	6 -0
62	E Billman	1st	5 -1
96	K Benjes	1-2	4½-1½
	J E Meidel	1-2	4½-1½
107	M Montecillo	1st	6 -0
114	R Ellis	1st	6 -0
129	S Minzes	1st	5 -1
163	J Stepp	1st	6 -0
228	S O Wassner	1st	6 -0

RATING CHART

Col. 1	Col. 2	Col. 3	Col. 4
0	50	50	0
20	48	52	2
40	46	54	4
60	44	56	6
80	42	58	8
100	40	60	10
120	38	62	12
140	36	64	14
160	34	66	16
180	32	68	18
200	30	70	20
220	28	72	22
240	26	74	24
260	24	76	26
280	22	78	28
300	20	80	30
320	18	82	32
340	16	84	34
360	14	86	36
380	12	88	38
400	10	90	40
420	8	92	42
440	6	94	44
460	4	96	46
480	2	98	48
500	0	100	50

POSTAL MORTEMES

Game reports received during February

To report your results, all you need give is section number, full names of both players and the outcome of the game—but, for Class Tourneys in 4 man sections, state also if it is first or second game to have been finished with that same opponent.

The following examples show how to give results with minimum effort for you and maximum clarity for proper recording:
 55-C 466: Paul Morphy 1 A. B. Meek 0 (1st)
 55-P 401: A. Halprin 1/2 H. N. Pillsbury 1/2 (2)
 55-Nf 13: F. J. Marshall 1 H. E. Atkins 0.

In these, the year (55), the type tourney (Class, Prize, Golden Knights Finals) and the section numbers appear in the initial key. And, for Class and Prize tourneys, the first or second game is indicated in the final parentheses. Please give game reports separate from any other correspondence, as they must be filed so. A postcard is ideal for size, easy to send.

Please note: Winners (and those with the White pieces in case of draws) must report as soon as result is confirmed by opponent. The opponent may report also to ensure his record and rating going through but must then state clearly that he was the loser (or played Black in case of a draw).

Game reports sent in time for receipt by dates given above should be printed below. And players who so reported should check to see that they are so published. To spot them, look under your section number, first by the key (e.g., 55-C indicating Class Tourney begun in 1955) and by number (466) given in text below the key.

Symbol f indicates a win by forfeit without rating credit; a shows a rating credit adjudication; df marks a double-forfeit.

CLASS TOURNAMENTS

Tourneys graded by rating classes

Started in 1953 (Key: 53-C)

Notice: As these tourneys run over-due (more than 2 years from month in which play began), we forfeit both players in each unreported game. Tournament sections 1 to 49 have now been so scored off. Sections 50 to 81 will be so scored off next issue. Sections 82 to 94, begun during April, 1953, are due for reporting immediately now.

Check now to be sure you have reported and seen published results for any such tournament sections coming up for closing. If any doubt exists, report all your results in such '53 tournaments as a final check and summary with us.

NEW POSTALITES

The following new postal players started play during February, with these ratings:

Class A at 1300: R. P. Lerber and A/3c F. J. Meyer;

Class B at 1200: W. H. Batchelder, S. De Bruno, K. Depledge, J. N. Donato, T. R. Fette, E. O. Fisk, J. Kwartler, G. Levine, Margery Mowery, E. A. Remler, E. H. Robinson, R. Turgeon and C. T. Van Holtz;

Class C at 900: B. C. Alling, Mrs. B. Berkowitz, R. J. Cacossa, J. T. Christiansen, A. Elsmann, B. Evans, J. Filipovich, K. A. Ford, B. J. Greenwood, D. R. Hubach, G. Isaacson, B. Johnston, J. F. Levenson, Dr. L. Levitov, A. Manyak, E. P. Nichols, G. Nicol, J. E. Pangidchi, A. T. Parrella, H. M. Poistein, J. M. Richardson, D. Schaeffer, P. Schuyler, B. Sprague and D. Van Hove;

Class D at 600: J. J. Adams, R. E. Berlin, E. Burlingame, M. Domanowski, A. B. Ettlinger, J. H. Geiger, M. George, P. Graham, J. Helm, J. B. Larkin, G. E. Morrill, J. W. Norland, P. W. Owen, A. D. Pasquale, G. Root, E. S. Rosow, J. G. Sheehan, R. Vacek, G. Vinnard, Alice Wheelwright, B. Williams and B. Wolsky.

Extension of play will be granted on request for any games in sections 95 and on. But the request must be filed one month before the two-year over-due date of tournament section concerned.

Tourneys 1-100: 22 Hodsdon, Muecke 2 df. 24 Greenberg, Smerdon 2 df; Smerdon, Thorn 2 df, 25 Burack, Rea 2 df, 27 Dishaw, Henderson 2 df, 28 Rosenthal df with Waag, Alley, Wilkinson. 29 Drozynski, Weissman df, 33 Beran, Gleason df; Beran, Fattel df, 38 Wolk withdrawn. 39 Bancroft, Nobila df; Allen, Nobila 2 df, 40 Heuchert, Wyller df, 45 Penkoff, Wyller df, 48 Hurley, Lerner 2 df, 49 Henderson, Holmes df, 56 Ryan rips Linnabury. 90 Lounsberry licks Wyller.

Tourneys 101-303: 125 Franks defeats Austin. 131 Hurlbut whips Wyller. 134 Williams wallops Wise. 145 Rea tops (2f) Miller. 167 Gross beats Suyker. 172 Rubin, Shaeffer split two. 174 Melvin withdraws. 200 Andrews downs Weare. 202 Bogle bests Bokma twice. 209 Hammerman, Yates (ie. 210 Gregory whips Wyller. 218 Hurley tops, then ties Cooley. 231 Bates bests Brambila twice. 236 Houst halts Wyller. 240 Heyman withdraws. 250 Kilian tops Wilkinson twice. 252 Zbar, Rachlin conk Katanich; Blumberg blasts Rachlin. (2) Katanich. 256 Turpin mauls Milton. 270 Wyller whips Indrieri. 274 Cooper licks Lounsberry. 277 Stevenson tops Mertiz twice, bows to Dunn. 291 Parke loses to Ingraham, withdraws. 297 Miller mauls Letts. 303 Hall tops, then ties Tresidder.

Started in 1954 (Key: 54-C)

Notice: With games of more than a year in play, it is time to take decisive action to ensure finishing on time. Get after tardy opponents, require moves on time and report delays per Rule 13 or 14.

Tourneys 1-60: 1 Okola tops Towne; Katahn withdraws. 4 Laird licks Meyer. 9 Viner tops Urquizza twice. 12 Joy tops (2f) Gardinier. 13 Brown defeats Plock; Vassallo withdrawn. 14 Beck, Prock tie. 15 Cox sinks Semb. 20 Hoglund whips Williams; Beard bests Van Lieshout. 23 Twitchell tops Taylor and Dickinson twice, loses two to Lingenfelter. 24 Baker bests Pillow. 31 Doekeas, Thomasson split two. 32 Ellis tops (2f) Ornstein. 35 Gage conks Cacossa. 36 Yeaw rips Rabin. Zeidler; Zeidler routs Rabin. 39 Werner whips Gifford. 52 Glusman loses two to LeClerc, ties O'Neil. 55 Wyller bests Christopher, bows to Brown. 58 Wyler, Pine beat Bernstein; Neal withdrawn.

Tourneys 61-120: 62 Nordin tops, then ties Gifford. 64 Clinton, Gifford tie. 67 Engel axes Agnew. 70 Oeder, Parker split two. 71 Heffner halts Healy. 77 Kolesar tops Dyer twice (1f). 83 Bindman whips Wanger. 88 Brantferger withdraws. 90 Perkins, Rabin tie. 91 Bogle downs Duncombe. 92 Chresoulis withdraws. 93 Lewis licks Sherwin. 95 Fardon fells Dudley. 96 Coachman withdraws. 97 Radcliffe smites Smith. 101 Ostermann axes Abramson; Ellis blasts Block. 102 Sherwin tops Meakin twice. 103 Miller, Sturley stop Prior. 107 Montecillo tops Taylor twice. 108 Stanga stops Kalleberg. 114 Ellis tops (2f) Frost. 115 Jungermann conks Cuthbert, ties Wolfram. 116 Ellis axes Oeder.

Tourneys 121-160: 123 Cuthbert bows to Dulical, bests Johnson. 125 Correction: Browder, Stratton tied. 129 Minzes tops Childs. 133 Bergamo wins from Lilly. (2) Cochran, loses to Lilly. 135 Swartworth swats Malone, Sokol. 137 Buckles downs Davis. 139 Heuchert halts Hamilton. 144 Tymec, Attig stop Stone. 145 Patterson tops (2f) Lockhart. 148 Novak loses to Moorhead, ties Arneson. 149 Austin bests Widen twice; Knudson beats Lewis twice. 152 Holmes downs Dotterer. 154 Greiner withdraws. 155 Landa trips Terflinger twice; Collier tops Price. 156 Conway conks Toor. 158 Rogers, Heinrich maul Meek. 160 Friedman tops Ostermann twice.

Tourneys 161-210: 161 Wheelwright beats Bergin. 163 Stepp tops Wilkinson twice. 164 O'Neil wins (a) from Phelps. 166 Jennings jolts McLean. 167 Chapman downs De Frey-tas. 174 Deer, Powell tie. 179 Hastings halts McAninch. 186 Clark clips Hall, McCarroll.

\$1000.00 IN CASH PRIZES



75 CASH PRIZES, amounting to a total of \$1000.00, will be awarded to the 75 contestants who finish with the highest scores in CHESS REVIEW's 9th Annual Golden

Knights Postal Chess Championship, now open to all chessplayers in the continental United States and Canada.

Enter this tournament and you can win up to \$250.00 in cash—the amount of the Grand First Prize. The runner-up will receive \$100.00! Third to tenth place prizes range from \$80.00 down to \$15.00. Then come 65 prizes of \$5.00 each for players who finish from 11th to 75th!

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The winner of this big Postal Chess contest will achieve national recognition. His picture will be published in the news section of CHESS REVIEW—and he'll get a big check for \$250.00. But you don't have to be an expert to go a long way in the Golden Knights. Lots of less talented players are going to have grand fun and capture handsome prizes in this mammoth tournament. Even if you have never played in a competitive event before, you may turn out to be Golden Knights Champion or a leading prize-winner when the tourney is over. So don't hesitate to enter because you feel you are not a strong enough player. Beginners will find this a fine way to improve their chessplay.

All classes enter together in this "open" tournament, but to start your rating as a postal player, state if you are "class" A, B, C or D on the coupon below, if you are a newcomer. Give rating, if an old-timer.

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So get started—enter now. Entries must be mailed on or before Oct. 31, 1955.

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188 Morefield loses to Bohn, (2) Keith, (2) Yerchin; Bohn beats Yerchin, 189 West tops Kidwell twice, 191 Probst fells Fisher, 193 Roberson halts Hull, 194 Hurt, Harms rip Ridge, 195 Engel bows to Bacalis, bests Graumann, 196 Maxwell mauls Schoerner, 199 Daniels downs Wilkerson, 203 Wirth tops Schneider twice, 205 Johnson bests Billman, 207 Oglesby beats Burry, 208 Dando defeats Armstrong; Martinkovic withdraws.

Tourneys 211-250: 212 Gordon bows to McNulty, tops, then ties Culver, 213 Burns bests Nooger, San Giorgio, 217 Vicinus whips Waterston, 218 Willrich rips Rankins, 222 Locke licks Bloch, 226 Colman masters Manger, 228 Cupingood, Erps withdraw, 229 Bokma, Laine tie twice, 233 Hall halts Schneider, 237 Clark ties Spencer, tops Lange, 238 McNamee withdraws, 239 Fleiszig flips Altrogge, 240 Clark tops (2f) Perkins, 243 Olson conks Kelly, 244 Yates halts Heuchert, 245 Hunt beats Bancroft, splits with Wilband, 249 Bagwell whips Weber.

Tourneys 251-300: 253 Shera withdraws, 258 Toor tops Sherwin twice, 260 Hornby halts Taylor, 265 Perrine hits Holley, 267 Yosso bests Walbesser, 296 Sawyer tops Taylor.

PRIZE TOURNAMENTS

Class Tourneys for Premiums

Started in 1953 (Key: 53-P)

Notice: As these tourneys run over-due (more than 2 years from month in which play began), we forfeit both players in each unreported game. Tournament sections 1 to 19 have now been so scored off. Sections 20 to 46 will be so scored off next issue. Sections 47 to 53, begun during April, 1953, are due for reporting immediately now.

Check now to be sure you have reported and seen published results for any such tournament sections coming up for closing. If any doubt exists, report all your results in such '53 tournaments as a final check and summary with us.

Extension of play will be granted on request for any games in sections 54 and on. But the request must be filed one month before the two-year over-due date of tournament section concerned.

Tourneys 1-178: 13 Clutter, Donn 2 df, 16 Allen, Mali df, 19 Connor, McCabe df, 23 Preo tops Christiansen, 85 Landon tops (2f) Distefano, 89 Cody axes Ahlstrom, 98 Ross withdraws, 111 Seewald defeats Crotecht twice, 124 Frankel rips Ragan, 125 Hopkins withdraws, loses (a) to Rabinowitz, 138 Silver licks Layton, 154 Yearout rips Rocque, 157 Holbrook, Parke split two, 164 Freeman halts Huffman.

Started in 1954 (Key: 54-P)

Notice: With games of more than a year in play, it is time to take decisive action to ensure finishing on time. Get after tardy opponents, require moves on time and report delays per Rule 13 or 14.

Tourneys 1-45: 3 Kaplan loses to Cha, Goldfarb, withdraws, 7 Correction: Kaser won from Grady, 10 Dalrymple downs Vasiliakos, 11 Hallbach bests Chapman, 14 Erps, Schwartz maul Mark; Zurowski licks Lubell, 16 Holbrook halts Levenson, 23 Watkins tops Doherty, (f) Neville, 24 Dudley downs Grindel, 26 Druet drubs Grubs, Hunt; Hunt halts Grubs, 27 Work tops Brewer; Flora ties Work, McWilliams, 28 Ploek downs Dwyer; McCoubrey halts Healy; Gibbs mauls Menearini, 31 Margolis sinks Sampson, 32 Oliver halts Huffman, 34 Michling clips Klein, 35 Malles axes Akeson, 36 Crochet tops Wakamatsu, 37 Thompson fells Ferrandiz, 43 Merget rips Rouda; Nickel bows to Koch, bests Stanley, 44 ReVeal axes Ostergaard; Heath mauls McLean, 45 Laur-entus sinks Sobin; Thompson ties Schmitt, tops Ferrandiz.

Tourneys 46-65: 47 Clark loses to Conway, tops (f) Landis, 49 Lantz hits Harris; Krozel cracks France, Spencer; Spencer spills Churchill, 50 Congleton, Conway trip Terflinger; Miller bests France, (a) Fuller;

correction: Fuller, not Miller, withdrawn, 51 Becker, Farber tie, 52 Brotz bests Matzke, bows to Tymec; Wurl clips Clements, 53 Wurl defeats Dishaw; Stanley stops Sims, 54 ReVeal whips Wickersham, 55 Young withdrawn, 57 Garner outpoints Carpenter, Paine; Allison tops Paine, (a) Dishaw; Dishaw withdrawn, 58 Harris ties Parker, tops Silver, Joseph, 59 Cooley conks Schick; Storek stops Poillon, 60 ReVeal rips Connell, 62 Greenside halts Harrison, 63 Wittman whips Pierson, 64 Macormac mauls Mears, 65 Bullwinkle trips Tresidder.

Tourneys 66-100: 66 Wheelwright bows to Fisher, bests Kelly, 70 Timmann tops Roberson, Aston; Capillon, Roberson tie; Rider rips Baird, 71 Stevenson stops Pierson, 72 Fuchs fells Goff, 74 Yaffe conks Keefer, 76 Bullwinkle bests Spaulding, 77 Matthews beats Bogdanoff, 79 Allen, Simla lick Lawrence, 80 Ferrara stops Stevens, 82 Durst, Furlan axe Owens; Heath halts Steele, 86 Quinn quells Allen, 89 Brooks nips Brotz, 90 Dawson downs Sellar, 92 Weidler whips Yanis; Mears mauls Lekowski, 96 Epperlein downs Dundatscheck, 97 McFarland withdraws.

GOLDEN KNIGHTS

Progressive qualification championships

4th Annual Championship—1949

FINALS (Key: 49-Nf)

Notice: As all games are over-due and ample time allowed after our notices of final reports being over-due, we are closing out this tournament, with double-forfeits on games unreported.

Sections 1-18: 15 Gilligan, McAuley df; McAuley, Morris df, 17 Kashin, Pohle df, 18 Sansome, Wengraf df; Holloway, Wengraf df. (Subject to closing adjudications.)

5th Annual Championship—1950

FINALS (Key: 50-Nf)

Sections 1-17: 10 Morgan mauls Wallace, 14 Define, Rozsa tie.

6th Annual Championship—1951

SEMI-FINALS (51-Ns)

Sections 1-33: 32 Conway, Shaw tie; Davidson downs Wallace, 33 Namson nips Skarston.

FINALS (51-Nf)

Sections 1-12: 3 Ruys rips Wholey, 7 Burdick bests Johnson, 10 Owens axes Eash, 11 Weininger loses to Podolsky, ties Meifert.

7th Annual Championship—1952-3

PRELIMINARY ROUND (Key: 52-N)

Notice: Game results must be in by the two-year date after your tournament section began play. You can ask extension of time to finish game legitimately overlong but must ask before the two-year date! Tournament sections 1 to 127 are overdue now; 128 to 139 will be next month.

Sections 1-153: 38 Sanders withdrawn, 48 Rankel, Schmitt tie, 57 Gode withdrawn, 87 Sussman withdrawn, 89 Steffen stops Larsen, 136 Wiecking halts Hurley, 152 May whips Williams.

SEMI-FINALS (Key: 52-Ns)

Sections 1-39: 3 Hanson halts Richter, 8 Wood whips Gordon, 10 Schmitt defeats Van Brunt, 11 Kontauts conks McInturff, 12 I. Johnson, Nieder best Barnhisser; Kline withdrawn, 14 Healy tops (f) Schachter, 16 Starick stops McClure; McClure ties Weiher, 18 Burdick downs Monet, Harris; Morningstar withdrawn, 20 Faber, Miskin tie, 24 Raduazzo rips Howell, 27 Womack withdraws, 33 Richter halts Huffman; Frazier fells Hobson, 35 Fuller tops Taig, Nearing, 38 Michaels, Wholey tie, 39 Schroeder rips Rabinowitz.

Sections 40-59: 41 Hill, Richter, Weininger, Addelston, Patterson win from Erki-letian; Patterson tops Addelston; Addelston, Hill tie, 42 Winitiski ties Van Deen, Clareus; Levitt, Van Deen tie, 43 Wilson smites Smith, 44 Karalaitis trips Trotsuk, 45 Craig

bests Grafa, bows to Shaw. 47 Berzzarins fells Fish. 48 Cox nips Nye, Simirenko; Rabinowitz rips Williams, Simirenko. 49 Wurl whips Hall; Capillon loses to Simms, Dorsey. 50 Trull trips Krieger. 52 Parrish, Giles rip Ritter. 53 Wiecking whips Roecker. 54 Koluch conks Bingham. 55 Heising halts Caldwell. 56 Bevier bests Spaulding. 57 Roth mauls Mali. 59 Kellner beats Buerger.

FINALS (Key: 52-Nf)

Sections 1-10: 2 Skema jolts Johnson. 4 Nieder nips Bundick. 5 Ficken fells Wallace; Simirenko withdraws. 7 Schroeder rips Rogers.

8th Annual Championship—1954

PRELIMINARY ROUND (Key: 54-N)

Sections 1-39: 5 Lynch licks Cha; Murray tops (f) Day. 9 Kisch conks Swanwick. 11 Hanson halts Richter; Paul bests Bohac. 13 Carlyle conks Alden. 15 Folsom defeats Lounsbury. 16 Clark, Lateiner fell Fowler. 24 Bizar bests Krueger; Fenner smites Smoleynski. 25 Matzke bows to Manny, bests Boehm. 26 Kahn conks Merritt. 27 Roberts withdraws. 29 Daly, Capillon down Whicker; Klavins clips Daly; Daly, Wabath best Bourdon. 30 Suyker tops (a) Feagin; Mueller, Nye tie. 31 Merrill withdraws. 32 Clark ties Collison, loses to Carlyle; Hecker halts Collison, Mailhot. 36 Bronson bests Graf; Kugelmass, Mauer tie. 37 Carlyle smites Smith. 39 Antone, Dundatschek tie; Young, Bennett, Bronson trip Trull.

Sections 40-64: 40 Erbert resigns to all; Mitchell tops Bernero, ties Capp; Self stops Stephens, Miller. 41 Panasiwicz loses to Goldfarb, licks Silver. 42 Conway conks Cook. 45 Moore beats Bero. 46 Meyer rips Raduazzo. Okola; Booher withdrawn, loses (a) to Brender. 48 Northrup, Brinkerhoff sink Cernosek; Feagin withdrawn. 49 Congleton ties Stevenson, tops Weil. 50 Batchelder bests Yascott. 51 Kuglin clips Clements. 53 Riedel ties Hall, McGavock. 54 Bane, Prewitt top Page. 55 Pajor licks Levine; Bane beats Brattin. 57 Graves nips Nickel. Collins; Thomas tops Nickel, Hallett. 58 Evison axes Hedgcock. 59 Feagin withdrawn. 60 Schaeffer, Pflumm maul Morris. 61 Arndt whips Wear. 62 Rhombger rips Keough. 63 Norton nips Jacobsen, Smith. 64 Ornstein stops Bennett.

Sections 65-79: 66 Kahn conks Howell, Wildt; Wildt wins from Mitchell, Giles, Howell. 67 Cunningham bows to Simpson, beats Ways; Johnson tops Ways, ties Simpson. 68 Okola rips Coggeshall, O'Reilly. 69 Preston, Mitchell, McFarland overcome Struck; Mitchell mauls McFarland, Wilson; Preston clips Cleveland; correction: Wilson won from Struck. 70 Underwood tops Wood. Ostrum. 71 Suchobek beats Schmitt; Mayreis rips Rabinowitz. 74 Buck bests Abramson. (f) Pearce. 75 Johnson loses to Mease, licks Ross; Scoville rips Ross, Minneste. 76 Paine ties Everett, tops Ross. 77 Yadrowsnikova tops Taylor, Segall; Fixler fells Taylor. 78 Donath downs Neumann. 79 Carlson ties Namikas, tops Peterson; Namikas, Richter stop Stanley.

Sections 80-99: 82 Everett loses to Fisher, licks Miller. 83 Everett defeats Dickinson, Caldwell. 84 Zaas, Leonov down Danielson; Smith halts Harvey. 85 Graetz bests Beard. 87 Mease mauls Greenbank. 88 Stock stops Harris. 89 Hoff withdraws. 90 Michaels fells Faber, McClung; Faber snips Snyder; Eads axes Boyle. 91 Churchhill tops Van Brunt; Simpson bows to Cunningham, bests McClure. 92 Prock trips Terflinger, ties Roehl. 93 Magnani whips Williams, bows to Birsten; Hankin ties Remick, tops Lagowski. 94 Everett, Joseph tie; Kunze stops Stowe. 95 Schroeder beats Beverly. 96 Johnson jolts Godard. 98 Greenberg bests Wood, Lorenz; Rich withdraws. 99 Kuritz tops Harris, (f) Chase.

Sections 100-119: 100 Bennett bests Yanis; Driver drubs Weintraub. 101 Middlebrook beats Green; Bergsten bests Parrish. 102 Roecker rips Eflin. 104 Slavich spills Sperling. 105 Kaiser conks Davidson, Henriksen. 108 LaPlaca tops Mednick, ties Field; Thomas fells Fields. 109 Lozano licks Namikas.

110 Chase withdrawn. 111 Horne halts Paul; Paxton rips Rabinowitz. 112 Jones jolts Blasius. Roe; Erps withdraws. 113 Weeks whips Kemp. 114 Frank fells Fouquet. 115 Cockrell, Clark trip Terflinger; Clark clips Lawhon. 116 Bullockus, Sponburgh beat Gries. 117 Tangeman tops Tynec. 119 Stoller withdrawn.

Sections 120-133: 120 Miller mauls Con-toski. 121 Hayes tops Levenson. (a) Dis-spain; Hinckley halts Levenson. 122 Lockett licks Terflinger. 123 Venesaar sinks Semb. 124 Wurl, Barnhiser best Hanson. 125 Wayne downs Delaney. 126 Gifford, Potts nip Taylor; Potts tops (f) Bricher. 127 Bricher conks Kornblum. 129 Ester axes Armstrong; Kurins licks Lapsley. 130 Cupingood withdraws; Callaghan conks Kunde. Odarchenko; Trucis trips Kunde, Talboys; Talboys tops Callaghan. 132 Edwards wins from Collier; Stern stops Hayes.

SEMI-FINALS (Key: 54-Ns)

Sections 1-11: 2 Rich withdraws. 3 Fuchs fells Kahn; Curtis whips Williams.

9th Annual Championship—1955

And away we go! That's Glee, son!

TOURNAMENT NOTES

Progress Reports for Golden Knights Tournaments

4th Annual Championship—1949

We shall present the final list of prize winners for the 1949 Golden Knights Postal Chess Championship next issue after we have cleared off games in for adjudication and, it seems, some double-forefts on unreported games.

5th Annual Championship—1950

With all Finals sections now well under way, we are starting herewith to list the weighted point scores* in the 1950 Golden Knights Postal Chess Championship.

It is important to understand that the current list is not final. As each section in the Finals finishes play, we publish the weighted point totals for the players in that section. Meanwhile, however, there are other sections yet to finish; and, when they do, high-scoring players in them will crowd into place above many now listed. When the last section to complete play has been recorded and its top scorers have been added to the list, we shall have the 75 cash prize winners.

PRESENT LEADERS

L Stolzenberg .45.1	R Walch .....31.7
Dr. I Parber .42.95	I Lateiner .....31.3
M Hantman .42.95	S Hirschhorn .30.65
Col F Lynch .41.7	L Bevier .....30.15
R Klugman .41.25	R L Froemke .30.05
B Wisegarver .41.2	J Shaw .....29.65
H Harrison .39.8	C M Peale .....29.55
W F Taber .39.6	J McClure .....29.5
J A Ilyin .39.55	Dr A S Neal .28.55
J F Heckman .38.55	G King .....28.4
H Maclean .37.85	J Weininger .....27.4
G Schaeffer .37.85	M H Wicksman 27.3
E E Hansen .37.35	B Rosenblum .27.25
H B Daly .37.2	E L Bell .....26.1
W Hook .37.2	Dr H M Coss .25.65
K Venesaar .36.85	R F Richter .24.9
E L Ley .36.25	H H Hyde .....24.05
W C Adickes .36.1	J Hobson .....23.4
S D Lazarus .35.65	G E Braun .....22.8
J C Myers .33.4	G W Hardman .22.75
H D Wilbur .31.85	E Luprecht .....19.55
H T Reeve .31.8	E Coss .....18.75
G Willas .31.8	W L Wengraf .17.3
J H Staffer .31.75	K Runkel .....15.05
S Freiman .....12.8	

Check your score as published and report at once if your tally disagrees.

6th Annual Championship—1951

As a result of current Postal Mortems, Finals section, 51-Nf 3, has completed play, and the contestants therein score the following, weighted-point totals:*

J. H. Staffer 42.6; W. J. Bryan 39.5; Dr. F. C. Ruys 32.7; J. S. Wholely 30.5; O. M. Thomas 26.75; F. B. Levi 22.85; and J. McNeese withdrew.

7th Annual Championship—1952-3

As a result of current Postal Mortems, the following have qualified for assignment to the Finals: J. R. Schroeder, R. Dorsey, I. E. Johnson, T. Y. Parrish, J. B. Wright, C. M. Harris, G. Patterson, F. J. Weibel, E. Howard, P. T. Brown and J. F. Healy.

And the following qualify for assignment to the Sem-finals: R. L. Melton, J. P. May, G. P. Scoville and M. D. Utter.

8th Annual Championship—1954

As a result of current Postal Mortems, the following have qualified for assignment to the Semi-finals: Alan Kahn, J. C. Hall, I. Bizar, T. E. Miller, E. M. Mitchell, R. A. Carlyle (2), A. N. Mease (2), J. F. Cunningham (3), E. M. Josephsen, D. C. Jones, H. A. Paul, A. Klavins, G. P. Scoville, J. Ornstein, V. Wildt, H. A. Preston, Dr. H. Meyer, J. F. Shaw, B. Moore, R. S. Callaghan, E. Everett, W. C. Bergsten, E. Congleton, H. E. Smith, G. J. Mauer, C. A. Batchelder, I. E. Johnson, R. A. Northrup, S. L. Brinkerhoff, J. N. Buck, W. McBain and E. Yadrowsnikova.

9th Annual Championship—1955

For some reason, entries have been pouring in, many long before any word of the 1955 edition of the Golden Knights was announced. We answered the latter with acknowledgments of the orders and word that the tournament was to start in about a month. There has been a rush, in the last days for this issue to go to press, since we announced the tournament, also. And now for all we must announce that, if your order has not yet been filled, it is simply because the Postal Chess Editor has been called for jury duty. We will fill your order as soon as possible!

All Tournaments

We run three types of tournaments, and all games (except forfeit wins) are rated. In the Golden Knights, however, as an "open" tournament, entrants are placed regardless of their "class" in rating. The preliminary and semi-final rounds serve to "qualify" players for the tougher finals.

In the Class and Prize Tournaments, entrants are placed strictly according to their class rating at the time each tournament starts play. We won't let a high-rated player bully players in Class C and D tourneys. The high-rated players want sharp competition from their peers and so don't want lower rated players in their tourneys.

* Weighted point totals are based on the following scale 1.0 point per win in the prelims; 2.2 in semi-finals; and 4.5 in finals. Draws count half these values.

from CHESS REVIEW tours

JOHN W. COLLINS

Castles Wrong-side

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

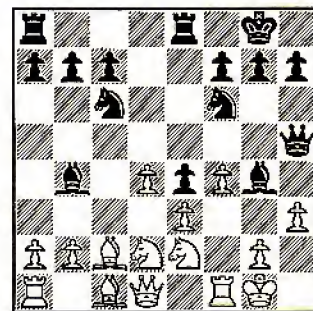
Resigns

A Paper Stonewall

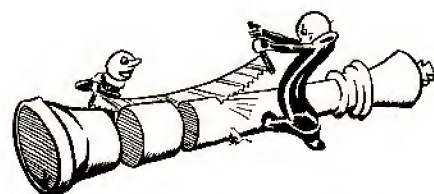
STONEWALL SYSTEM

4 N-Q2 . . .

12 Q-KR4!



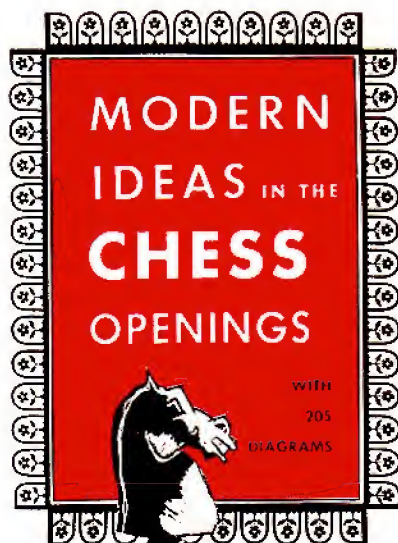
White avoids mate only by grievous material loss.



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I.A. Horowitz

Author of: HOW TO WIN IN THE CHESS OPENINGS
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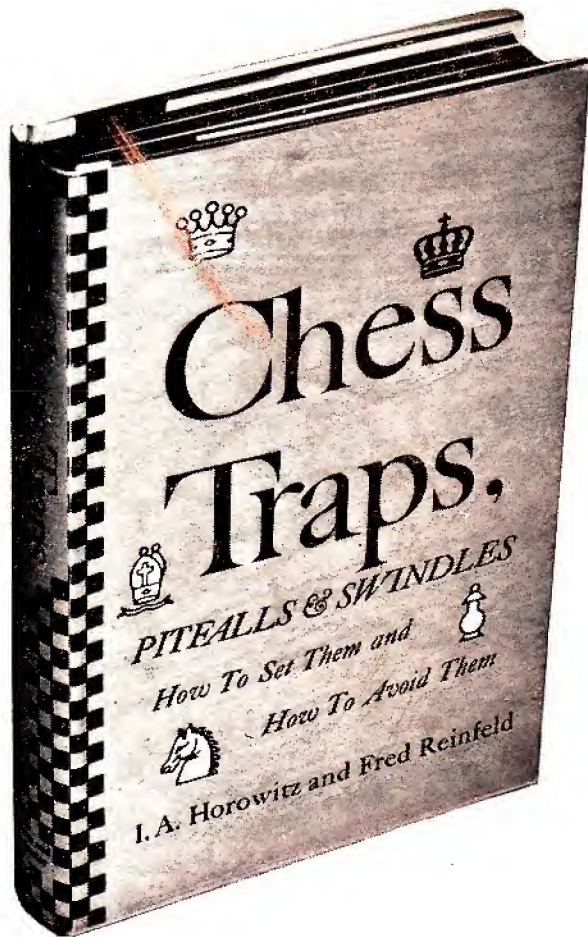
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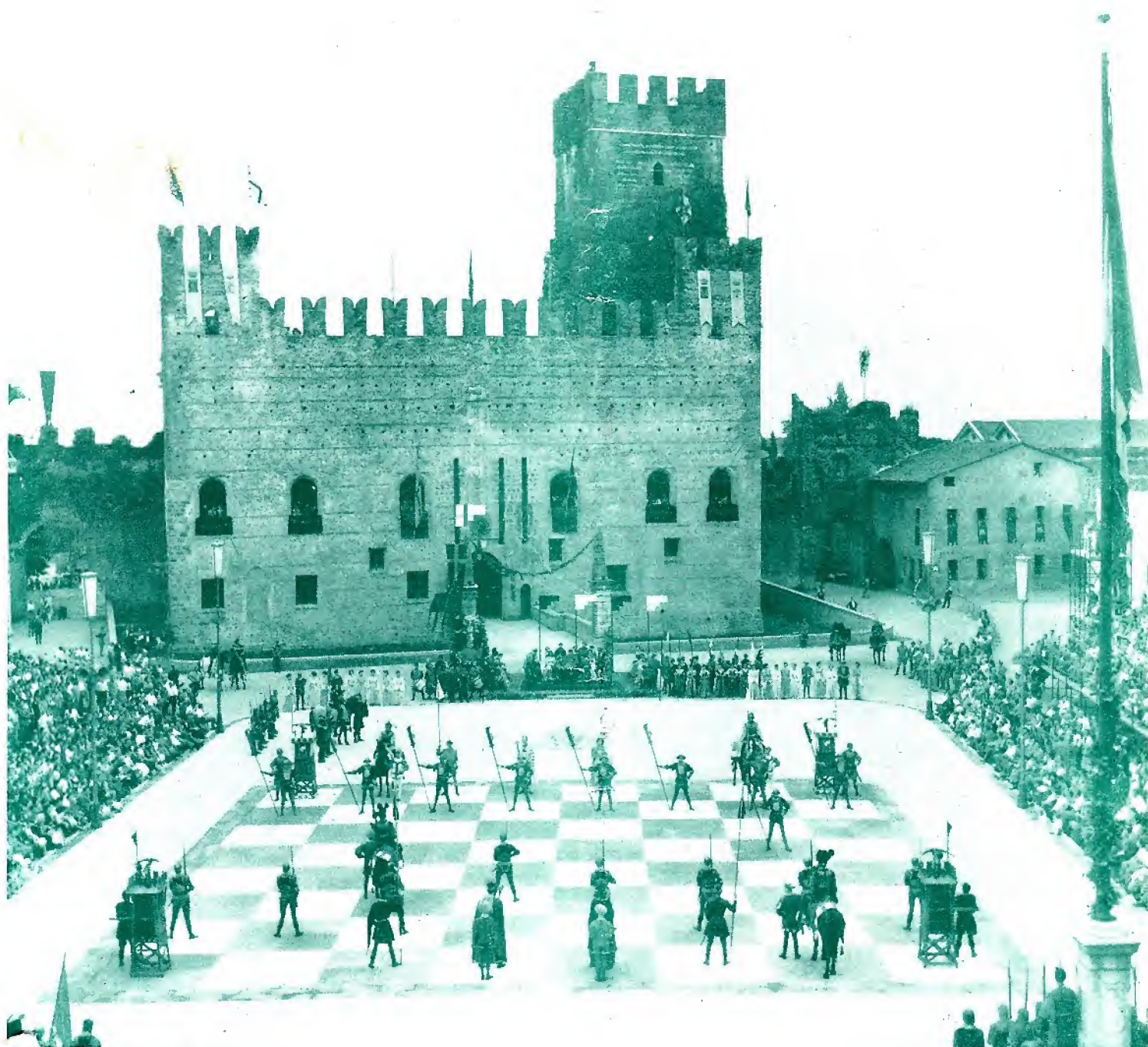
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CHESS REVIEW

the picture chess magazine



**MAY
1955**

A LEGEND OF CHESS
(See page 129)

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Chernev's Chess Corner

ODD ODDS

The idea of giving odds is to help equalize the contest for players of disparate skills. The master chess-player concedes his opponent anything from a Pawn to a Queen. And sometimes the handicaps take exceedingly strange forms, as we may see here.

HERE Max Lange undertakes to force checkmate with his Queen Knight.

GAME 1

(Ring White's Queen Knight)

Max Lange	Schierstedt	
White		Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	10 RxP
2 N-QB3	N-QB3	11 B-K3
3 P-B4	PxP	12 N-K2
4 N-B3	P-KN4	13 KxP
5 B-B4	P-N5	14 QR-KB1
6 O-O	PxN	15 QxN†
7 P-Q4	PxP	16 R-N4§
8 BxP†	KxB	17 N-N3†
9 Q-R5†	K-N2	18 R-B5



White announced mate in three with the ringed Knight: 19 P-R3†, K-R5 20 R-R5†, BxR 21 N-B5 mate.

WHITE gave his Queen in this one, for the privilege of making six moves.

Olmütz, 1901

GAME 2

(Remove White's Queen)

K. Andraeschek	Dr. R. M.	
White		Black
1 P-K4	7 P-KR3	N-Q2
2 P-Q4	8 BxP†	KxB
3 N-QB3	9 N-N5†	K-B3
4 P-KB4	10 N-Q5†	K-N3
5 N-B3	11 P-B5†	K-R3
6 B-B4	12 N-B7†	K-R4
	13 P-N4†	....

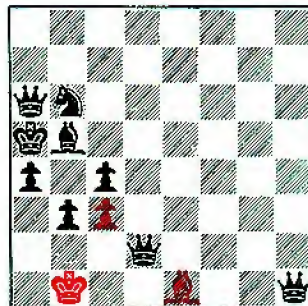
Yes, Virginia, there is a quicker mate.
13 K-R5 15 N-K3 any
14 K-B2 P-K4 16 N-N2 mate

IN 1878, Paris and Marseilles played a game by correspondence as remarkable as any in the field of queer odds-giving. Marseilles (Black) was to get Queen odds. In return, Black undertook to force self-mate—would compel White to give mate!

GAME 3

(Remove White's Queen)

Paris	Marseilles	
White		Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	34 K-B1
2 N-QB3	P-QB3	35 K-N2
3 N-B3	P-KN3	36 B-R7
4 P-K4	P-K3	37 B-B5
5 P-K5	B-N5	38 B-Q4
6 B-Q2	BxN	39 B-K3
7 BxB	P-QN4	40 B-B2
8 P-KR4	P-KR4	41 B-N3
9 O-O-O	P-QR3	42 B-B4
10 N-N5	P-KB4	43 B-N3
11 P-KN3	N-R3	44 B-B4
12 B-Q3	N-B2	45 B-N3
13 BxBP	NPxB	46 B-R2
14 NxN	KxN	47 B-B4
15 B-Q2	N-Q2	48 B-N3
16 KR-K1	P-B4	49 K-R1
17 PxP	NxBP	50 B-K1
18 B-N5	Q-N1	51 K-N1
19 R-K3	B-N2	52 K-R1
20 R-QB3	R-B1	53 K-N1
21 B-K3	N-Q2	54 K-R1
22 B-Q4	RxR	55 K-N1
23 PxR	P-R4	56 K-R1
24 K-Q2	P-R5	57 K-N1
25 R-QN1	B-R3	58 K-R1
26 R-N1	Q-N5	59 K-N1
27 R-N1	R-QB1	60 K-R1
28 R-N4	R-B5	61 K-N1
29 RxR	QPxR	62 K-R1
30 P-R3	P-B5	63 K-N1
31 K-B1	PxP	64 K-R1
32 PxP	QxNP	65 K-N1
33 K-N2	QxRP	66 K-R1
		67 K-N1



67 Q-R2†
68 K-R1 QxP†!
69 BxQ mate

And Black, who is checkmated, wins!

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

FROM a 1955 match at Progressive Blitz. "Progressive" means that the winner takes on and increases the odds with each win. "Blitz" means an instantaneous rate of play.

GAME 4

(Remove White's Queen, Queen Rook and King Knight)

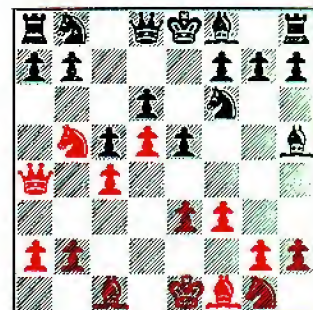
Eliot Hearst	R. E.	
White		Black
1 P-QN3	P-KN3	5 P-KN4
2 B-N2	N-KB3	6 P-R5
3 P-K4	B-N2	7 BxB
4 P-KR4	P-KR4	8 RxR mate

PLAYED about a century ago.

GAME 5

(Remove both White Rooks)

J. A. Leonard	Joseph Leonard	
White		Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q3	5 N-QB3
2 P-QB4	P-K4	6 P-B3
3 P-K3	P-QB4	7 N-N5
4 P-Q5	N-KB3	8 Q-R4



White mated in two moves: 9 NxP†, K-K2 10 N-B5 mate.

End-game by Selman

A handful of pieces strewn about the board gives us a delightful ending.



White to Play and Win

Solution, page 159.

THOUGHT FOR THE MONTH

Some of Capablanca's finest games remind me of the compositions of De Falla in their blend of intricacy, elusiveness, dignity and basic simplicity.

—Gilbert Highet

CHESS REVIEW

THE PICTURE CHESS MAGAZINE

Volume 23 Number 5 May, 1955

EDITED & PUBLISHED BY

I. A. Horowitz

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CHESS REVIEW, MAY, 1955

Readers' Forum

ROSE RE-ARISES

Bruce Hayden's article, "What Happened to Rose?" (Jan., p. 27), prompted me to write to my old college, the same as Rose's, and find out. Professor H. J. Rose recently retired from the Chair of Greek at St. Andrews University. Chess has always been one of his hobbies, although naturally his preoccupation with his academic work has prevented him from playing much since his undergraduate days. He is a Canadian and was one of two Rhodes scholars from Quebec in 1904.

Incidentally, Balliol College has produced other fine players besides Professor Rose. The Bursar and Law Tutor is T. H. Tyler, for many years one of England's leading masters. Dr. J. M. Aitken, many times Scottish Champion, was also there, as were two well known U. S. players, W. M. Spackman, ex-editor of *Chess Correspondent*, and H. R. Bigelow of the *New York Post*. And then there is Persitz (see "Star of Israel" in your December issue) who will probably outshine them all.

We might also have had Canadian star D. A. Yanofsky, who applied to enter Balliol; but he was turned down on the grounds that his Latin wasn't strong enough. He then got in another college and graduated with brilliant first-class honors!

LEONARD BARDEN
Croydon, England

HALF A CENTURY

Thanks for sending that issue of *CHESS REVIEW*. During the half century I have been interested in Chess, I have not come across a better one.

JOHN G. ERDEL
Brooklyn, New York

SAMPLE CHESS TWIST

In your February issue (p. 38), you asked for chess jokes. The one I know is: *Newspaper story*: "The president of the chess club then called for the hours of the last meeting."

I think your magazine is excellent.

SANFORD V. LEVINSON
Hendersonville, N. C.

POSTAL FUN

I have never thought that Postal Chess could be so much fun; and, if possible, I would like to enter an additional section.

LEX L. MCKILLOP
Vancouver, B. C.

PLEASANT ASSUMPTION

Even though my subscription has one more year to go, I am sending you my check for three more years right now. *CHESS REVIEW* has meant so much to me for the past 13 years that I cannot take any risk of going without it.

BROTHER ARMAND
Mount Assumption Inst.
Plattsburg, New York

A LEGEND OF CHESS



In the village of Mariostica, a game of living chess has been played annually for more than 400 years. According to an illustrated account in *This Week Magazine*, the spectacle commemorates a romantic chess duel in ancient times between "two fiery swains" for the hand of the governor's daughter. The props used in the game include small wooden turrets and real horses as part of the representation of Rooks and Knights. Experts conduct the play in a venerable castle adjoining a gigantic chessboard laid out in the village square below, and a courier relays the moves to the human chessmen. Pointing up the visual interest for the onlookers are colorful costumes and pageantry. (See cover.)

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EINSTEIN on LASKER

BARNIE F. WINKELMAN offers these personal reflections by Dr. Albert Einstein on Dr. Emanuel Lasker because of their timeliness. It is, we believe, the first time this writing has been published in English.

Though there is considerable truth in Einstein's views on chess and its effect on Lasker, we prefer to stress Einstein's facts differently. Lasker, the chess champion, was also a great man in both mathematics and philosophy, and he was a strong personality. That chess could take so firm a hold on him argues that it has more than mere game-like merits.

It is interesting, too, that so late as 1942, Einstein had no stronger reply to Lasker's point against his Theory. (The point is a familiar one now: was Lasker the first to raise it?) The demonstrable proof of the Theory turned upon a famous experiment based on the speed of light, and Lasker's argument against that seems valid. It seems to us that Einstein did the Gordian knot-cutting. Or he begged the question, arguing in effect it is better to use the Theory as a working tool than to wait for an absolute proof.—Ed.



Dr. Lasker

EMANUEL LASKER was undoubtedly one of the most interesting persons whom I met in my later years. We must be thankful to those who have penned the story of his life for this and succeeding generations. For there are few men who have had a warm interest in all the great human problems and at the same time kept their personality so uniquely independent.

I am not a chess player and therefore not in a position to marvel at the force of mind revealed in his greatest intellectual achievement—in the field of chess. I must even confess that the struggle for power and the competitive spirit expressed in the form of an ingenious game have always been repugnant to me.

I met Emanuel Lasker at the house of my old friend, Alexander Moszkowski, and came to know him well in the course of many walks in which we exchanged opinions about the most varied questions. It was a somewhat one-sided exchange, in which I received more than I gave. For it was usually more natural for this eminently productive man to shape his own thoughts than to busy himself with those of another.

To my mind, there was a tragic note in his personality, despite his fundamentally affirmative attitude towards life. The enormous psychological tension, without which nobody can be a chess master, was so deeply interwoven with chess that he could never entirely rid himself of the

spirit of the game, even when he was occupied with philosophic and human problems. At the same time, it seemed to me that chess was more a profession for him than the real goal of his life. His real yearning seems to be directed towards scientific understanding and the beauty inherent only in logical creation, a beauty so enchanting that nobody who has once caught a glimpse of it can ever escape it.

Spinoza's material existence and independence were based on the grinding of lenses; chess had an analogous role in Lasker's life. But Spinoza was granted a better fate, because his occupation left his mind free and untroubled, while, on the other hand, the chess playing of a master ties him to the game, fetters his mind and shapes it to a certain extent so that his internal freedom and ease, no matter how strong he is, must inevitably be affected.** In our conversations and in the reading of his philosophical books, I always had that feeling. Of these books *The Philosophy of the Unattainable* interested me most; the book is not only very original, but it also affords a deep insight into Lasker's entire personality.

Now I must justify myself because I never considered in detail, either in writing or in our conversations, Emanuel Lasker's critical essay on the (special) theory of relativity. It is indeed necessary for me to say something about it here because even in this biography, which is focussed on the purely human aspects, the passage which discusses the essay contains something resembling a slight reproach. Lasker's keen analytical mind had immediately clearly recognized that the central point of the whole question is that the velocity of light (in a vacuum) is a constant. It

was evident to him that, if this constancy were admitted, the relativity of time (which was not to his liking at all) could not be avoided. So what was there to do? He tried to do what Alexander, whom historians have dubbed "the Great," did when he cut the Gordian knot. Lasker's attempted solution was based on the following idea: "Nobody has any immediate knowledge of how quickly light is transmitted in a complete vacuum, for even in interstellar space there is always a minimal quantity of matter present under all circumstances and what holds there is even more applicable to the most complete vacuum created by man to the best of his ability. Therefore, who has the right to deny that its velocity in a *really complete vacuum* is infinite?"

To answer this argument can be expressed somewhat as follows: "It is, to be sure, true that nobody has experimental knowledge of how light is transmitted in a *complete vacuum*. But it is as good as impossible to formulate a reasonable theory of light according to which the velocity of light is affected by minimal traces of matter which is very significant but at the same time virtually independent of their density." Before such a theory, which moreover, must harmonize with the known phenomena of optics in an *almost complete vacuum*, can be set up, it seems that every physicist must wait for the solution of the above-mentioned Gordian knot—if he is not satisfied with the present solution. Moral: a strong mind cannot take the place of delicate fingers.

But I liked Lasker's immovable independence, a rare human attribute, in which respect almost all, including intelligent people, are mediocrities. And so I let matters stand that way.

I am glad that the reader will be able to get to know this strong and, at the same time, fine and lovable personality from this sympathetic biography, but I am thankful for the hours of conversation which this ever striving, independent, simple man granted me.

* In 1942, Dr. John J. Hannak had completed his biography of Dr. Emanuel Lasker and sent the manuscript to me—in German—with a view to an edition in English. I translated his work into English and, in view of the references to Dr. Einstein, suggested that the latter might write an introduction. I wrote to Dr. Einstein and received a most courteous reply in which he referred to his old friend and asked for a few days to prepare a fitting foreword to the book. With characteristic care and caution, he also asked for the biography. This I sent to him. Within a week, I received the foreword—in German. I have translated it adequately, I hope. I believe Dr. Hannak has embodied this in his biography which was duly published in Vienna. It should be noted that Dr. Lasker (1868-1941) was World Chess Champion from 1894 to 1921 and was eleven years older than Dr. Einstein.—Barnie F. Winkelman.

** Dr. Einstein's appraisal of Dr. Lasker's approach to chess and of the demands of chess are remarkably clairvoyant and inspired. This, too, is the emphasis of the Hannak biography—Lasker the mathematician and philosopher fettered to chess in spite of a great longing to be free of its unending and insatiable demands. Even Lasker's final words as he died—the words of frustration if not of bitterness—tell the same story: "King of chess!" (B.F.W.)



The World of Chess

INTERNATIONAL

Dark Horse Winner

Upsetting pre-tournament expectations, R. Letelier of Chile, 14½-2½, handily captured an 18 man international round robin at Montevideo, Uruguay. He accomplished this feat by nosing out both Miguel Najdorf of Argentina (whom he defeated in their individual encounter) and Dr. Ossip Bernstein of France, 14-3 each. Toran of Spain placed fourth with 13½-3½. Apart from Letelier's exploit, the feature of the meet was Dr. Bernstein's fine showing at the age of 72. Among this famous veteran's good results was a brilliant victory over Najdorf. For story, pictures and games, see page 47, Feb.

Canadians Show Power

Toronto University easily subdued a strong quintet from Michigan University by 4½-½ when Berner, Anto, Kagetsu and Forward scored one win each while Frank Anderson of Toronto was halving the point on top board with John Penquite.

UNITED STATES

New Foundation for Chess

In a news release, dated April 22, the formation of a new chess body, The American Chess Foundation, Inc., was announced. We give the release in full; part of it was published in the New York Times.

The most urgently needed shot-in-the-arm for chess in the United States—sound financing—was assured today with the establishment of The American Chess Foundation, Inc.

Backed by a group of successful businessmen, all keen students of the game, the organization will promote and develop chess in this country at every level. An early goal is to send the U. S. chess squad to Moscow in an attempt to regain laurels taken by the Russians in New York last June.

By seeking to eliminate all source of future financial headache, the Foundation is confident of restoring American Chess prestige throughout the world.

Alexander Bisno of Beverly Hills, Calif., who announced creation of the Foundation, is its first President.

Other officers are Rosser Reeves, Vice President; Morris J. Kasper, Treasurer; and Walter Fried, Secretary, all of New York. The Board of Directors will consist of the four officers and Lessing J. Rosenthal of Jenkintown, Pa., Jacques Coe of New York, and Mrs. Cecile Wertheim of New York.

Samuel Reshevsky, an international grandmaster and America's most respected player, enthusiastically endorsed the Foundation and its program. "Creation of an institution of this type," Mr. Reshevsky said, "is the best thing that has ever happened to chess in this country. It is supported by a fine group of men who have only the best interest of chess at heart. It is something which has been sadly lacking and can only lead to more and better competition."

Israel A. Horowitz, a former national open champion and editor of the **CHESS REVIEW**, described the Foundation as "the beginning of a chess renaissance in the United States."

Lack of financing and under-promotion have plagued American chess for years. Last year the situation dropped to a new low when an American team was unable to compete in the world tournament at Amsterdam because it lacked financial support.

Within the framework of the Foundation, the seven key organizers have pledged an initial large sum as a nucleus for starting a permanent fund. Eventually it is hoped to be able to underwrite national tournaments, send teams abroad and teach and provide general education in encouraging development and expansion of the game.

Two funds have been established. The first, the current fund, will be spent annually for the purposes outlined above. The second, the permanent fund, will be started from 10 per cent of all monies received by the Foundation through contributions. The fund will be put aside and permitted to grow. Eventually it will provide the financing for all activities pertinent to promoting the welfare of the game.

Already many thousands of dollars in contributions have been received.

Headquarters for the new organization is located at 1372 Broadway, New York City.

Latest U. S. Line-up

Changes continue to be made in the line-up of the U. S. team to play the return match with the Soviet Union, beginning June 29 in Moscow.

As reported in our last issue, Samuel Reshevsky, USCF Champion Arthur B. Bisguier, former Champion Larry Evans, Donald and Robert Byrne and I. A. Horowitz will be on the team.

Instead of having Isaac Kashdan and Herman Steiner play a match for one place on the team, however, the match committee has endorsed them both for the team, with Max Pavey as the number one alternate.

Alexander Kevitz and James T. Sherwin, who tied in the qualifying tournament for a place as alternate, are currently battling out that issue in a six-game match. (They will settle the Manhattan Chess Club Championship, also, in the self-same match!)

New Old Postal Chess Champion

John H. Staffer has taken first prize in the 1951 Golden Knights Postal Chess Championship, with a clean score. In so doing, he duplicates his performance in the 1943 Victory Tournament, the **CHESS REVIEW** proto-type of the Golden Knights.

As in 1946, when he won the Victory Tournament, he finishes well ahead of the field, in time, for other prizewinners are far from being decided, with many games as yet unfinished. None, however, have unsullied scores.

John Staffer was born in 1872! So let other chess youngsters take heart. First, make a notable record, however, such as champion of New Jersey in 1895 and 1898, 1904 and 1912, winner of the New York "Open" Tournament of 1911 and winner of 5th place in the 2d American National Tournament, New York, 1913, behind Capablanca, Marshall, Jaffe and Janowski, and ahead of Kupchik, Whitaker, S. Rubinstein and H. Kline. Then you, too, may become twice winner of the Golden Knights Postal Chess Championship at 83!

(See fuller details of Staffer's record on page 8, April, 1946 **CHESS REVIEW**.)

REGIONAL

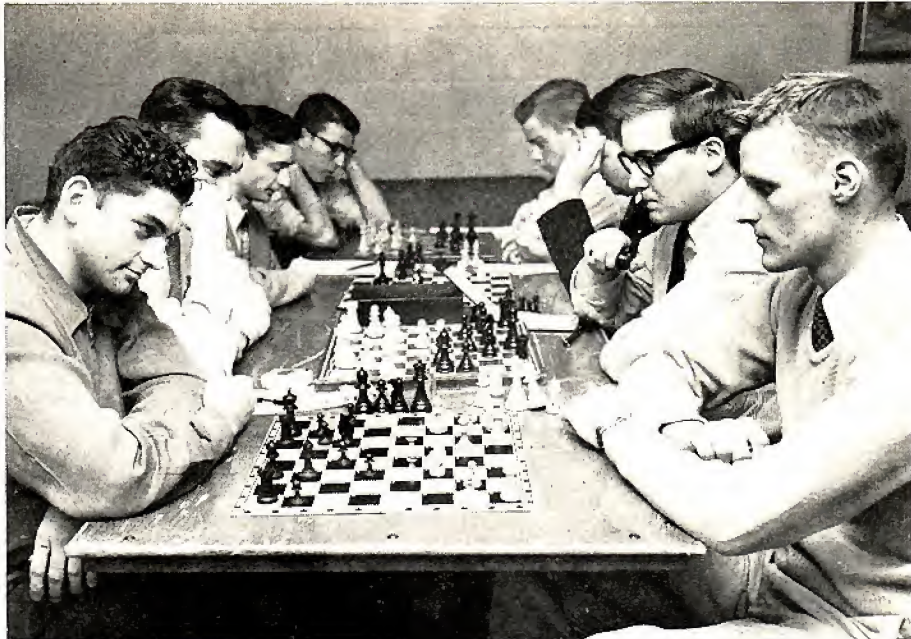
With Accent on South

Team	Game Totals
Duke Univ. (N. C.)	16-4
Univ. of N. C.	15-5
Georgetown Univ. (Wash., D. C.)	11-9
Univ. of Richmond (Va.)	10½-9½
Univ. of Virginia	7½-12½
W & M (Va.)	0-20

The Fifth Annual Southern Intercollegiate Chess Association Tournament was a gala affair attended by 4 man teams from five important universities. A close struggle for first developed between Duke University and the University of North Carolina, with Duke emerging on top by one point. Third place went to Georgetown University, 11-9. The College of William and Mary was absent and forfeited all its games. In an outstanding individual performance, Donald Burdick of Duke University won prizes both for the best-played game and the best record (3½-1½) on first board.

KING'S GAMBIT

Donald Burdick	Lee Ribble
Duke Univ.	Univ. of Virginia
White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K4
2 P-KB4	PxP
3 N-KB3	P-Q4
4 PxP	N-KB3
5 B-N5†	B-Q2
6 Q-K2†	Q-K2
7 QxQ†	BxQ
8 B-B4	O-O
9 N-B3	B-KB4
10 P-Q3	R-K1
11 O-O	N-R4
12 B-Q2	P-KN4
13 QR-K1	N-Q2
14 K-R1	P-KR3
15 N-N5	B-Q3
16 N/3-Q4	N-N2
17 NxKB	PxN
18 B-N4	N-B4
19 N-N5	RxR
20 RxR	N-K1
21 RxN†	RxR
22 NxQP	P-QR4
23 BxN	R-K8†
24 B-N1	B-Q2
25 P-KR3	P-B4
26 NxNP	P-N5
27 N-B5	B-B1
28 P-Q6§	K-N2
29 P-Q7	BxP
30 NxR	P-B6
31 K-R2	P-R4
32 B-Q4†	K-R3
33 NPxP	R-K7†
34 K-N3	P-R5†
35 KxP	PxBP
36 K-N3	Resigns



Two teams in the Southern Intercollegiate: (left to right) University of Richmond: Fildow, Farrar, Vilcins and Wheatley; University of Virginia: (still left to right) Ribble, Callahan, Nisbet and Hoskins. Lee Ribble is the gentleman who put up a valiant battle in game on this page: the award considered merit of loser's play.

Battle of Champions

Playing host to the Bethany College Chess Club at University Park, the Pennsylvania State University Chess Club, last year's college team champion, bowed to the visitors by 2-3. Bethany is college team champion of West Virginia. Penn State drew first blood with wins by William Friedman and Carl Dietrich. However, Bethany snapped back with victories by Kami Tabari (a student from Iran) and Ira Marks, which tied the match. Herbert Stein then delivered the coup de grace on first board to give Bethany a well-earned triumph.

LOCAL EVENTS

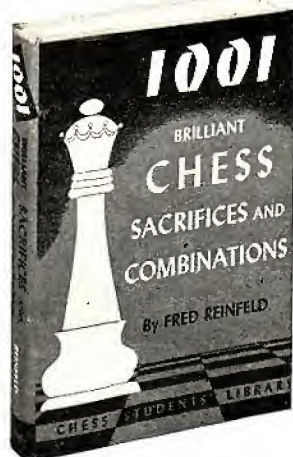
Manhattan C. C. Championship

Reported by

Tournament Director Hans Kmoch

In the powerful Manhattan Chess Club Championship, the leading players matched each other almost perfectly.

Kevitz	9 -4	Klugman	6½-6½
Sherwin	9 -4	Campomanes	5½-7½
Bisguier	8½-4½	Einhorn	5½-7½
Denker	8½-4½	Benedicto	5 -8
Pavey	8½-4½	Feuerstein	4½-8½
Pinkus	8 -5	Harrow	4 -9
Turner	7½-5½	Gresser	1 -10



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1001 diagrams, arranged as follows:

Chapter	No. of diagrams
Pinning	108
Knight Forks	72
Double Attack	114
Discovered Attack	54
Discovered Check	48
Double Check	24
The Overworked Piece	54
Removing the Guard	72
Clearance	36
Interference	42
Queening Combinations	42
The Vulnerable First Rank	36
Queen Sacrifices	54
X-ray Attack	24
Surprise Moves	36
Defensive Combinations	30
Trapped Man	12
Zugzwang	12
The Helpless King	36
The Weakened Castled Position	95

Total diagrams

1001

Defending Champion Arnold Denker lost the title, indeed; but he topped the field in quality of play. He had the best score, 3-1, among the first five. But he suffered the loss of at least 1½ points on over-sights, exceptional for so strong a player, to Klugman and to Campomanes.

Co-champions Alexander Kevitz and James T. Sherwin scored their achievements as something of a mild surprise. One might rather have expected them to land just below the top. (Their tie, Dr. Euwe might cite as a rather curious "duplication of events," as they had just tied also in the U. S. team play-off—see page 99, April issue: *Test for a Test.*—Ed.)

Kevitz has an intricate and difficult style which sometimes becomes too difficult for himself if the resistance is very strong. He finished last among the first five, 1-3, and he lost to Sherwin in a teen-mover. But, when the resistance is just a little bit weaker, his style is a deadly weapon, 7-1, against the rest of the field.

Sherwin's enemy no. 1 is the clock. In this tournament, however, he showed considerable improvement in this regard, losing only a half-point because of time pressure, against Benedicto. His understanding is excellent; his seriousness and effort, sublime. He never underestimates an opponent as so many strong players frequently do. When his game against Mrs. Gresser stood adjourned and although he had the advantage, he spent days in analyzing the position, according to his own statement.

USCF Champion Arthur Bisguier is of another type. Capable of handling any position with perfect mastership, full of ideas and courage and with his brilliant 1954 achievements on record, he entered the tournament as the favorite. But he disappointed because of lack of concentration which was responsible for most of his minus points, particularly the losses to Feuerstein and Turner.

Max Pavey, at times, gave the impression of tiredness, but he still did well enough to maintain his place among the best.

Albert Pinkus, after his rather poor showing in the previous championship, had a refreshing comeback.

Not so Turner, who did better last year and the year before. Remarkably, he repeated his 1954 performance of defeating Bisguier in a good game.

These seven had been seeded into the Finals, and they proved to be better than the other seven who had to fight their way through prelin qualification tourneys.

Of the latter, Reuben Klugman had actually failed to qualify (on S.B. points). As the same thing had happened to him the year before, the tournament committee voted to pass him. This proved to be a wise decision: Klugman started amazing-

ly well, leading the tournament for some time. He is a fine player, rather steady than brilliant.

Of Richard Einhorn, one has the impression that he played somewhat below his strength.

Raul Benedicto's intelligent chess lacks in steadiness, and so does the adventurous chess of Florencio Campomanes.

Martin Harrow can too easily lose his head in time pressure. At least, he so lost to Kevitz and Pavey after having obtained a winning advantage.

Brilliant Arthur Feuerstein could have been expected to do considerably better. There may be a connection between his performances and his habit of coming too late and so giving his opponent up to 30 minutes odds. He lost a critical game in the late rounds to Sherwin under such circumstances.

Amos Kaminski dropped out after two losses. His place, losses included, was taken over by Mrs. Gisella K. Gresser who was eager for practice against strong players.

Radio Station WQXR of the New York Times recently offered the "Prince of Orange" march as one of the numbers on an evening musical program. The composer was none other than Andre Philidor, the chess great of the eighteenth century.

Latvians met Lithuanians in New York City and won by 4-2. Victors for the Latvian Chess Club were E. Mednis, A. Rankins and J. Pamiljens.

Ohio. Scoring 7-0 in matches, the Atlantic Internationals swept to convincing victory in the Western Division of the Cleveland Chess League. The runner-up position was occupied by the Ukrainian-Americans with 6-1. In the Eastern Division of the League, the Cleveland Club led the list with 6½-½, followed by the East Side Hungarians in second place with 5½-1½.

Conclusion of the Ohio State Chess Club title event found T. Anderson and W. Meiden in a dead heat with 5½-1½ each.

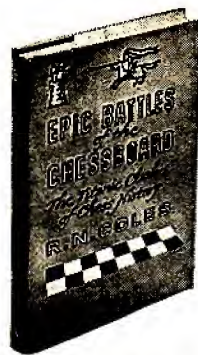
A plethora of points by B. Havighurst, G. Gingold, J. Somberg, R. Hodous, D. Edwards, G. McLain and G. Petznick ensured a thumping triumph for the Shaker Heights High School Chess Club over West Tech in a play-off for the championship of the Greater Cleveland Scholastic League. Only E. Garnes of West Tech stood firm against the Shaker Heights onrush.

At the Columbia Y Chess Club, Koltanowski gave another of his blindfold seances, defeating 28 players, drawing with 6 and losing to Kurt Loening, E. Underwood and King Collins.

SLUGGING MATCHES IN CHESS

EPIC BATTLES OF THE CHESSBOARD

by R. N. COLES



A magnificent collection of fifty memorable master games, in which noted players give of their best in enjoyable cut-and-thrust encounters. The careful annotations to these titanic clashes of chess history make the book a real primer of opening, middle game and end-game play. These are great fighting games of more than a century of master chess, with famous masters struggling to win and equally famous opponents putting up defenses which are courageous, resourceful and tenacious. In innumerable instances, the attack is met by sharp counter-attack—as well it might be with such immortals as McDonnell v. Labourdonnais, Anderssen v. Morphy, Zukertort v. Steinitz, Pillsbury v. Tchigorin and such great names as these.

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Pennsylvania. In a clash between the Altoona Chess Club and Penn State, Altoona scored a 5-0 shutout with wins by Priestley, Buck, Seeds, Weston and Donaldson.

Texas. Following a qualifying round robin of 17 players, 8 finalists competed in a 4 round Swiss play-off for the Port Arthur city title. Carroll Lewis, 3½-1½, won first prize, a half-point ahead of runner-up John De Vine.

Utah. The new Salt Lake City champion is Martin Capell, whose winning score in a 10 player Swiss was 4½-½. Second place was gained by Farrell L. Clark with 3½-1½. Capell won acclaim some months ago when he defeated Samuel Reshevsky in the latter's simultaneous exhibition in Salt Lake City.

Washington. After tying at 5½-½ for first place with Gordon Cornelius in a Swiss tourney for the Spokane city championship, Leon Svensson, a newcomer from Sweden, won a play-off by 1½-½. Phil Aikman, 5-1, finished third in the 42 man affair.

Outstanding victory in the Puget Sound Open was notched by Elmars Zemgalis against the cream of the Washington crop. Finishing first by a margin of 1½ points, he won 6 games and drew with Hugh Noland, the runner-up with 5-2. Noland distinguished himself, not only by break-

ing even with Zemgalis, but by downing both Olaf Ulvestad, international master, and William Bills, state champion and conqueror of USCF champion Arthur Bisguier in last year's USCF Open. Like Zemgalis, Noland went undefeated through 7 Swiss rounds. Ulvestad and Viktor Pupols, each 4½-2½, placed third and fourth respectively on Solkoff points. Fourteen players participated.

In Section I of the Seattle Chess Club title tourney, R. Vellias captured first with the fine score of 5½-½. The Section II winner is not yet determined, but is almost certain to be J. DeWitt. A play-off between the sectional winners will decide the championship.

Wisconsin. In a hair-raising finale for premier honors in the Milwaukee Municipal Chess League, the Banerdt juniors, 23½-11½, nosed out the Abrams quintet by a half-point, which in turn shaded the third-place Elo group by the same margin.

CANADA

Manitoba

After a triple tie for first in the A Division of the Winnipeg city championship, P. Hildebrandt won the title by edging out Q. Regal and W. Jonsson in a play-off. S. F. Cooper won the B Di-

vision, and P. Ihssen, a newcomer, topped the C Division.

Ontario

Dr. F. Bohatirchuk, former Soviet master who has victories to his credit over World Champion Botvinnik, gave a simultaneous exhibition at Ottawa, winning 24 games and losing to A. Tooms. According to the *Canadian Chess Chat*, Canada's outstanding chess publication, Bohatirchuk will visit London where he will receive an award in connection with his achievements in radiological research.

Saskatchewan

An intercity match between Edmonton (Alberta) and Saskatoon resulted in a decisive 7½-3½ triumph for the latter. Saskatchewan champion Gerald Fielding scored at top board. The meet was staged approximately half-way (a distance of about 200 miles) between the two sides in the town of Lloydminster.

FOREIGN

Bulgaria

Scoring 13-6, Pidewski gained the national championship. Jakowleff, 12½-6½, was second.

England

The London Boys' Championship went to W. S. Deeth of Harrow County School for Boys.

Finland

The Finnish crown went once more to K. Ojanen, well ahead of Westerinen, Ridala and Fred.

France

A tourney in Paris was credited to Simonovich, 8½-2½. Tied for second were Pilnik and Popel, each 7½-3½.

Hungary

The national title gravitated back into the hands of L. Szabo, who captured a championship event at Budapest with 13½-3½. Benko, 13-4, was runner-up.

Indonesia

B. Hutagalung is new Indonesian kingpin with 11-1. The former champion, A. Bahtiar, was second with 9-3.



COMING EVENTS IN THE U. S. AND CANADA

Abbreviations—SS Tmt: Swiss System Tournament (in 1st round entries paired by lot or selection; in subsequent rounds players with similar scores paired). RR Tmt: Round Robin Tournament (each man plays every other man). KO Tmt: Knock-out Tournament (losers or low scorers eliminated). \$\$: Cash prizes. EF: Entry fee. CC: Chess Club. CF: Chess Federation. CA: Chess Association. CL: Chess League.

Iowa—May 28-30

31st Annual Trans-Mississippi at Chamber of Commerce, 4th and Main, Davenport, Iowa: 7 rd SS Tmt: open to all: EF \$7: \$\$ \$350, 1st guaranteed \$100: write to John Warren c/o Moline Dispatch, Moline, Illinois.

For benefit of our readers, these items are printed if reported by authorized officials at least two months in advance.

Texas—May 28-30

Texas State Championship at Adolphus Hotel, Dallas, Texas: 6 rd SS Tmt: 2 games a day, last finishes 5 PM May 30: EF \$10 plus USCF membership: open to any Texas resident or military personnel stationed in Texas: entries received, Parlor "C" of hotel, 11 AM to 12:30 PM, May 28: write to C. F. Tears, 2849 Fondren Drive, Dallas 5, (hotel reservations: O. W. Johnson, 3431 Wylie St., Dallas): \$\$, permanent trophy & \$75 guaranteed for 1st, other trophies & \$\$ depending on number of entries.

Carolinas—July 8-10

North-South Carolina "Open" Championship at Battery Park Hotel, Asheville, North Carolina: EF \$3.50 plus \$2 NC-SC dues. Tourney, USCF rated, starts 9 AM, July 8. Trophy, lovely mountain breeze and \$\$\$. Open to all: write to W. C. Adickes, 66 Linden Avenue, Asheville, North Carolina.

New York—Aug. 27-Sept. 4

Annual New York State Congress at Cazenovia Junior College, Cazenovia, New York: State Championship, 9 rd SS Tmt, EF \$10, 1st prize \$100; Experts' Tournament, EF \$5, 1st prize \$50; also Rapid Transit. Send EF to H. M. Phillips, 258 Broadway, New York 7, N. Y., by August 20. For details, write to Willis Hull, 30 Circuit Drive, Binghamton, N. Y.

Dr. Max Euwe's CHESS ARCHIVES

Published fortnightly in
English at \$6 per year

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Poland

Warsaw and Cracow teams succumbed to an invading team from Minsk (USSR) by 3-11 and 2½-11½ respectively. Sliwa, the Polish champion, played first board for both Polish cities, encountering Bole-slavsky each time. The Russian ace trumped Sliwa by 3-1, winning twice and drawing twice.

South Africa

Making an attractive appearance in its new, printed format, the *South African Chessplayer* provides good evidence of the thriving condition of chess in this part of the world. The latest issue to arrive in the United States reports, among other items, that the third Eastern Cape Tournament was the best and biggest of the series. It was a Swiss event in which Wolpert of Johannesburg and Kirby of Umtata emerged on top with 6-1 each, followed by Wilken and Claudius, 4½-2½ each. In a 2 game play-off against Kirby, Wolpert was victorious by 1½-½.

Soviet Union

The 22nd USSR championship relegated World Champion M. Botvinnik to a tie for third place with T. Petrosyan and two youngsters, Illivitsky and Spassky. The joint winners of the tournament were Y. Geller and V. Smyslov, both of whom defeated Botvinnik. The latter, needing a draw to share first place, lost to P. Keres in the last round after 27 moves. Keres tied for seventh place with M. Taimanov.

Player	Score
Geller	12-7
Smyslov	12-7
Botvinnik	11½-7½
Illivitsky	11½-7½
Petrosyan	11½-7½
Spassky	11½-7½
Keres	11-8
Taimanov	11-8
Mikenas	10½-8½
Antoshin	10-9
Furman	10-9

We have a late flash, Associated Press, saying that Geller won the title, "defeating the titleholder, Vassily Smyslov, in a 'double play-off.'"

The unfamiliar name of L. Volpert (Leningrad) has turned up in Soviet women's chess. She is the new woman champion of the USSR, having won the title tournament with a score of 14-5. Among her victims were Bikova and Rudenko, present and former women's world champions respectively.

Yugoslavia

N. Karaklaich is a new star of the first magnitude in the Yugoslav firmament, as evidenced by his capture of the national championship ahead of more familiar luminaries such as S. Gligorich, B. Rabar, B. Ivkov, B. Milich and A. Matanovich.

Past Masterpieces

Annotated by FRED REINFELD

The most delightful kind of game is one in which each player gets his opponent's King out in the open and hammers away at him. Soon, as in this game, we reach the sort of position of which Staunton remarked with his ponderous humor: "I do not see how either player can save the game!"

Prague, 1931

SLAV DEFENSE

Dr. M. Vidmar V. Mikenas

White Black

1 P-Q4 P-Q4 5 P-QR4 B-B4
2 P-QB4 P-QB3 6 N-K5 P-K3
3 N-KB3 N-B3 7 P-B3 B-QN5
4 N-B3 PXP 8 P-K4 BXP!?

Confronted with White's efforts to build a formidable Pawn center, Black reacts violently by sacrificing a piece.

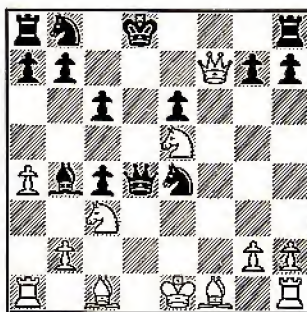
9 PxB NXP
10 Q-B3!?

With 10 B-Q2, White defends his pinned Knight but permits the loss of a third Pawn by . . . QxP. White prefers the more aggressive text move, which guards the Knight and in turn threatens mate on the move.

10 . . . QxP

Black strengthens the pin and gives his King a flight square. Whether White likes it or not, he must now press on.

11 QxP† K-Q1



White can easily go wrong in this precarious situation; for example, 12 QxKNP?? BxN† 13 PxB, Q-B7† 14 K-Q1, NXP mate!

12 B-N5†! K-B1?

Best is 12 . . . NxB! and, if 13 QxKNP, Black forces a draw with 13 . . . BxN† 14 PxB, QxP† 15 K-K2, Q-B7†! etc.

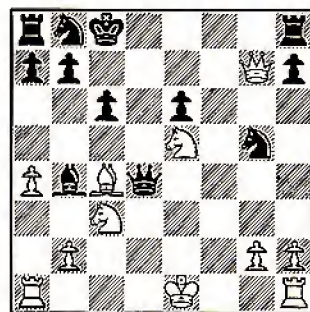
13 BxP? . . .

White stumbles too. He is now lost, whereas 13 QxKP†! N-Q2 14 QxN†! QxQ 15 NxQ, NxN 16 PxN! BxP† 17 K-Q1! BxR 18 N-B5 gives him a marked initiative.

13 . . . NxB

If now 14 BxP†, NxB 15 QxN†, N-Q2 16 QxN†, QxQ 17 NxQ, KxN with a simple end-game for Black. So White must seek complications.

14 QxKNP . . .



14 . . . Q-K6†!

This forces White's reply, as 15 K-B1? R-B1† leaves him without a good move. Likewise, after 15 B-K2, BxN† 16 PxB, QxP†, he is helpless.

15 K-Q1 R-Q1†
16 K-B2 R-Q7†
17 K-N3 RXP†!!

This crushing move is decisive.

18 KxR BxN† 20 Q-B8† K-B2
19 K-N1 BxN 21 R-R3 Q-Q5!

Now 22 Q-K7†, N-Q2 gives Black an easy win.

22 R-R2 QxB
23 R-Q1! N-Q2!

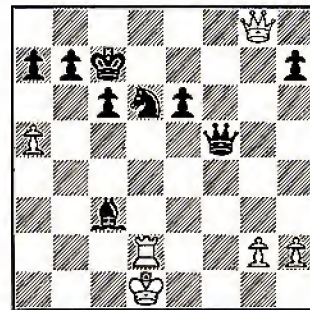
A nice parry to the mate threat. On 24 QxR, Q-N6† is devastating.

24 RxN† KxR
25 R-Q2† K-B2
26 QxR . . .

Again, White has the ephemeral pleasure of threatening mate on the move.

26 . . . N-B2 28 K-B2 Q-B4†
27 Q-KN8 Q-KB8† 29 K-Q1 N-Q3
30 P-R5 B-B6

Now 31 R-R2 is met by 31 . . . Q-B8† 32 K-B2, Q-K7† 33 K-N3, Q-B5†, etc.



31 RxN KxR 34 QxNP Q-KB8†
32 Q-Q8† K-B4 35 K-B2 Q-Q6†
33 Q-K7† K-B5 36 K-B1 Q-Q7†
Resigns

The opening errors, all too human, have led to a thoroughly delightful game.

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

Morphy Masterpieces

THIS FAMOUS GAME has some serious imperfections, and yet it is the most inspired which Morphy ever produced. At all events, Morphy's thrilling combination is not unsound: it yields at least a draw.

PHILIDOR'S DEFENSE

Casual Game, London, 1858

H. E. Bird	P. Morphy
White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K4
2 N-KB3	P-Q3
3 P-Q4	P-KB4?!
4 N-B3	....

Modern analysts prefer this developing move to 4 QPXP.

4	BPXP
5 QNxP	P-Q4

It is difficult to suggest anything better in this risky and outmoded line; but now Bird misses his chance to continue 6 NxP! PxN 7 Q-R5†, P-N3 8 NxP, N-KB3 9 Q-K5† with a winning game.

6 N-N3?	P-K5	8 B-KN5	B-Q3
7 N-K5	N-KB3	9 N-R5	O-O
10 Q-Q2		

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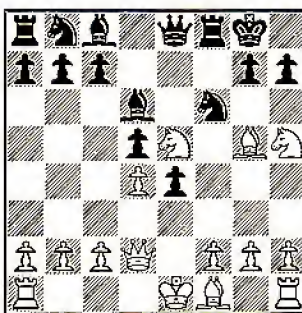
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10 BxN only yields Black a good game after 10 ... PxB 11 KN-N4, P-KB4 12 N-K5, P-B5, etc.

10 Q-K1!

Black seizes the initiative.



11 P-KN4

Foolhardy. White ought to try 11 NxN†, PxN 12 BxP, RxB 13 Q-N5†, R-N3 14 NxR, QxN 15 QxP† with an unclear position in which Black seems to have the edge because of his Bishops.

11	NxP
12 NxN	QxN
13 N-K5	N-B3

Morphy seeks development as usual; but Steinitz's recommendation 13 ... P-B4! is an excellent alternative.

14 B-K2

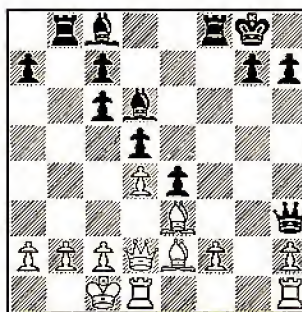
On 14 B-KB4, Chernev gives 14 ... RxB! 15 QxR, NxP. White has been outplayed, with no compensation for the lost Pawn.

14	Q-R6
15 NxN	PxN

Now Morphy has an open Queen Knight file—the key to the coming fireworks.

16 B-K3	R-N1
17 O-O-O	....

The natural reply, since White has to castle on this wing and his Queen Knight Pawn requires protection.



17 RxBP!!?

A move whose imaginative splendor rivals that of Anderssen's 19 QR-Q1!! in his famous game with Dufresne. True, this move is not the best, as it yields only a draw with proper play—and Black can expect better than that by pro-saically relying on his material advantage.

18 BxR Q-R6!!

The point—and what a point!! Rarely has the power of the Queen been demonstrated in so striking a fashion.

19 P-B3

Forced. If 19 PxQ, BxP mate. If 19 Q-B3, B-B5† 20 R-Q2, QxRP 21 Q-QR3 (if 21 P-N3, P-K6 22 BxP, BxB, White cannot play 23 QxB? because of 23 ... Q-R8 mate), QxQ 22 PxQ, P-K6, Black comes out two Pawns ahead.

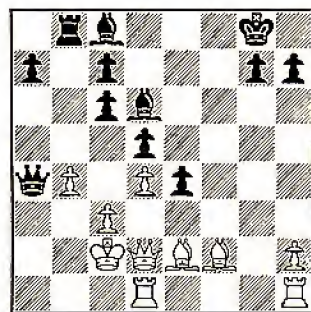
Another way, after 19 Q-B3, is 19 ... QxRP 20 P-N3, B-QN5! for, if 21 Q-N2, B-QR6.

If 19 Q-N5, QxP† 20 K-Q2, B-N5† 21 K-K3, Q-R6†! 22 B-Q3 (if 22 K-B4, B-Q3† wins), B-R3 23 KR-N1, B-KB1! with a winning game for Black.

19	QxRP
20 P-N4	....

On 20 Q-B2, Black has a win with 20 ... RxP! 21 QxR, B-QR6 22 QxB, QxQ† 23 K-Q2, Q-N7† 24 K-K1, QxP†, etc.

20	Q-R8†
21 K-B2	Q-R5†



22 K-N2?

There is a draw with 22 K-B1! for, if 22 ... BxNP? 23 PxB, RxP 24 Q-N5! White's King can escape.

22	BxNP!
23 PxB	RxP†
24 QxR	....

Now, unfortunately, this move is forced.

24	QxQ†
25 K-B2	....

Steinitz claimed, and Sergeant agreed, that 25 K-R2 draws. But, after 25 K-R2, Euwe shows a win with 25 ... P-B4! 26 R-QN1 (if 26 PxP, P-Q5!), Q-R4† 27 K-N3 (or 27 K-N2, Q-Q7†), B-Q2, etc.

25	P-K6!!
26 BxP	B-B4†
27 R-Q3	....

If 27 B-Q3, Q-B5† wins the Bishop.

27	Q-B5†
28 K-Q2	Q-R7†!
29 K-Q1	....

Or 29 K-K1, BxR 30 BxB, Q-R8†, etc

29	Q-N8†
---------	-------

Resigns

A great game!

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.



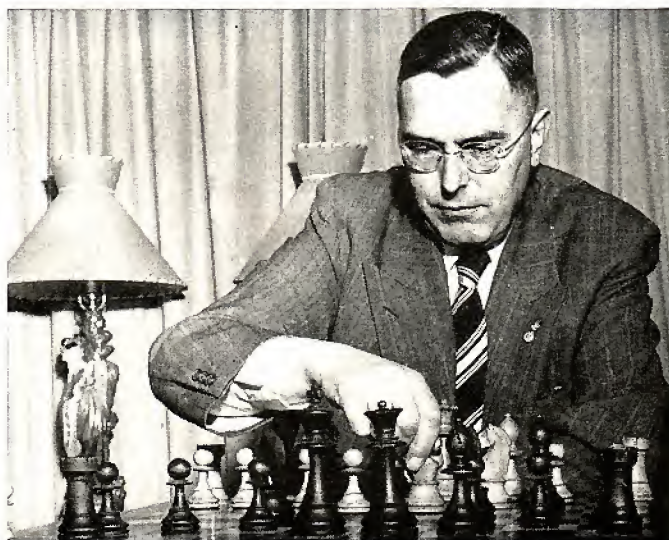
Game of the Month

"DUPLICATION OF EVENTS" is a frequent topic of conversation. We speak almost of a theory in which it is postulated that an event, not too plausible in itself, is apt to repeat itself within a relatively short period of time. I toss a pair of dice: after a few tries, I succeed in throwing 12 and, shortly thereafter, the double-six turns up again. There isn't a single, theoretical foundation for this duplication. And the "theory" is more likely rather a species of optical illusion. The non-duplication, being normal, simply is not noticed. But the duplication is exceptional and, as such, is paid special attention. However this may be, in chess, the duplication of tournament surprises is very rare indeed. That fact can be explained by the presence of forces which very definitely counteract the possibility of duplication.

Hastings, 1953-4, featured the great surprise of Alexander defeating the two Russian participants, Bronstein and Tolush and sharing his first prize with Bronstein. And how does Alexander start off in 1954-5? Again with the plan of coming out Number One? It would be too beautiful to be true! But Alexander adopts the wrong frame of mind. He can find no justification for the previous Hastings repeating itself. On the other hand, the two Russian participants, Keres and Smyslov, are determined to take revenge this time, and this notwithstanding the fact that the competition, as compared with 1953-4, has been heavily intensified. One thing and another make the chance of duplication highly improbable from the start.

And it did, in fact, fail to make its appearance. Keres and Smyslov took up leading positions right from the start. Nor was their victory, as a matter of fact, at any time in danger. This short competition has revealed, moreover, that which had already become apparent from the previous Challengers' Tournament: a dividing line runs between the grandmasters and others, and Keres and Smyslov (and Bronstein and Reshevsky, also) find themselves on the right side of this line.

Nor is it merely the "dead" figures of the scores which do the convincing talking. The games themselves tell much. Again, Keres exhibited his enterprising combinational play with the positional smasher; Smyslov, his enterprising positional play with



Dr. Max Euwe

the combinational smasher. The one impresses fully as much as the other, and this all the more so since the Russians were dealing with strong opponents whom they definitely did not treat to "parlor" draws. Thus, Keres won from Szabo, Unzicker, Alexander and Donner, while Smyslov triumphed over Fuderer, Szabo and Unzicker.

Donner, by the way, missed a chance of gaining the grandmaster title. Since half of the participants (5 out of 10) were in the grandmaster class, the first prize carried with it the acquisition of that title. This thought might, perhaps, have caused the Dutch champion to set his sights too high and so, following a few setbacks, have worked as a boomerang.

The following game is characteristic of Smyslov. The peculiarity of his style is that only rarely does he make moves which no one else would make; but, on those rare occasions, everything fits perfectly together for Smyslov. He has no aversion to playing long drawn out end-games; he never hurries; and this factor has an enormous worth. These features are very clearly revealed here, after Black's 30th move. White stands well, but most players would have considered the acquiescence to an end-game, by 31 B-K4! as too slight a reward for White's preponderance. Not so Smyslov. He countenances the exchange of Queens, which gesture so impresses his opponent as to make him shun this swap—and lose quickly.

OLD INDIAN DEFENSE

(by transposition)

Vassily Smyslov

A. Fuderer

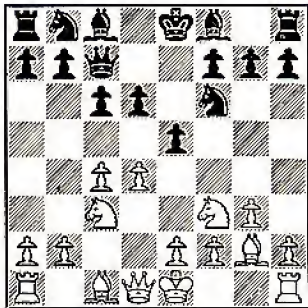
White

Black

1 P-QB4 P-K4 3 N-B3 P-QB3
2 N-QB3 P-Q3 4 P-Q4 Q-B2

Black limits himself to a passive line-up. Against a positional player like Smyslov, such tactics are questionable. White now obtains a slight but clear preponderance in mobility.

5 P-KN3 N-B3
6 B-N2



6 B-K2

On 6 . . . P-KN3, preparing for the fianchetto, there could follow 7 P-N3: e.g., 7 . . . B-N2 8 PxP, PxP 9 B-QR3, Q-R4 10 Q-B1, P-K5 11 N-Q4, with sharp play and good chances for White.

7 O-O O-O
8 P-K4 P-QR4
9 P-KR3

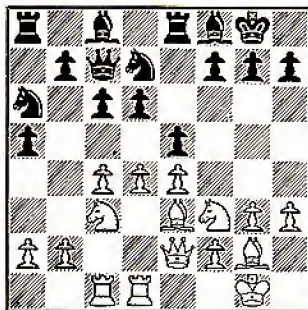
White chooses the normal build-up for play against the King's Indian. It gives him, in this instance, a position difficult to assail inasmuch as Black's King Bishop is not posted on its long diagonal.

9 N-R3

Customarily, this Knight goes to Q2. Under the present circumstances, however, it is definitely as well posted at QR3.

10 B-K3 R-K1 12 Q-K2 B-B1
11 R-B1 N-Q2 13 KR-Q1

White has completed his development, and it now appears that Black cannot make further headway easily if he wishes to maintain the tension in the center. Hence the exchange which follows whereby Black clears his QB4 for one of his Knights.



13 PxP

On 13 . . . P-KN3, there would have followed 14 Q-Q2 and 15 B-R6.

14 NxP N/2-B4
15 K-R2

Again, one of those ordinary moves which everybody would have made.

15 B-Q2
16 Q-B3

Now at last, White goes about it in earnest and proceeds to organize the attack against Black's Queen Pawn while also fortifying his King-side.

16 P-R5

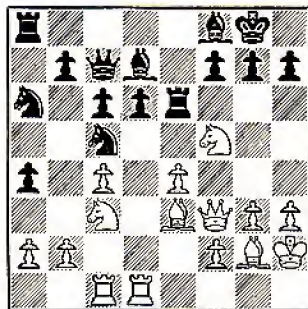
Black, for his part, improves his position on the Queen-side.

17 N-B5

Now the meaning of White's previous move is revealed: the attack on the Queen Pawn has begun.

17 R-K3

Black defends the Pawn and prepares to double Rooks for an attack against White's King Pawn.



18 Q-B4

White's move looks somewhat cumbersome, but he wants to double his pieces diagonally against the Queen Pawn: i.e., Queen on KN3 and Bishop on KB4. More obvious, therefore, seems 18 B-B4; but thereupon 18 . . . QR-K1 follows, menacing the King Pawn. The text move envisions the dual object of guarding the King Pawn and of closing the KR2-B7 diagonal so that P-KN4 will become possible.

18 R-B3

Black keeps his opponent as much preoccupied as possible; but, even so, no real threat is posed by his text move: 19 . . . P-KN3 can be answered by 20 N-R6† (20 . . . K-N2 21 B-Q4). The text does serve for . . . B-K3 eventually.

19 P-KN4

White continues on the plan outlined: Q-N3 and B-B4. Besides, 19 . . . B-K3 is rendered unfeasible on account of 20 P-N5, R-N3 21 N-R4.

19 R-K1
20 Q-N3 P-R3
21 R-Q2

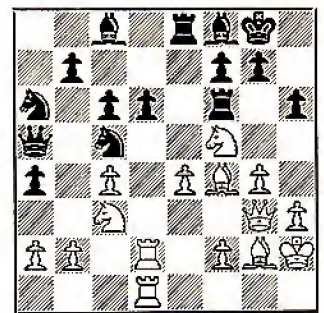
White further bolsters his pressure on the Queen Pawn. Note that Black cannot move his Knight from R3 on account of BxN and also 21 . . . B-K3 is not advisable under the altered circumstance (22 NxQP).

21 B-B1
22 R/1-Q1 Q-R4

If Black is not to lose a Pawn outright he must play for counter-attack.

23 B-B4

23 NxQP at once also comes in for consideration, although, in that case, too, Black regains the Pawn: 23 . . . BxN 24 RxB, RxR 25 RxR, Q-N5!



23 BxN

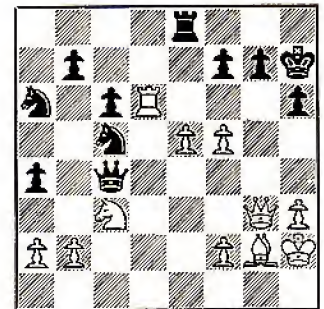
After 23 . . . Q-N5 24 NxQP, BxN 25 BxB, QxQP 26 P-K5. White stands far superior. The capture of the White's advanced Knight is absolutely necessary even though it opens the King Knight file for White.

24 NPxB Q-N5 26 RxR BxR
25 BxQP RxB 27 RxB K-R2

Since Black is keeping two Pawns under fire, he can permit himself time for guarding his King Rook Pawn.

28 P-K5 QxBP

After 28 . . . QxNP, White's ensuing attack would have even greater effect.



29 R-N6!

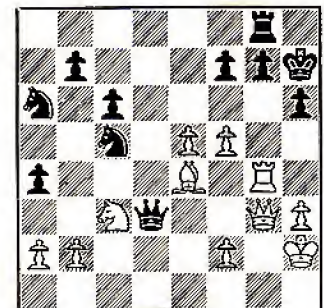
An elegant move whereby White greatly enlarges his attacking possibilities.

29 R-KN1

Of course not 29 . . . PxR? because of 30 QxP† and 31 QxR†.

30 R-N4 Q-Q6
31 B-K4!

The best move of the game. Smyslov herewith serves notice that he considers the end-game following 31 . . . QxQ† 32 KxQ, NxP† 33 NxN, R-K1 34 P-B4 as more favorable for him than the middle-game involvements after 31 Q-B4.

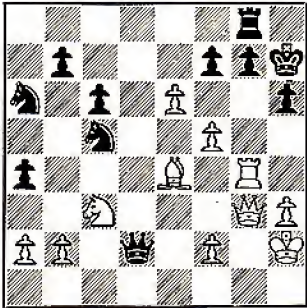


31 Q-Q7

Black wrongly declines the proffered hand. It may be true that to play an unfavorable end-game against Smyslov is no unmitigated pleasure, but against

that prospect stands the fact that, in attacking positions such as the present, the Russian also feels particularly at home.

32 P-K6!
The decisive break-through.

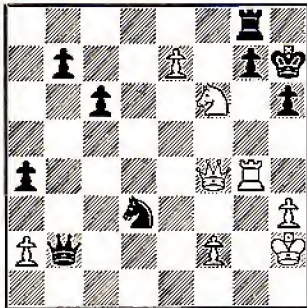


32 . . . NxB fails against 33 NxN with an attack on Black's Queen, and 32 . . . P-B3 is as undesirable. For White's Queen will then soon make an appearance at KN6 and co-operate in the mating attack as well as in the promotion of White's passed Pawn.

33 PxP§ NxB
Black might possibly hold out longer with 33 . . . K-R1; but, after 34 R-N6, the outcome is hardly in doubt.

34 NxN QxNP
Black prevents 35 N-B6†. After 34 . . . Q-Q1, 35 Q-K5 comes in very strongly (35 . . . Q-B2 36 N-Q6 or 35 . . . Q-K2 36 Q-B5†, K-R1 37 N-N5! PxN 38 R-R4†).

35 Q-B4
White's object will soon appear.
35 . . . N-N5
36 P-K7 N-Q6
37 N-B6†! Resigns



All quite simple after all. Upon 37 . . . PxN 38 Q-B5†, K-R1 39 RxR†, White will queen with check, and mate to follow. After 37 . . . QxN 38 QxQ and 39 RxR, White also queens. And, finally, on 37 . . . K-R1, 38 QxP†! is also decisive.

First Blood

In the "Postal Match Extraordinary," reported page 355, December issue, between the Marshall C. C. of New York and the National Chess Center of London, Captain John W. Collins of the Marshall team reports the first result. Harry G. Ruckert of the Marshall won one of his two games with L. Elliott-Fletcher. As 26 to a side are playing, two games each, the match is hardly decided.

Solitaire Chess

GEOMETRIC ILLUSION

THERE is a geometric proposition that the whole is equal to the sum of its parts. This may be true, generally. But not with Keres. He apparently sacs more pieces than are on the board and still has enough to administer mate. Here Eliskases (Black) is on the receiving end at Semmering, 1937, in a Wing Gambit Deferred. The game begins with 1 P-K4, P-QB4 2 N-KB3, P-Q3 3 P-QN4, PxP 4 P-Q4, N-KB3 5 B-Q3.

Cover scoring table at line indicated. Set up position, make Black's 5th move (exposing table just enough to read that move). Guess White's move, expose next line. Score par if your move agrees; if not, zero. Make move given, opponent's reply. Guess White's next, and so on to end.

COVER WHITE MOVES IN TABLE BELOW. EXPOSE ONE LINE AT A TIME

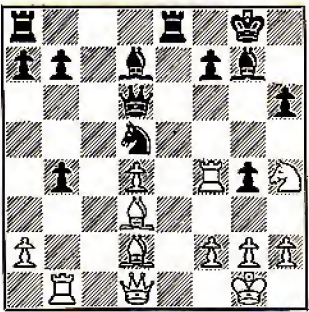
White Played	Par Score	Black Played	Your Selection for White's move	Your Score
6 QN-Q2	2	5 P-Q4		
7 NxP	2	6 PxP		
8 QN-N5	4	7 QN-Q2		
9 P-B4	4	8 Q-B2 (a)		
10 N-R3	1	9 P-KR3 (b)		
11 N/R3-N1	1	10 P-KN4		
12 N-K2	2	11 B-N2		
13 N-N3	3	12 P-K4		
14 O-O	3	13 O-O		
15 NxKP	3	14 P-K5		
16 BxN	2	15 NxN		
17 B-Q3	3	16 QxP		
18 R-K1	5	17 Q-Q4		
19 N-R4	4	18 P-N5		
20 R-N1	4	19 N-N3 (c)		
21 R-K4	4	20 B-Q2		
22 R-B4	4	21 KR-K1		
23 B-Q2	3	22 Q-Q3		
24 RxKNP	7	23 N-Q4 *		
25 QxB	3	24 BxR (d)		
26 N-B5	4	25 Q-KB3		
27 NxB	4	26 K-B1		
28 Q-R5	4	27 QxN		
29 Q-R4	4	28 N-B3		
30 RxP	7	29 P-KR4		
31 P-KR3	3	30 QR-B1		
32 R-N5	5	31 R-B2		
33 RxRP	5	32 R-K3		
		33 Resigns (e)		
Total Score		100	Your Percentage	

SCALE: 75-100—Excellent; 55-74—Superior; 40-54—Good; 25-39—Fair

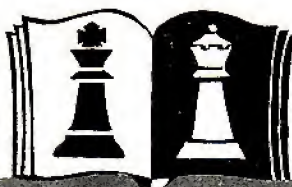
NOTES TO THE GAME

- a) 8 P-KR3 9 N-K6! followed by 10 NxN, leaves Black with a disrupted development. Of course not 9 . . . PxN 10 B-N6 mate.
- b) If 9 . . . PxP e.p. 10 Q-N3, P-K3 11 NxP, Black's defenses are shattered.
- c) 19 . . . QxQP looks dangerous but is really correct: 20 N-B5? QxR 21 QxP, K-R1, and White has only skin and bones.
- d) Poor judgment. 24 . . . N-B6 is double-edged. The text is all for White.
- e) There is no defense to 34 R-N5 or 34 B-R6 or 33 . . . NxR 34 Q-Q8† and 35 B-N4†.

*Position after 23 . . . N-Q4



† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.



Readers' Games

THIS is the saga of the hypermodern opening. As everyone knows, or ought to know, hypermodernism is the newest strategic treatment of all debuts.* Whereas the popular notion is to seize control of the center from the very first move, the hypermodern way is to permit or provoke, induce or inveigle the opponent into seizing control.

It is not that the hypermodernist attaches little significance to dominating the midsection of the board. He attaches much significance. It is merely his method of attempting to gain control which is different. First, he foists the vantage upon his opponent; then he hopes to wrest it away. He also hopes that from the moment he cedes it to the moment he wrests it that the adversary will spend much time and effort, futilely to be sure, in extending his lines.

The idea, of course, is good, if it works. There are, however, so many other factors which come into play that, at best, it is a tenuous procedure. To give up something valuable in the hope of reclaiming it is skating on thin ice.

A century ago, after the move 1 P-K4, to play . . . N-KB3 was frowned upon. Who would have the audacity to grant one whole tempo (2 P-K5) to the enemy in return for something vague and nebulous? Today, the masters are more charitable and more chary in their views. They will try anything once or twice or three times. Who knows? A century hence, today's hypermodernism may be frowned upon again.

ALEKHINE'S DEFENSE

Wm. J. Couture Broni Kozma
White Black

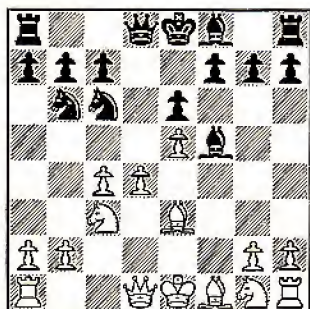
1 P-K4 N-KB3

Black tantalizingly provokes the further advance of White's King Pawn, and later his other Pawns, with a view to leaving them over-extended.

2 P-K5 N-Q4 4 P-Q4 P-Q3
3 P-QB4 N-N3 5 P-KB4

All according to Black's plan.

5 P x P 7 B-K3 B-B4
6 B P x P N-QB3 8 N-QB3 P-K3



This is the studied pattern, arrived at by a significant sequence of moves.

These are the factors to be considered. White has command of the center and the advantages which flow from such control: more space, ease of mobility, greater flexibility and a host of other strategic emoluments. These are a decided plus in White's favor. But (and this is the usual modifying clause) all this will vanish into thin air if Black succeeds in demolishing the tenuous Pawn chain before White has made capital of it. To boot, Black will wind up with a plus if White's center collapses and becomes an easy target.

9 N-B3 Q-Q2

Black hopes to put lots of pressure on the Queen Pawn. He can do so directly by castling long. Indirectly by . . . B-KN5 and by a head-on challenge with . . . P-KB3.

* At least, it's the latest with a definite name. The Najdorf and Boleslavsky Sicilians flaunt a hyper-hypermodern treatment, to cite one example or so; deliberately setting up a backward center Pawn, later to spring it free. But no name has as yet been coined for this trend. One ought to be.

10 B-K2 O-O-O
11 O-O P-B3

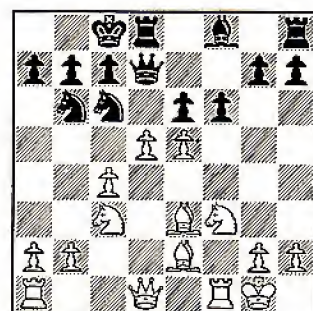
Little by little, Black executes his plan.

12 P-Q5

Herein, however, lies the danger to Black's ambitions. White aims to translate his plus into an assault against the opposing King. What matters it in a victorious assault against the opposing King if a mere Pawn goes by the wayside?

Already, White is exposing the risk of hypermodernism, the opponent's ability quickly to translate one form of advantage into another. In this case, White's center plus for an attack.

It is to be observed that this kind of opening places the onus of accuracy upon both contenders. For a time, in this position, White continued with 12 P x P, P x P 13 P-Q5. Then it was discovered that Black obtained a reasonably good game with . . . Q-N2. Hence, the improvement in White's 12th.



12 N x KP

More or less forced. Otherwise, Black may get into trouble: e.g., 12 . . . KP x P 13 B x N, RP x B 14 BP x P, N x P 15 N x N, P x N 16 R x B, Q x R 17 B-N4, and Black's Queen is "kaput."

13 N x N P x N
14 P-QR4!

To rush the onslaught by attempting to prod the awkwardly posted Knight. The threat is 15 P-R5.

14 K-N1

Vacating QB1 for a retreat. 14 . . . P-QR4 weakens Black's defensive barrier.

15 P-R5 N-B1
16 Q-N3 P x P

Up to here all is book. That is, it is the double-distilled essence of master practice.

17 N x P

The first sign of weakness. By opening the Queen Bishop file, White can establish a more direct approach to the enemy King. Hence 17 PxP appears logical.

17 P-QB3

But Black falters. He can consolidate and attack with one move. 17 . . . B-K5 is that move. It allows for a follow up with . . . Q-B3 (putting pressure on White's King Knight Pawn), and . . . B-QB4. This last move swaps off important material and reduces the chance of a strong initiative by White.

18 N-N4

Threatening 19 R-Q1, which forces . . . Q-K3. Then 20 N-R6†, K-R1 21 N-B7† is finis.

18 BxN

About as good as any.

19 QxN Q-K3

Again, Black goes astray. With a Pawn plus, he ought to strive for a favorable ending by chopping down the wood. 19 . . . B-N5 is in order.

20 P-R6

After which Black's position is breached.

20 R-Q2

For 20 . . . P-N3 is met by 21 P-B5, P-QN4 22 BxP, and the Black King is exposed to chopping blows.

21 P-B5

So that White may capture the Knight Pawn in his good time.

21 KR-K1

Black is remiss for a third time. 22 . . . N-K2-Q4 grants the Knight an influential post.

22 B-B3

The Bishop directly joins the fray.

22 K-R1

Again, and for the last time, 22 . . . N-K2.

23 Q-QR4 P-K5

Six of one and half dozen of the other. The Bishop is driven. But the advance of the Bishop opens a new and deadly diagonal which will accrue to White.

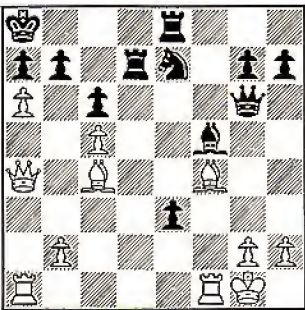
24 B-K2 N-K2

Too little and too late.

25 B-QB4 Q-N3

Better 25 . . . N-Q4.

26 B-B4 P-K6?



Oblivious of impending doom, Black thinks he is making progress. He now is rudely awakened. White announces a mate in six! 27 PxP†, RxP 28 QxP†, RxQ 29 RxR†, KxR 30 R-R1†, K-N2 31 B-R6†, K-R1 32 B-B8 mate. A pretty finish.

HERE is an excellent example of the so-called Steinitz variation of the French Defense. Black plays according to the book, without any perceptible blunder and yet reaches an unhappy end.

One suggestion (not in the book), however, might have changed the entire course of the game.

FRENCH DEFENSE

Dr. Harold Sussman Morton Shaffer
White Black

1 P-Q4 P-K3
2 P-K4 P-Q4

The French Defense by transposition.

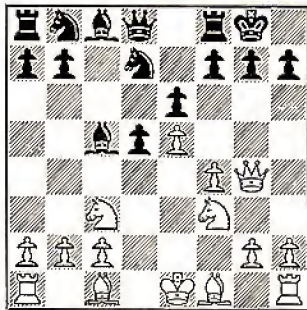
3 N-QB3 N-KB3
4 P-K5

A little used line. In that, however, lies its strength. For few of the present generation are acquainted with its intricacies.

4 KN-Q2
5 P-B4 P-QB4
6 PxP BxP

6 . . . N-QB3 is the move. This seemingly slight inaccuracy seriously affects Black's future defense.

7 Q-N4 O-O
8 N-B3



8 P-B4?

Black's last has been played many times. Repetition here, however, is not flattery; it is foolhardy. For Black's central Pawn configuration becomes almost unmanagable. Correct is 8 . . . Q-K2 9 B-Q3, P-B3 collapsing White's center. This plan is even more effective with 6 . . . N-QB3, to which White has no better reply than 7 P-QR3. In that event, the pressure on White's center is to Black's greater advantage.

9 Q-R3 Q-K2
10 B-Q3 N-QB3
11 P-QR3

White aims to prevent . . . N-N5 and, in some contingencies, to prepare a Pawn advance on the Queen-side.

11 B-N3

Already, Black is at a loss for a good continuation. His next maneuver is meant to lessen the power of White's King Bishop.

12 P-KN4!

White opens the King Knight file and weakens Black's defensive barrier.

12 P-N3
13 PxP NPxP
14 B-Q2

The plan is to castle long, bring the King into safety, utilize the extra Rook

in the ensuing hostilities and last; but most important, to swing the Queen Bishop over to Black's KB3.

14 K-R1

Anticipating that which is to follow.

15 O-O-O N-B4
16 B-K1!

This is a decisive maneuver.

16 N-K5
17 BxN QPxP

17 . . . BPxB looks a trifle better. But it cannot hold up against the penetrating N-N5 and B-R4-B6.

18 N-KN5

18 B-R4 is good too.

18 B-Q2

If 18 . . . NxP, 19 QNxP with threat, among others, of B-B3.

19 B-R4 Q-N2
20 NxRP

Now Black's King is completely exposed.

20 KxN

If 20 . . . QxN, White has 21 RxN, QxR 22 B-B6†, K-N1 23 Q-R8†, followed by mate in three.

21 B-B6§ Q-R3 23 Q-N3† K-R4
22 RxN† K-N3 24 R-R7 Resigns

A well played game.

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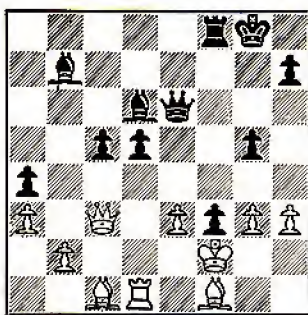
As the material is much like that in *Chess Quiz*, we offer it in place of any set quiz. You can try each position as a problem before going on to read the author's comments. In that case, *cover the text immediately under the diagram* until you are sure you have the solution. Score yourself excellent for 9 right; good, for seven; fair, for five.—ED.

He prefers a brilliant breakthrough on the King Knight file.

1 N×P†!	P×N	4 Q×R†	K-N2
2 R-R5†!	K-N1	5 Q-R8†	K-B2
3 R×P†!	R×R	6 R-R7†	K-K3
		7 Q-K5 mate	

Note that Black's Queen was completely out of play.

12 Black to play and win



A miserable position for White; Black has all the play.

1 B×P†!
2 K×B

White has no choice: if 2 K-N1, P-B7†, followed by . . . P-Q5§, wins White's Queen.

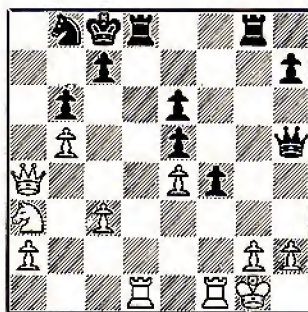
2 Q-Q3†
3 K-B2

If 3 K-N4, B-B1† forces mate.

3 Q-R7† 5 K-Q2 Q-B7†
4 K-K1 Q-N6† Resigns

White is helpless against the coming . . . B-R3†. White's King was caught in a raging gale.

13 Black to play and win



The open King Knight file is the key to the winning method.

1 R×P†!

Forthright utilization of the King Knight file. But it requires a subtle sequel.

2 K×R Q-K7†
3 K-R1

If 3 K-R3, R-N1, White is helpless against the threats of . . . Q-N5 mate and . . . Q-R4 mate. The best try is 4 R-Q8†!? but, after 4 . . . R×R, Black wins easily.

3 R-Q7!!

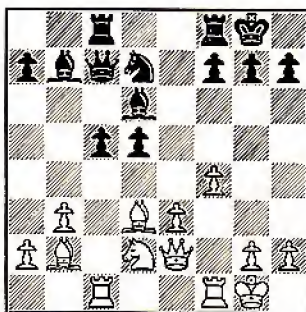
(But not 3 . . . R-N1? as 4 Q-B2 defends everything.)

Resigns

After 4 R×R, there follows 4 . . . Q×R mate!

The absence of White's Queen was the direct cause of his downfall.

14 White to play and win



We see immediately that this is a perfect setting for decisive action by the two Bishops; Black's King is denuded of defensive forces.

1 B×NP! K×B

Black's castled position is smashed no matter what happens.

2 Q-N4† K-R1

Or 2 . . . K-B3 3 Q-N5†, K-K3 4 B-B5 mate.

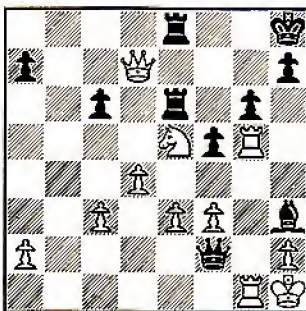
3 Q-B5 Resigns

Black prudently avoids these pretty variations:

(1) 3 . . . N-B3 4 Q×N†, K-N1 5 B×P†! K×B 6 R-B3, Q-Q2 7 P-B5, etc.

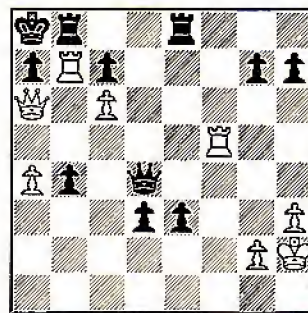
(2) 3 . . . K-N2 4 Q×RP†, K-B3 5 Q-R4†, K-K3 6 P-B5†, K-K4 7 N-B3 mate.

15 White to play and win



White can win positionally with 1 R/5-N3. How can he win combinationaly?

16 White to play and win



This is the kind of position that gladdens every chessplayer's heart. The opponents have castled on opposite wings, a wild melee has resulted and each player has pushed the attack without prudent reservations.

Against the further advance of the Black passed Pawns, White seems to have no other resource than 1 R-QR5, forcing Black to take a perpetual check with . . . Q-B5†, etc.

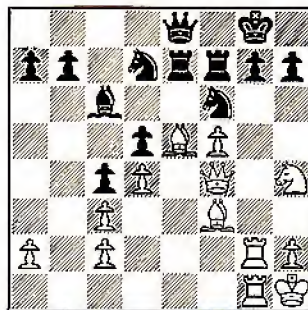
1 R×P†!

A stroke of genius!

1 Q×R
2 R-QR5 Resigns!

Even if Black stands on his head, he gets mated next move.

17 White to play and win



White has established terrific pressure against the KN7. Black has just barely managed to bring sufficient defensive forces to the support of the threatened square. White plans to remove the defending forces!

1 Q-R6! K-B1

The only move. White threatened to win with 2 B-Q6. Nor could Black go in for 1 . . . N×B 2 P×N, N-K5 3 P-K6 (or P-B6) as White then wins easily.

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

2 N-N6†!! P×N
3 Q-R8† N-N1
4 B-Q6

Thus White has accomplished his purpose: the pin on the Rook deprives it of its defensive function.

4 Q-Q1

Consider the alternatives:

(1) 4 ... N-B3 5 RxP, followed by 6 RxP;

(2) 4 ... PxP 5 RxP;

(3) 4 ... RxP 5 RxP, threatening 6 RxP;

(4) 4 ... R-B3 5 RxP, RxR 6 PxR! N-B3 7 R-K1, N-K5 8 BxN, PxR 9 R-B1†, etc. This last variation is interesting: Black manages to protect his KN2, but loses anyway!

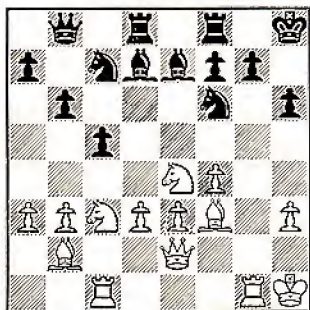
5 RxP N-B3
6 RxN!

White renews the attack on the KN7, this time achieving the desired result.

6 RxR
7 RxP Resigns

Black cannot prevent mate. White's combination was of the highest order.

18 White to play and win



If White is to make use of the King Knight file, he must do so at once, else Black will set up a solid defense with ... N/2-K1.

1 RxP!! K×R
2 R-N1† K-R2

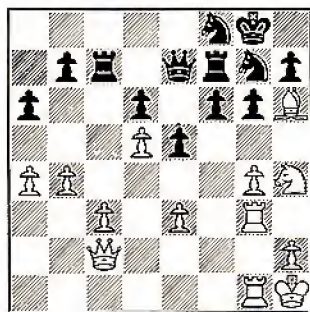
Or 2 ... K-R1 3 NxN, BxN 4 N-K4! BxB 5 QxB†, P-B3 6 NxKBK.

3 NxN† BxN 5 Q-R5 B-N2
4 B-K4† K-R1 6 RxB! Resigns

If 6 ... KxR 7 N-Q5\$, P-B3 8 Q-N6†, and mate next move.

An unusually elegant combination, and a very difficult one to see in the diagrammed position; for the Queen Bishop's diagonal is masked and the King Bishop is not aggressively posted.

19 White to play and win



An inexperienced player would commit the mistake of trying to open the King Knight file by P-KN5? allowing Black to reply ... P-B4 with a splendid game. If White is to force open the file, he must use more violent methods.

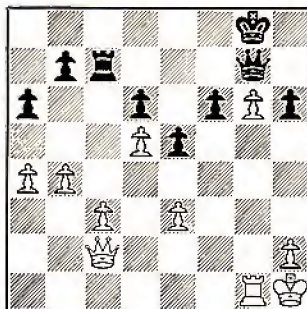
1 N-B5!

Very fine play; the point of this move will appear seven moves later.

1 P×N

Forced: if 1 ... NxN, 2 PxN, P-KN4 3 BxP! or 3 P-R4, etc.

2 PxP Q-K1 5 BxR QxB
3 Q-KN2! Q-Q2 6 Q-QB2! N-N3
4 RxN† R×R 7 PxN P-R3

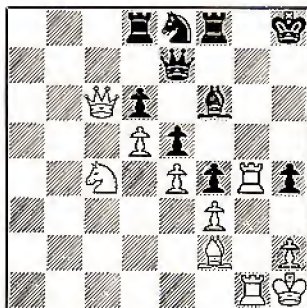


The result of White's combination is that he has a vastly superior position and a Pawn to the good. The passed Pawn at N6 paralyzes Black's game. There followed:

8 Q-B5 Q-B1 14 P-R5! PxP
9 P-B4! K-N2 15 R-QN1 P-N6
10 R-QB1 P-N3 16 RxP Q-Q2
11 P-K4 Q-K2 17 Q-KB5! Q-K2
12 Q-B2 R-N2 18 Q-K6 Q-QB2
13 P-R4 P-QR4 19 Q-B7†!

And White won.

20 White to play and win



White has a tremendous advantage in the stranglehold which he maintains on the King Knight file. Black seems to have protected all his weaknesses, but now comes a beautiful surprise move:

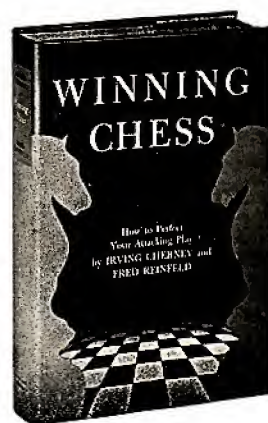
1 BxP!!

On 1 ... BxB, White intends 2 NxKP!! Q-B3 (or 2 ... PxN 3 Q-R6†, and mate follows) 3 RxB†! winning.

1 R-B2 4 Q-R4! R-R3
2 R-N8† K-R2 5 Q-R2! R-B1
3 BxB RxB 6 Q-KN2! Resigns

For Black can no longer avoid a catastrophe on the King Knight file. White threatened R-R8†! followed by Q-N8 mate. If 6 ... Q-KB2 7 NxQP! RxN 8 Q-R3†, R-R3 9 R-R3†! forces mate very quickly.

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Fourth Book of CHESS

How to Play the BLACK Pieces

By FRED REINFELD

AS A PREVIEW for our readers, we offer here an excerpt from Chapter 4, *How to Defend against a Powerful Attack* in Reinfeld's latest Book in the numbered series: *First Book of Chess* (written with I. A. Horowitz), *Second Book of Chess: the Nine Bad Moves*, *Third Book of Chess: How to Play the White Pieces*, put out by the Sterling Publishing Co. This like its predecessors retails at \$2.50.

The following excerpt (not even the whole of Chapter 4) is selected as fairly representative of Reinfeld's teaching style and of the nature and content of *The Fourth Book of Chess*. The excerpt has immediate value to our readers as two well annotated, instructive games as well as an insight to the value of the book as a permanent possession. We shall let the excerpt speak for itself therefore.

It is helpful, however, once the immediate lesson here presented has been absorbed, to judge how the chapter stands in the book as a whole. Chapter 1 is *How to Exploit White's Weaknesses*, exemplified by five annotated games (pp. 5 to 23). *How to Seize the Initiative* (pp. 24 to 37) with five games, *How to Play against Gambits* (pp. 38 to 54) with five games, Chapter 4 (pp. 55 to 76) five games, *How to Seize the Attack* (pp. 77 to 84) three games, *Opening Mistakes Black Should Avoid* (pp. 85 to 88), and an explanation of Chess Notation and a Key to the Openings carry out the aim of the book.—ED.

CHAPTER 4

How to Defend against a Powerful Attack

A famous English philosopher once wrote: "He is happy whose circumstances suit his temper; but he is more excellent who can suit his temper to any circumstance."

So it is with chessplayers. They love the attack above all; they want to attack at all times, and at all costs. But this kind of chess is akin to an exclusive diet of nesselrode pie.

Chess positions are of all kinds, and we cannot always choose what kind of game we are going to have. If we dislike certain types of positions, our gleeful opponents will be sure to inflict them on us.

Defensive ability is an important quality in chessplayers, and one that will give satisfaction and win many points. Besides, though some of us may flinch from defensive tasks, we really have to have the determination and perseverance to fight through to victory in a defensive position.

Of course, at some point or other, a well-conducted defense must take the form of dynamic counter-attack, or even outright attack. This is the reward and even the duty of good defensive play. The following examples show you how it's done.

Maneuvering in a crowded position.

Crowded positions are undesirable because your pieces cannot operate to the best advantage. A great master was fond

of saying that "crowded positions carry within themselves the germ of defeat." By this he meant that a player afflicted with a cramped position would gradually be pushed to the wall.

The best way to handle a crowded position is to avoid it. But all the best principles and maxims in the world cannot save us from sometimes getting into unfavorable or difficult situations.

If your pieces are in a crowded position, you must always be on the lookout for opportunities to free yourself. This is easier said than done, for you may look and look for many moves, while the opportunity for freedom may come at only one point and may be rather hidden at that.

Nevertheless the advice is valuable: watch for a chance to free yourself. To be aware of the difficulty and to be determined to solve it is often half the battle. If you can figure out the freeing method in advance, that is a great help.

Here is a useful hint, illustrated in the following game: the thrust for freedom will generally come in the center.

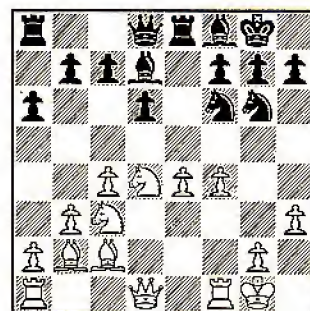
OLD INDIAN DEFENSE

White	Black	4 N-B3	P-K4
1 P-Q4	N-KB3	5 P-K4	B-K2
2 P-QB4	P-Q3	6 B-Q3	O-O
3 N-KB3	QN-Q2	7 O-O	PxP!?
		8 NxP	R-K1

Black "surrendered the center" on move 7. He now has no Pawn on his 4th rank, while White has two Pawns on his 4th rank.

The result is White's Pawns control more center squares than Black's Pawns do. Black's pieces have less maneuvering space in the center than White's.

9 P-QN3	N-K4	11 B-N2	B-Q2
10 B-B2	P-QR3	12 P-KR3	B-KB1
		13 P-B4	N-N3



Black must now maneuver ingeniously in the center.

Black's position looks uncomfortably cramped, but he has his compensations. By attacking White's King Pawn, he limits White's freedom of action. Also, Black is well posted to prevent the aggressive advance, P-K5.

But Black has other ideas. His main idea is to free himself some time later by . . . P-Q4. First, he must play . . . P-B3 to make that move possible. Second, he must play . . . P-Q4 at a time when the powerful reply, P-K5, is not feasible.

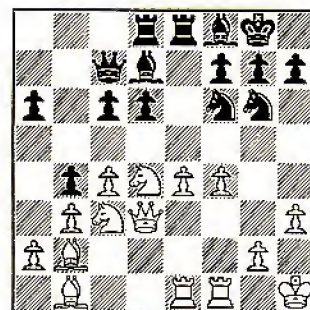
The later course of the game will show how Black carries out his idea.

14 Q-B3	P-B3!	16 Q-Q3	Q-B2
15 QR-K1	P-N4!	17 K-R1	...

Black's judgment has been vindicated. White's development looks very impressive; but, with P-K5 or P-KB5 ruled out, Black has little to fear.

(Why is P-KB5 ruled out? Because the move allows . . . N-K4, giving one of the Black Knights a magnificent and unassailable center post.)

17 . . .	QR-Q1
18 B-N1	P-N5!



Black is gradually freeing his position.

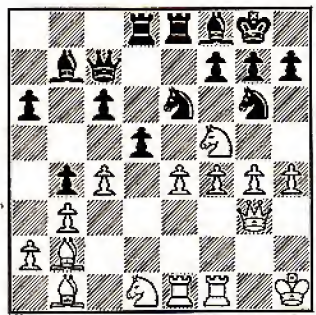
Black has made considerable progress. By driving off White's Queen Knight, he brings himself an important step nearer to playing . . . P-Q4 (White will now have one piece less bearing down on the important Q5 square).

Black has scored another point as well. By making White's P-QN4 impossible, he is able to establish a Black Knight at his QB4. From that point, the Knight will bear down strongly on the center.

19 N-Q1 B-B1! 21 N-B5 N-B4!
20 Q-KB3 N-Q2! 22 P-N4? N-K3!

Alertly taking advantage of White's weakening 22d move, Black attacks the King Bishop Pawn and prepares for the final freeing maneuver.

23 Q-N3 B-N2!
24 P-KR4 P-Q4!!



Black has freed his game!
At just the ideal moment, and with the maximum amount of impact, Black has freed his game.

Note that ... P-Q4!! is very strong because it opens up the diagonal leading to White's King. Consequently, it brings Black's cooped-up Bishop at QN2 into powerful play.

Note, also, that Black gains time by playing ... P-Q4!! since he is attacking White's King Bishop Pawn.

Note, finally, that White's reaction of P-K5 loses all impact because of Black's grip on the long diagonal.

25 P-K5 P-B4!
26 PxP RxP

Now that the diagonal of Black's Bishop at QN2 is fully open, he threatens all sorts of brutal discovered checks, such as ... RxN§ or ... R-Q6§.

Black has arranged matters so cunningly that he can answer 27 B-K4 with 27 ... RxN! and win.

27 K-N1 R-Q7!
28 N/5-K3

Something had to be done about the threat of ... R-N7†. (In the event of 28 R-B2, Black has a winning reply in 28 ... R/1-Q1.)

But Black's next move (menacing ... Q-R8 mate!) forces White's surrender.

28 Q-B3!
29 R-B3 QxR
Resigns

Black's skillful maneuvering in his crowded position was extremely impressive. He knew he had to free his game and he knew how to go about it.

Defense by counter-attack

When you play the Black pieces, you are frequently called upon to make a sharp, accurate appraisal of what your opponent is aiming for.

We more or less take it for granted that White has the birthright of the

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

attack and that he is entitled to the initiative. However, there is no guarantee that White's judgment is always sound and that his execution of the attack is always impeccable.

As player of the Black pieces, it is your job to assess the position, decide how much stress it can stand, coolly weigh the likely success or failure of White's efforts. If you conclude that the attack will be insufficient, you can look for counter-attack.

Should you decide that White's efforts on the King-side are unlikely to succeed, you can counter-attack on the other side of the board. Such Queen-side counter-attacks are quite common. In the following game, Black carries out this plan with commendable skill.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

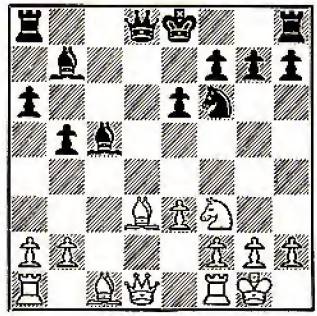
White	Black	4 N-B3	P-B3
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	5 P-K3	QN-Q2
2 P-QB4	P-K3	6 B-Q3	PxP
3 N-KB3	N-KB3	7 BxBP	P-QN4
		8 B-Q3	P-QR3

Black's Queen Bishop is blocked by his Pawn at K3. His last three moves have been directed toward opening a new, clear diagonal for the Bishop. Black needs one more move (... P-B4!) to achieve this objective.

9 N-K4

White's most forceful line is 9 P-K4, P-B4 10 P-K5, PxP 11 NxNP, with a complicated game.

9 P-B4! 11 NxQN BxN
10 PxP? NxP 12 O-O B-N2



Black is ahead in development.

How did Black obtain his lead in development? He took advantage of White's faulty maneuver in moving his Queen Knight three times—only to exchange it off. White's 10th move was another time-waster, aiding Black's development.

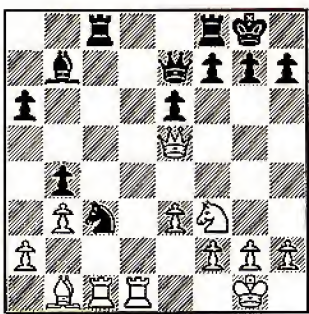
White ought to take a very modest view of this situation. Instead, he strives for attack.

Is Black impressed? Not at all. With his lead in development and perfectly solid King-side position, he need not fear any coming attack.

13 P-QN3 O-O 15 R-B1 QR-B1
14 B-N2 Q-K2 16 Q-K2 B-R6!

Black intends to concentrate on the Queen-side. By removing White's protective Queen Bishop, he will be able to play ... N-Q4 and ... N-B6, planting the Knight with great effect in White's position.

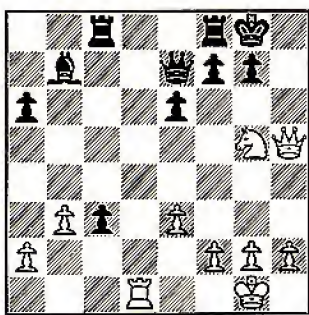
17 KR-Q1 N-Q4! 19 QxB P-N5!
18 B-N1 BxB 20 Q-K5 N-B6!



Black has achieved his objective on the Queen-side.

Black has a won game; for, if now 21 R-Q2 or 21 R-K1, he plays 21 ... N-K7† with decisive effect. White must therefore carry out the attack he has been plotting for some time.

21 RxN PxR! 23 Q-R5† K-N1
22 BxP† KxB 24 N-N5



Black is threatened with mate on the move.

Black must do something about the threat of 25 Q-R7 mate.

24 B-K5!!

This nonsensical-looking move is actually a brilliant resource which gains a priceless tempo. (After White's reply, he will no longer threaten mate.)

25 NxB P-B7
26 R-QB1 KR-Q1!

Black avoids a sly trap here: if 26 ... Q-R6? 27 N-B6†! PxN 28 Q-N4†, White forces a perpetual check!

27 P-KR3

On 27 P-KR4, Black planned 27 ... Q-R6 28 N-N5, QxR† 29 K-R2, R-B2, and White has nothing: 30 Q-R7†, K-B1 31 Q-R8†, K-K2. Black is then safe, with an overwhelming material advantage. (Black could win by the same line after the move actually played by White; but he prefers a different, prettier line.)

27 P-B4 29 QxQ R-Q8†
28 N-N5 QxN! 30 K-R2

Here we have the point of Black's Queen sacrifice. If 30 RxR, PxR(Q)†, Black is a Rook ahead.

30 RxR
Resigns

A masterly effort by Black. He appraised the situation correctly; this led him to start a Queen-side demonstration which soon showed up the futility of White's efforts.

Note that Black's Queen-side demonstration resulted in the passed Pawn which eventually won the game!

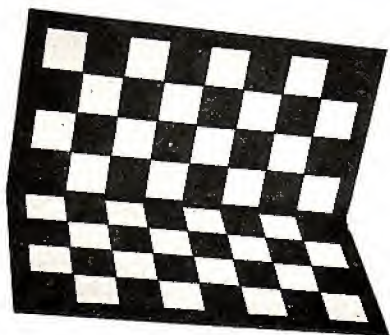
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By Former U. S. Champion **LARRY EVANS**

Kmochism: At the "Open" Tournament held at Forth Worth in 1951, a curious incident occurred. E. Forry Laucks handed in the score of a game he had just lost to L. J. Isaacs of Chicago. Hans Kmoch, the tournament director, upon checking the score for its accuracy, discovered that Laucks had O-O for two different moves. Kmoch waved a menacing finger at E. Forry and admonished: "You should never have lost this game, Mr. Laucks!" "Er, awk—what do you mean?" queried the genial patron. "Well," intoned Kmoch, gutturally, "if you had castled once more, you could have claimed a draw by repetition!"

Who Cares If It's Legal? Hans Kmoch was an onlooker in a game between two patzers. His boredom and exasperation progressed as they overlooked simple combinations, left pieces *en prise*, *et al.* As he rose to leave the bloody scene, the player who was on move asked him what move he would make in this position. Kmoch, usually silent, suggested that he capture the Queen. "But there is no legal capture possible," objected the player. "How can I take the Queen?" Whereupon the exasperated Kmoch countered: "Take it with pleasure!"

Trapped! The last round of the 1951 US Chess Championship at the Hotel Empire, New York, had to be shifted to a different room because a marriage had been scheduled for the regular playing quarters. When the players came to the original room, they found this notice on the door:

"You will have to have your fun somewhere else tonight as the Bishop is mating some poor fellow here for life!"

Misplaced: The chess master, named O'Kelly, who wanders all over Europe winning prizes in international events, is not from Dublin, Belfast or anywhere near the Emerald Isle. He's from Belgium, and his full name is Alberic O'Kelly de Galway.

Anthony Santasiere (the chess philosopher): Even as early as the fourth round, I have seen at least ten drawn games from this tourney, for which their creators should blush for shame. That sort of chess is impotent, frigid, death-like, both for participants and the audience. That sort of chess is framed in cowardice. Poor Carlyle! To preach so nobly the theme of heroism! to hearts that are cold. We have very few heroes in chess, but we have many fearful, vain, so-called masters. * * * They hang on to the Queen's Gambit as if it were the key to salvation, whereas it is really a symbol of the decline and fall of chess (love). * * * Generally speaking, masters exchange pieces prematurely—out of boredom or fear, I suspect. * * * All chess lovers are sadists. * * * Of all the ridiculous moves! A champion of the world in the full bloom of the middle game touches a new low in fear and lack of imagination! He fears a puny little Bishop, which has not a single move! So puerile in strategy and tactics! (Comment on a Botvinnik-Bronstein match game, 1951) * * * Why should not the best produce the best? Neither Botvinnik nor Bronstein is a poet! Neither is an architect! Neither is a creator! * * * The scoring of points *themselves* is death. We had a great genius, a great champion, a noble creator. His name was Alekhine; and he is gone. So I leave you with this message—place love of chess above fear. Scorn the point. Unmask the phonies among the so-called greats. Examine closely the scores of games; and where your heart is warmed and delighted, know that then and there you have discovered a true champion. And he is a champion such as you, yourself can be.



Spotlight on Openings

P-QB3 AGAINST THE SICILIAN

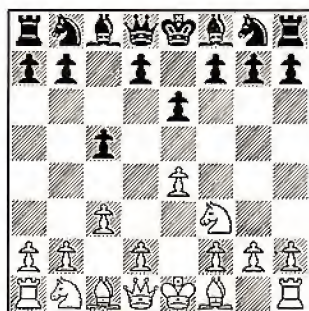
IF 2 P-QB3 may be called the Sicilian Center Game, then 2 N-KB3, followed by 3 P-QB3 may be called the Sicilian Center Game Deferred. In a way, this retarded treatment is less determined than the immediate 2 P-QB3, discussed last issue. For the idea of this center Pawn game is to retake after . . . P-Q4 with White's Queen Bishop Pawn, and it seems superfluous to play 2 N-KB3 if White is to pursue that strategy.

As P-QB3 "does not run away," however, White can follow the plan of first developing a piece. Sometimes this policy of waiting leads by transposition to the same variations as discussed, last month, under the immediate 2 P-QB3; but some continuations show quite a different picture.

The deferred 3 P-QB3

Variation I

1 P-K4	P-QB4
2 N-KB3	P-K3
3 P-QB3	....



3 N-KB3

This Knight jump (which should be inserted in MCO: p. 290, note a-C) is better than 3 . . . P-Q4 4 PxP, PxP 5 P-Q4.

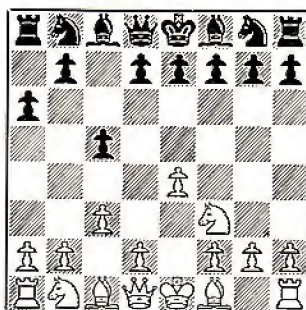
We may observe, also, that, as an anticlimax to an intended lively gambit, we might reach a quiet, though treacherous, "inverted Hanham-Philidor Defense" after 3 . . . P-Q4 4 P-Q3, N-KB3 5 Q-B2, N-QB3 6 B-K2, B-K2 7 O-O, O-O 8 R-K1, Q-B2 9 B-B1.

4 P-K5 N-Q4

Now we get into Variation II of the immediate 2 P-QB3 as given last issue (See page 112, April).

Variation II

1 P-K4	P-QB4
2 N-KB3	P-QR3
3 P-QB3	....



This treatment (mentioned in MCO: p. 290, note b-A) drew special attention when it was tested in several games during the Bulgarian Championship, 1953. Black varied here in three ways. A fourth is possible.

Sub-variation 1

3	N-KB3
4 P-K5	N-N1

The continuation: 4 . . . N-Q4 5 P-Q4, PxP 6 PxP, P-K3 gives Black a secure fortress to defend. He can soon free himself with . . . P-Q3. The text is an adventurous course, taken in Bobikov-Khinkov, Bulgarian Championship, 1953.

5 P-Q4	PxP	9 N-B3	P-K3
6 PxP	P-Q4	10 P-QR3	Q-B2
7 B-K2	N-QB3	11 B-K3	BxN
8 O-O	B-N5	12 BxB	....

White has the advantage.

Sub-variation 2

(Continue from last diagram)

3	P-K3
4 P-Q4	Q-B2

Again, it speaks for Black's vitality that this early he has another satisfac-



WALTER KORN
Editor of *Modern Chess Openings*

tory choice in 4 . . . P-Q4 5 P-K5, B-Q2 6 B-Q3, B-N4, as 7 BxB leaves White with a flat game.

5 B-K2	P-Q3	7 P-K5	KN-Q2
6 O-O	N-KB3	8 B-KB4	N-QB3
		9 R-K1	P-Q4

Equality (Pidevsky-Piskov, Bulgarian Championship, 1953).

Sub-variation 3

(Continue from last diagram)

3	P-Q4	6 PxP	B-N5
4 PxP	QxP	7 B-K2	P-K3
5 P-Q4	PxP	8 O-O	N-B3
		9 N-B3	Q-QR4

Daskalov-Piskov (Bulgarian Championship, 1953) in which White could have obtained a plus with 10 N-K5.

Sub-variation 4

(Continue from last diagram)

3	P-Q3
--------	------

This transposes into Variation III.

Variation III

1 P-K4	P-QB4
2 N-KB3	P-Q3
3 P-B3	P-QR3!

PCO references are to location of like openings in *Practical Chess Openings*; MCO, in *Modern Chess Openings*, 8th edition.



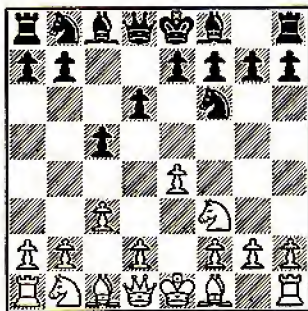
4 P-Q4 N-KB3

Black can now play . . . N-KB3 without fear: compare Variation IV.

His counter on White's King Pawn may bring him comfortable equality after either 5 Q-B2, Q-B2 or 5 P-K5, PxKP 6 NxP, PxP 7 Q-R4†, B-Q2 8 QxQP, N-B3.

Variation IV

1 P-K4 P-QB4
2 N-KB3 P-Q3
3 P-B3 N-KB3



3 . . . N-KB3 might be Black's almost instant reaction. As now will be seen, the alternative in Variation III is worth considering. For, after the text here, White has several feasible selections.

Sub-variation 1

This line is innocuous enough.

4 P-K5 PxP
5 NxP QN-Q2

With equality.

Sub-variation 2

(Continue from last diagram)

This line was extensively tested at the International Team Tournament at Helsinki, 1952 (the game references given here are all from that event).

4 B-Q3 N-B3

Reilstab-Kottnauer ran to equality after 4 . . . B-N5 5 B-B2, P-Q4 6 P-K5, KN-Q2 7 P-Q4, P-K3 8 B-K3, Q-N3 9 P-QN3, PxP 10 PxP, B-N5† 11 K-B1, N-B3 12 P-QR3. And equality can follow also after 5 P-KR3, BxN 6 QxB, N-B3 7 Q-K2, P-Q4.

5 B-B2 B-N5

Equality was obtained in Pfeiffer-Eliskases after 5 . . . P-K4 6 P-Q3, P-KN3 7 QN-Q2, B-N2 8 N-B1, P-Q4 9 N-N3, O-O 10 B-K3, Q-K2 11 P-KR3, R-Q1 12 Q-B1, P-Q5.

6 P-KR3 B-R4 10 N-B1 Q-R4
7 P-Q3 P-Q4 11 P-KN4 B-N3
8 Q-K2 P-K3 12 N-N3 PxP
9 QN-Q2 B-K2 13 PxP N-Q5!

With equality, Pfeiffer-Kottnauer.

Sub-variation 3

(Continue from last diagram)

4 P-Q3

Here, also, White strives for a closed formation in this variation as in the game, Barcza-Lokvenc, Helsinki, 1952, which ends with equality.

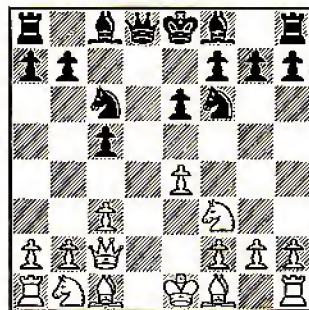
4 . . . N-B3 8 P-QN4 P-QR3
5 B-K2 P-K4 9 QN-Q2 P-R3
6 O-O B-K2 10 PxP PxP
7 P-QR3 O-O 11 N-B4 Q-B2
12 Q-N3 P-QN4

Sub-variation 4

(Continue from last diagram)

Most popular has been the following line, which branches off in a few moves.

4 Q-B2 N-B3
5 P-Q4 P-K3
6 PxP PxP



Variant 4a

7 B-KN5 B-K2
8 QN-Q2 Q-B2
9 B-R4 N-KN5

In Stoltz-Evans (Helsinki, 1952), Black tried 9 . . . O-O 10 B-N3, B-Q3 11 N-B4, BxB 12 RPxB, P-K4, with an even game.

10 B-N3 B-Q3
11 BxB QxB
12 P-KR3 KN-K4

With equality (Lundin-Sajtar, Helsinki, 1952).

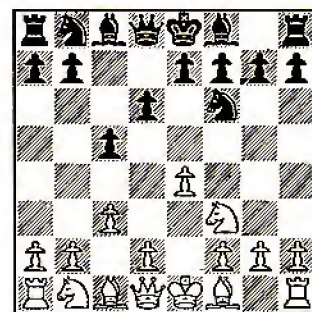
Variant 4b

(Continue from last diagram)

7 B-QN5 Q-B2 10 O-O O-O
8 B-N5 B-K2 11 B-K2 KR-Q1
9 QN-Q2 B-Q2 12 KR-Q1 B-K1

With equality (Stoltz-Rabar, Helsinki, 1952).

Sub-variation 5



We return, however, to this position as we have yet to consider White's most energetic line in Variation IV, a transposition into the Nimzovich Attack (MCO: p. 288).

4 B-N5†

B-Q2

Possibly 4 . . . QN-Q2 can also be played here. But 4 . . . N-B3 is inferior because of 5 Q-K2! e.g., 5 . . . Q-B2 6 P-K5; or 5 . . . P-QR3 6 BxN†, PxP 7 P-K5; or 5 . . . P-KN3 6 P-Q4, PxP 7 PxP, P-QR3 8 B-R4, Q-R5† 9 N-B3, P-QN4 10 B-N3 with advantage for White (Smyslov-Veressov, Moscow, 1940).

5 BxB†

QxB

6 P-Q3

....

Gruenfeld offers 6 Q-K2, Q-N5 7 P-K5, PxP 8 Q-N5†, QN-Q2 9 QxNP, R-QN1 10 Q-B6, P-K5 11 N-K5, QxP 12 R-B1, QxRP with a complicated situation.

6 . . .

P-K3

Also 6 . . . Q-B3 7 Q-K2, P-B5? Or 6 . . . N-B3 7 O-O, P-K3 8 R-K1, B-K2 9. QN-Q2, O-O, with equality.

7 O-O B-K2 9 P-Q4 N-B3
8 Q-K2 O-O 10 R-Q1 PxP

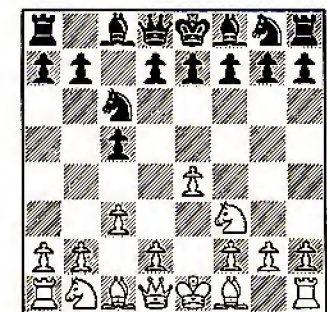
Bronstein-Kottnauer, Moscow-Prague Match, 1946. The chances are equal.

The question arises from this line that, inasmuch as Black thus comes out even, why should White interpolate 3 P-B3 if he intends the follow-up of B-N5†. He can force the check at once with 2 B-N5† and later follow up with P-QB3 if that then seems desirable.

On the other hand, if Black fears consequences of 3 P-B3, N-KB3 4 B-N5†, he can avoid that altogether by adopting Variation III.

Variation V

1 P-K4 P-QB4
2 N-KB3 N-QB3
3 P-B3



4 . . .

N-B3

After 3 . . . P-Q4 4 PxP, QxP 5 P-Q4, B-N5 6 B-K2, P-K3, we transpose back to Variation I of the immediate 2 P-QB3, given last issue: Sub-variation 1a.

4 P-K5

N-Q4

5 P-Q4

P-Q3!?

5 . . . PxP! 6 PxP, P-Q3 or 6 . . . P-K3 reverts again into Variation II as given in the last issue.

6 QPxP

....

6 KPXP! KPXP 7 P-B4 and 8 P-Q5 ought to be considered.

6 . . .

PxBP

Complications ensue after 6 . . . PxKP 7 B-QB4!

7 B-QN5

P-K3

8 O-O

....

Probably more purposeful is 8 BxN†, PxB 9 Q-R4 and 10 O-O.

8 B-Q2

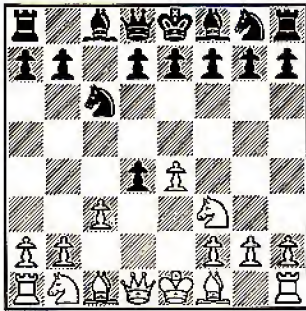
Equal game (Dr. Lehmann-Pirc, Munich, 1954).

Sicilian Center Gambit

In analogy to Center Game and Center Gambit, the Sicilian Center Game also has its gambit form. It constitutes a line in which White may try to strengthen his attack by sacrificial means, refusing to retake the Queen Pawn for a while. It is an attempt similar to the so-called Morra Gambit which properly arises after 1 P-K4, P-QB4 2 P-Q4, PxP 3 P-QB3. Black may decline with 3 . . . P-Q4 4 KPxP, QxP 5 PxP, N-QB3, and we have a transposition into lines previously discussed.

Thus, White may proceed with the following.

1 P-K4 P-QB4 3 P-Q4 PxP
2 P-QB3 N-QB3? 4 N-KB3



4 P-Q4!

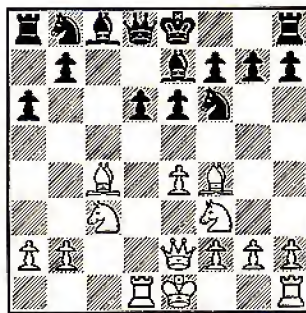
Here, despite the fact stated by Lowenstein that the Morra Gambit is most suitable against 2 . . . N-QB3, all peters out in levelling simplification.

The Morra Gambit, also, (cf. MCO: p. 290, note b-A) is easily repulsed in the following line.

1 P-K4 P-QB4 3 P-Q4 PxP
2 N-KB3 P-QR3 4 P-B3 PxP

This time Black can afford to take the Pawn and ask to be shown!

5 NxP P-Q3 7 Q-K2 B-K2
6 B-QB4 P-K3 8 B-B4 N-KB3
9 R-Q1



9 P-QN4

In the game, Reicher-St. Szabo, Bucharest, 1954, White obtained the advantage after 9 . . . N-B3? 10 P-K5, N-KR4 11 B-K3.

10 B-QN3 Q-N3

Black holds his Pawn plus.

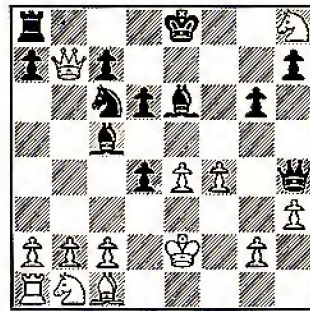
Chess Caviar

Breslau, 1855

This pretty game was only discovered as recently as 1938.

SCOTCH GAMBIT

Count Vitzthum		A. Anderssen	
White		Black	
1 P-K4	P-K4	10 NxBP	P-KN3
2 N-KB3	N-QB3	11 Q-K2	N-KN6
3 P-Q4	PxP	12 Q-B3	NxR
4 B-QB4	B-B4	13 NxR	Q-R5†
5 N-N5?	N-R3	14 K-Q1	N-B7†
6 Q-R5	Q-K2	15 K-K2	NxB
7 P-KB4	P-Q3	16 QxN	B-K3!
8 P-KR3	N-R4!	17 Q-N5†	N-B3
9 B-Q3	N-B4!	18 QxP	. . . .



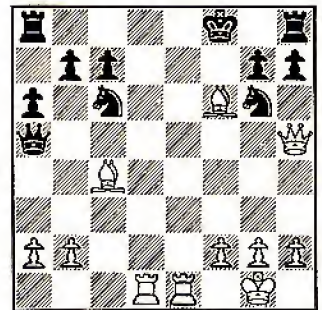
18 P-Q6†!
19 PxP N-Q5†
20 K-Q1 B-N5†!
Resigns

Braunschweig, 1954

"I can resist everything but temptation," Oscar Wilde said. Black simply cannot resist that tainted Queen Pawn!

FRENCH DEFENSE

G. Rinder		Voight	
White		Black	
1 P-K4	P-K3	10 R-K1!	B-Q4
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	11 NxB†	QxN
3 N-Q2	P-QR3	12 B-KN5!	P-B3
4 PxP	PxP	13 B-R4	BxN
5 B-Q3	B-Q3	14 QxB	QxP?
6 KN-B3	N-K2	15 Q-R5†	K-B1
7 O-O	QN-B3	16 QR-Q1	Q-N3
8 P-B4	PxP	17 B-B4	N-N3
9 NxP	B-K3	18 BxBP!	Q-R4



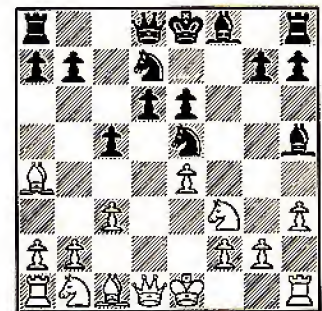
19 B-K7†! Resigns

Hamburg, 1954

There are some themes in chess that never fail to amuse. This game shows one of these old faithfuls.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

L. Reilstab		Seegebrecht	
White		Black	
1 P-K4	P-QB4	6 P-KR3	B-R4
2 N-KB3	P-Q3	7 P-Q4	P-K3
3 P-B3	N-KB3	8 P-Q5	N-K4?
4 B-Q3!?	N-B3	9 B-R4†!	KN-Q2
5 B-B2	B-N5	10 PxP	PxP?



11 NxN!
12 BxN† BxQ
QxB

The chief point is that, if 12 . . . K-K2, 13 B-N5 mate!

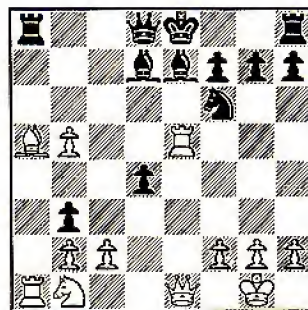
13 NxQ
14 NxB B-B7
Resigns

Buenos Aires, 1926

Alekhine never missed a chance for slick counterplay.

RUY LOPEZ

L. Carranza		A. Alekhine	
White		Black	
1 P-K4	P-K4	9 NxN	PxN
2 N-KB3	N-QB3	10 P-K5	PxP
3 B-N5	P-QR3	11 RxP†	B-K2
4 B-R4	N-B3	12 Q-K1	P-B4!?
5 O-O	P-Q3	13 B-Q2	P-QR4
6 P-Q4	B-Q2	14 P-QR4	P-B5!?
7 R-K1	P-QN4	15 PxP?	PxB!
8 B-N3	NxQP	16 BxP	. . . .



16 PxP!
17 BxQ RxR
18 RxB† KxB
Resigns

Games from Recent Events

INTERNATIONAL

ARGENTINA, 1955

Mar del Plata International

Winner wins from Winner

Tournament winner Ivkov lectures Montevideo tournament winner Letelier on the Tchigorin Defense to the Ruy Lopez. As Black fails to open a file on the Queen-side, he has no equivalent for White's attacking chances on the King-side.

Boris Ivkov	Rene Letelier
Yugoslavia	Chili
White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K4
2 N-KB3	N-QB3
3 B-N5	P-QR3
	7 B-N3
	P-Q3

7 . . . O-O is more usual; it amounts to the same, however, after 8 P-B3, P-Q3.

8 P-B3 N-QR4

The usual 8 . . . O-O is stronger. The difference is frequently disregarded by players and annotators alike. After 8 . . . O-O, White is in a mild zugzwang insofar as 9 P-Q4 allows the effective answer, 9 . . . B-N5. Therefore his best move is supposed to be 9 P-KR3 as a preparation for 10 P-Q4. Black's move, however, prematurely weakens Black's King Pawn and thus enables White to play P-Q4 without that preparation.

9 B-B2 P-B4
10 P-Q4! Q-B2

Clearly now, 10 . . . B-N5 is rather weak because of 11 PxKP, forcing 11 . . . BxN (to avoid loss of a Pawn).

11 QN-Q2 O-O
12 N-B1 B-Q2

A mediocre continuation. Mediocre, too, is 12 . . . B-N5 because of 13 PxP! PxP 14 N-K3 with a promising game for White (Alekhine-Flohr, AVRO, 1938). The proper line, offering fair counter-play, is 12 . . . BPxP 13 PxP, B-N5.

13 N-K3 KR-B1

Black misses the last chance to get counter-play with . . . BPxP. It is necessary to open the Queen Bishop file before placing the Rook there.

14 PxKP! PxP
15 N-Q5! . . .

White secures a great advantage.

15 . . . Q-Q3

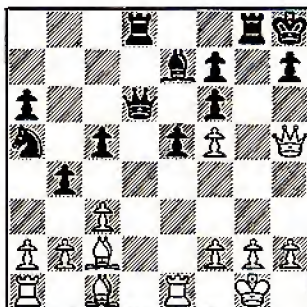
Hobson's choice. The Queen move, the only one possible, leads to a serious weakening of the King-side. But 15 . . . NxN 16 PxN brings White's King Bishop to life and is equally dangerous: e.g., 16 . . . B-Q3 17 N-N5, P-N3 (17 . . . P-R3 18 Q-Q3, P-N3 19 NxP) 19 NxRP, KxN 19 Q-R5†, K-N2 20 Q-R6†, K-N1 21 BxP, PxP 22 QxP†, and White wins (22 . . . K-B1 23 B-R6† or 22 . . . K-R1 23 R-K4).

16 NxN†! PxN 18 N-R4 K-R1
17 Q-K2 P-N5 19 Q-R5 R-KN1
20 N-B5! . . .

20 QxP is not so strong as the text.

20 . . . BxN
21 PxP QR-Q1

Black's game is untenable. Apparently, he hopes to prolong resistance by exchanging Queen after 22 QxP, Q-Q4.



22 R-K4! . . .

White threatens mate in four, starting with 23 QxP†. Also, there is a secondary threat of 23 R-R4, R-N2 24 B-R6, R/2-N1 25 B-B8.

22 . . . R-N2
23 B-R6 QR-KN1

Or 23 . . . R/2-N1 24 R-R4.

24 BxR† RxB
25 R-Q1 Q-B3
26 R-N4 Resigns

ARGENTINA, 1955

Mar del Plata International

Disharmonious Overture

The outstanding feature of the following game is Black's method, rarely seen, of working on the isolated Queen Pawn. Taking advantage of little more than that the Pawn can not be exchanged, Black transforms his moderate edge into a winning attack. White's trouble stems from disharmonious play in the opening.

A fine performance by the Hungarian grandmaster.

NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE

B. Wexler	Laszlo Szabo
Argentina	Hungary
White	Black
1 P-Q4	N-KB3
2 P-QB4	P-K3
3 N-QB3	B-N5
	7 O-O
	QN-Q2

This remarkable deviation from the usual 7 . . . N-B3 was tried with satisfactory result in Reshevsky-Najdorf, 7th game, return match (CHESS REVIEW, page 218, July, 1953).

8 P-QR3 B-R4
9 Q-B2 . . .

The Queen is vulnerable on this square for it is evident that the Queen Bishop file will soon be opened. Q-K2, as Reshevsky played, is the natural move.

9 . . . P-QR3
10 R-Q1 . . .

With 10 BPxP, White can play for the isolation of Black's Queen Pawn. He lacks the means, however, to follow that up effectively. For one thing, his King Bishop is exposed to exchange after 10 . . . KPxP 11 PxP, NxP.

10 . . . BPxP 12 BxP P-QN4
11 KPxP PxP 13 B-R2 . . .

White hopes to get in P-Q5.

13 . . . Q-B2!

Black simultaneously prevents 14 N-K5 and, by pinning the other Knight, 14 P-Q5. He has a good game.

14 P-QN4 B-N3
15 B-N2 . . .

White's play is too committing; he has an inferior game unless he succeeds in advancing his Queen Pawn.

Reshevsky treated the line more steadily with Q-K2, B-Q3, B-Q2 and no P-QN4.

15 . . . B-N2
16 Q-K2 . . .

White threatens to equalize with 17 P-Q5.

16 . . . Q-KB5!

The best counter-measure. Black brings his Queen effectively into action (whereas 16 . . . KR-K1 17 N-K5 leads to the opposite).

17 R-Q3 . . .

17 P-Q5 is bad because of 17 . . . N-N5: e.g., 18 PxP, BxP† 19 K-B1, BxN 20 PxP, QxRP or 18 N-K4, PxP 19 BxQP, BxP 20 RxB, QR-K1.

17 . . . QR-K1!

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

An excellent idea. Black prevents 18 P-Q5 and also threatens 18 . . . P-K4 (19 PxP, NxP 20 NxN, RxN). Black's King Rook holds its place to defend the Bishop Pawn.

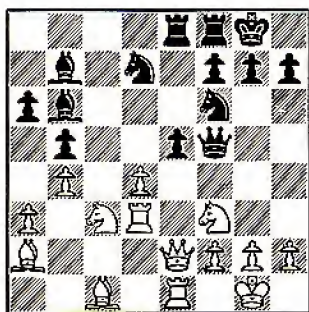
18 R-K1 . . .

After 18 N-Q1, which is reasonable as it prevents 18 . . . P-K4 and protects White's Bishop Pawn, White nonetheless faces great troubles because of 18 . . . N-N5.

18 . . . P-K4!
19 B-B1 Q-B4

Black has a decisive advantage. He threatens, first of all, 20 . . . P-K5 21 N-KR4, PxR 22 QxR, Q-N5! winning a piece.

Note how much weaker this threat would be if Black's Rooks were on QR1 and K1. Then White would be able to play 22 QxR with check, saving the piece. There would also be a good continuation with 20 N-N5. As it is, White lacks a satisfactory defense.



20 Q-Q1 . . .

Now 20 . . . P-K5 is harmless. White loses his Queen Pawn, but that cannot be helped. 20 PxP, NxP 21 NxN, RxN 22 B-K3 is worse as Black quickly obtains an irresistible attack with 22 . . . Q-N3 23 P-N3 (23 P-B3, BxP! or 23 Q-B1, BxP!), N-N5 after which Black threatens, first of all, 24 . . . NxRP.

20 . . . PxP

Not 20 . . . P-K5 21 N-KR4, Q-R4 or Q-N5 22 QxQ, followed by 23 R/3-Q1 with a fair game for White.

21 N-K2 . . .

21 RxR, RxR 22 NxQP loses a piece to 22 . . . QxR.

21 . . . N-K4
22 NxN RxN
23 R-B1 R-Q1

With a powerful extra Pawn in a fine position, Black has the point in his pocket.

24 B-N1 . . .

21 NxP fails against 24 . . . Q-K5.

24 . . . Q-N5
25 P-B3 Q-K3
26 N-N3 . . .

Still not 26 NxP because of 26 . . . R-Q4.

26 . . . R-K1 28 P-B4 Q-B3
27 B-Q2 P-KR4 29 R/3-KB3 . . .

After 29 R/1-B3, Black can proceed with either 29 . . . R-Q4 or 29 . . . R-K6 30 BxR, PxR 31 N-K2, N-K5.

29 . . . P-Q6\$ 32 N-B1 N-N5
30 K-R1 R-Q4 33 N-K3 NxN
31 R-K1 P-R5 34 BxN BxB
Resigns

Actually, White's flag dropped. He is defenseless, though, after either Rook takes Bishop: 35 RxB, RxR 36 RxR, R-QB4! and, e.g., 37 Q-N1, QxP† 38 QxQ, R-B8† and mate next or 37 R-K8†, QxR 38 PxR, Q-K7 39 Q-N1, P-R6.

ARGENTINA, 1955 Mar del Plata International

An Oscar for Oscar

This long, positional game is a magnificent performance on the part of Black. Oscar Panno deserves an Oscar for it.

ENGLISH OPENING

Miguel Najdorf Oscar Panno
Argentina Argentina

White Black
1 P-QB4 N-KB3 4 B-N2 O-O
2 N-KB3 P-KN3 5 O-O P-B3
3 P-KN3 B-N2 6 P-Q3 . . .

Not a good idea. White can better switch to the King's Indian with 6 P-Q4.

6 . . . P-Q4 8 P-K4 PxKP
7 QN-Q2 R-K1 9 PxP . . .

As a result of his center policy, White now has potential weaknesses on Q3 and Q4.

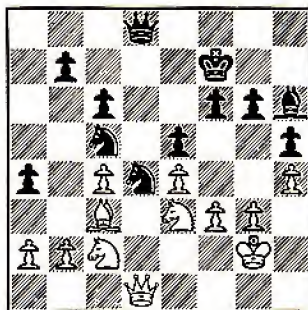
9 . . . KN-Q2! 11 Q-K2 P-R5
10 N-N3 P-QR4 12 QN-Q4 P-K4
13 N-B2 . . .

Now the Pawn formation is the same as in the exchange variation of the King's Indian Defense, while there is little difference in regard to the placement of the pieces. Black has the lead since he can operate constantly with the threat of using Q5 as a point of penetration.

13 . . . N-B4 18 P-B3 B-K3
14 R-Q1 QN-Q2 19 N-K3 N/3-Q2
15 B-Q2 Q-B2 20 K-R1 B-R3
16 B-B3 N-B3! 21 N/1-B2 P-B3
17 N-K1 B-N5! 22 Q-B1 B-N2
23 B-R3 . . .

White can do no better with his King Bishop than exchange it. Note that Black's King Bishop is better off as it may come into action either via KR3 or via QB4.

23 . . . N-B1 28 K-N2 K-B2
24 BxB† N/1xB 29 Q-K2 Q-N3
25 R-Q2 QR-Q1 30 RxR RxR
26 QR-Q1 P-R4 31 RxR QxR
27 P-R4 B-R3 32 Q-Q1 N-Q5!



After prolonged struggling, the moment for this penetration has come. It is strong, the reduced material notwithstanding.

33 N-B1 . . .
33 NxN? loses a piece to 33 . . . BxN; and, after 33 BxN, PxR, Black's passed Pawn becomes a powerful asset (34 QxP loses a piece; 34 NxP, two even).
33 . . . N/4-K3
34 N-N4 Q-QR1
35 P-R3 . . .

White's last is not good. Intending to make Black's Queen Rook Pawn an immobilized target, White creates a hole on his QN3, makes his Queen Knight Pawn backward and artificially isolates his Queen Bishop Pawn. The upshot is an increased activity for Black's pieces.

35 . . . Q-R2
36 N-Q2 Q-B4!

A fine trap.

37 N-Q3 . . .

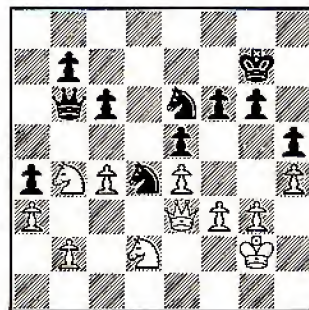
Here 37 QxP, BxN 38 BxB, QxP 39 Q-Q1 is not bad for White, but Black has much better: 37 . . . N-K7!! He then either mates or wins a piece: e.g., 38 Q-Q1, NxB 39 PxN, Q-Q3! 40 P-B4, PxP, etc. Nor can White interpolate 37 BxN because of 37 . . . QxB.

37 . . . Q-R2 41 QxB Q-B4
38 N-N4 K-K2 42 Q-Q3 Q-K2
39 N-N1 K-B2 43 Q-K3 Q-B4
40 B-Q2 BxB 44 N-Q2 K-N2
45 Q-Q3 Q-N3!

After some maneuvering, a strong threat: 46 . . . P-QB4, winning the Queen Knight Pawn.

46 Q-K3 . . .

46 Q-N1 leads to great trouble after 46 . . . N-K7 47 N-B2 (to prevent 47 . . . Q-K6), P-N4 as Black threatens to gain KB5 for his Knight.



46 . . . P-QB4!

So far Black has profited from the weakness of White's Q4. Having obtained a superior position, he now can afford to weaken his own Q4—for tactical reasons as 47 N-Q5 fails against 47 . . . QxP.

47 N-Q3 N-N6!
48 N-B2 . . .

After 48 NxN, QxN, White loses his Queen Bishop Pawn.

48 . . . N-B8
49 N-Q1 N-Q5
50 N-B1 N/8-K7

The progressive penetration of the Black Knight is remarkable. There is so little material left, and yet White is completely tied down.

51 Q-Q3 P-N4!

Black begins a direct attack on the opposing King. His first objective is to make the opponent's King Knight Pawn move so that KB5 becomes accessible.

The immediate threat is, of course, 52 ... Pxp (53 Pxp?? N-B5!).

52 Pxp Pxp
53 N/B-K3 P-R5!
54 N-B5!

54 N-Q5 fails against 54 ... Q-R4! with the threefold threat of 55 ... Q-K8, 55 ... NxNP and 55 ... Pxp.

54 K-N3
55 NxN NxN
56 Q-K3

56 P-N4 loses in the long run as then Black has a protected, passed Pawn.

56 Q-K3
57 Pxp

So far, White has handled the difficult defense with great tenacity, but now he falters. His move makes the position around his King too open. Correct is 57 Q-Q3, after which White has a chance for survival in spite of his trouble.

57 Pxp
58 N-B2

White abandons his Queen Bishop Pawn, apparently hoping for counter-play after 58 ... Qxp 59 N-Q3. He has nothing better: 58 Q-Q3 no longer helps because of 58 ... Q-B2! 59 N-B2, Q-B5 60 N-R1, Q-B8.

58 K-R4!
59 N-R1

Though 59 N-N4 seems better, it fails against 59 ... NxP! The same move works after 59 Q-Q3, Q-N3! 60 N-N4 (60 ... NxP!).

59 Qxp

Now Black has a winning advantage.

60 P-B4 Q-N1!
61 K-B2 Pxp
62 Qxp Q-N8!.

Now a neat liquidation ensues.

63 KxQ N-K7! 66 N-B2 P-R6
64 K-B2 NxQ 67 K-B3 P-R7
65 K-K3 K-N4 68 K-N3 N-Q6!

And now a neat finishing touch.

69 N-R3! K-B3
70 Kxp K-K4
Resigns

The end-game is untenable for White.

YUGOSLAVIA, 1954 Belgrade International

Variation Restored

Although White actually blunders here in answering Black's new move, the move seems good enough to restore the playability of Black's line.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

Karaklaich Yugoslavia	Joppen West Germany
White	Black
1 P-K4 P-QB4	4 NxP N-B3
2 N-KB3 N-QB3	5 N-QB3 P-Q3
3 P-Q4 Pxp	6 B-KN5 P-K3

7 Q-Q2 B-K2 11 P-KR3 BxN
8 O-O-O O-O 12 PxB N-Q5
9 P-B4 P-K4 13 Pxp Pxp
10 N-B3 B-N5 14 R-N1

A known position (see the brilliancy game, Korchnoj-Geller, CHESS REVIEW, p. 375, December, 1954).



14 R-B1!

Here Geller played 14 ... NxKBP, relying on a combination which failed against a counter-combination. The text is much better; it restores the line for Black.

15 B-K2

White's blunder. While 15 ... RxN is almost a threat, anyhow, White greatly adds to its effectiveness by overburdening Queen with defense of the King Bishop. Correct is 15 Q-Q3 after which 15 ... RxN is not quite sufficient: 16 QxR, NxKP 17 Pxn! BxB! 18 K-N1. Besides, White can strengthen his King position with B-Q2, if necessary.

15 RxN!

A temporary sacrifice which offers Black a strong attack. The point is deeper than it may seem.

16 BxN

White's only move. 16 Pxr permits mate after 16 ... B-R6!; and 16 QxR permits 16 ... NxB! and 17 ... NxQ with check.

16 BxB

Not 16 ... RxP! 17 QxR, NxQ 18 RxP!, K-R1 19 R-N8!, KxR 20 R-N1 mate.

17 Pxr B-K2!

Black threatens mate.

18 K-N1 Q-N3! 20 QxN B-R6
19 K-R1 NxB 21 R-N1 B-N7!.

The very point of Black's combination. He recovers the Exchange with a superior position.

22 RxB QxKR!
23 R-N1 Q-N6
24 RxB

White's only chance lies in establishing his Queen Bishop Pawn as passed.

24 QxRP
25 P-QB4 P-KR4
26 P-B5 Q-B1!

Though each side has a strong, passed Pawn, Black is much better off. His King is safer, and he can combine his attack with security measures.

27 Q-N5 P-R5 29 RxKP Q-B2!
28 R-K7 P-R6 30 R-R5 R-N1!

Now, though White has blocked Black's passed Pawn from behind, he misses his Rook from the defense of his King and is soon to be mated.

31 Q-Q3 Q-B5
32 Q-Q1 Q-K6
Resigns

YUGOSLAVIA, 1954 Belgrade International

Too Much Isolation

Six Pawns, split into an isolated Pawn, an isolated doubleton and an isolated tripleton, is far too much of a handicap even with Bishops of opposite colors. Most of these weaknesses go to the credit of Yugoslavia's rising star, Ivkov. Black is to blame only for the doubleton.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

Boris Ivkov Yugoslavia	Tigran Petrosyan Soviet Union
White	Black
1 P-K4 P-QB4	4 NxP N-B3
2 N-KB3 N-QB3	5 N-QB3 P-Q3
3 P-Q4 Pxp	6 B-KN5 P-K3
	7 Q-Q2 P-KR3

Black tries, as in Bronstein-Botvinnik, sixth match game (Cf. CHESS REVIEW, p. 174, June, 1951), clearing the situation in the center. It costs him a move, though, which he can save by the usual 7 ... B-K2.

8 BxN PxB
9 R-Q1!

White improves on Bronstein's 9 O-O. He threatens 10 KN-N5 just as well but retains better attacking chances for future in case of ... O-O-O.

9 P-R3
10 B-K2 P-KR4

Apparently, Black wants to prevent 11 B-R5. 10 ... B-Q2 is preferable (11 B-R5, Q-R4!).

11 N-N3 B-Q2
12 O-O Q-N3
13 N-R4 Q-B2

Black might better have played ... Q-B2 in the first place. Consistent with the preceding move is 13 ... Q-N5; but the end-game is a little better for White after 14 QxQ, NxQ 15 N-N6, R-Q1 16 P-QB3.

14 Q-K3! O-O-O 16 NxB! RxN
15 N-N6! K-N1 17 P-KB4 P-R5
18 R-B3!

The Rook has fine possibilities on the third rank: e.g., 19 Q-B2 and 20 R-R3.

18 P-K4

As Black's pieces lack co-operation, he has a difficult game. The text is a radical attempt to bring his Bishop into play, by 19 ... B-R3.

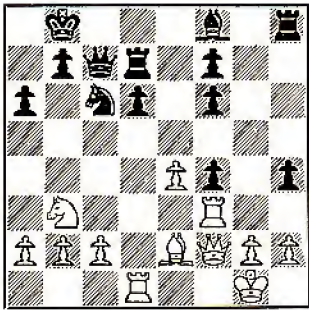
19 Q-B2!

It is important to maintain the tension. After 19 P-B5 (which is a silly move), Black obtains strong counter-play with 19 ... P-Q4! 20 Pxp, N-Q5 or 20 RxP, RxR 21 Pxr, N-Q5.

19 Pxp

19 ... B-R3 no longer works because of 20 QxP (20 ... Q-Q1 21 R-R3 or 20 ... QR-Q1 21 QxP). Apparently, Black now hopes to obtain a well developed

game for a Pawn, after 20 RxBP, N-K4 21 P-B3, N-N3 22 RxBP, B-N2, followed by 23 ... B-K4.



20 R-B3!

But White loses no time for capturing useless Pawns. Instead, he starts an attack on Black's King.

20 P-R6
21 N-Q4!

White threatens 22 NxN†, PxN 23 R-N3†, K-R1 24 R-N6!

21 R-N1
22 NxN† PxN
23 RxRP

Now there is point to the Pawn capture.

23 Q-R2 25 R/1-Q3 QxQ†
24 R-R3 P-R4 26 KxQ

White has a great advantage, even Pawns and Bishops of opposite colors notwithstanding. Black is severely handicapped by his tripled Pawns.

26 R-N4
27 R/R-B3 K-B2
28 R-B4 R-QB4

Here Black renders the game hopeless. Instead, he ought to try 28 ... R-N4, followed possibly by ... P-Q4.

29 RxR PxR
30 RxR† KxR

Black's Pawn formation speaks against itself. The rest is easy.

31 B-B4 K-K1 38 P-R5† K-N2
32 P-KR4 B-Q3 39 BxP B-B2
33 K-B3 K-B1 40 B-Q5 B-N1
34 K-N4 B-K4 41 K-B3 B-K4
35 P-QN3 K-N2 42 K-K2 K-B1
36 B-R6 K-N3 43 K-Q3 K-K2
37 B-N7 B-Q3 44 K-B4 Resigns

ENGLAND, 1955

International Team Match Between University Teams

Book Trap Illustrated

There is little point to presenting book traps usually. But this one occurs in an opening which has been entirely out of circulation for a very long time. The inaccuracies committed by both sides may be explained by that time element, too.

VIENNA GAMBIT

Comminos	Schmiedel
Oxford University	Cologne University
White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K4
2 N-QB3	N-QB3

3 P-B4
The Hampe Gambit—very rarely seen today.

3 PxP
4 N-B3
4 P-Q4 leads to the Steinitz Gambit.
4 P-KN4

A strong move, as this position differs essentially from the ordinary King's Gambit.

5 B-B4

Unsatisfactory because of 5 ... B-N2! This transposition to the Hanstein Gambit (6 O-O) or the Philidor Gambit (6 P-KR4) is particularly favorable for Black. Because of the position of his comparatively best center formation with Queen Knight, White cannot set up his Pawns on Q4 and QB3.

5 P-KR4 (White's best in the regular King's Gambit), moreover, also fails in this case, after 5 ... P-N5. For there is no transposition to the Kieseritzky (6 N-K5?? NxN). White can play only the Hampe-Allgaier Gambit (6 N-N5, P-KR3), and that has been analyzed to a win for Black.

For these reasons, Pierce has suggested 5 P-Q4 as best for White, or comparatively best, that is. Then 5 ... B-N2 no longer works as it should, because of 6 P-Q5, N-K4 7 P-Q6! with good attacking chances for White. The trouble with 5 P-Q4, however, is that, after 5 ... P-N5! it leads to the Pierce Gambit which is actually only a maimed Muzio Gambit offering insufficient chances.

5 P-N5

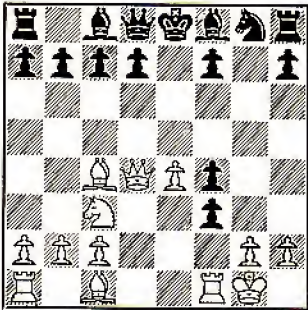
Black misses the convenient continuation: 5 ... B-N2!

6 O-O PxN
7 P-Q4

Now White transposes, unnecessarily, to the Pierce Gambit. Correct is 7 QxP which leads to a rather promising sideline of the Muzio-MacDonnell Gambit: e.g., 7 ... N-K4 8 QxP or 7 ... Q-B3 8 N-Q5, Q-Q5† 9 K-R1, QxB 10 NxP† or 7 ... B-R3 8 Q-R5.

7 NxP!
8 QxN

Here White falls into the trap. He has no good move, though; for 8 BxP†, KxB 9 BxP, P-B4, which is the main line, also leads to a win for Black, according to Pierce.



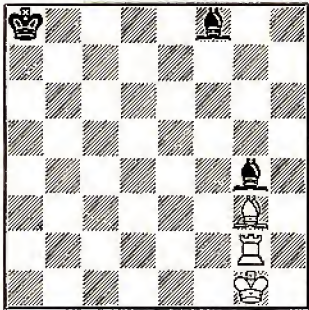
8 Q-N4!

Conclusive, as there is no adequate defense to the double threat of 9 ... QxP mate and 9 ... B-B4.

(Continued, next page.)

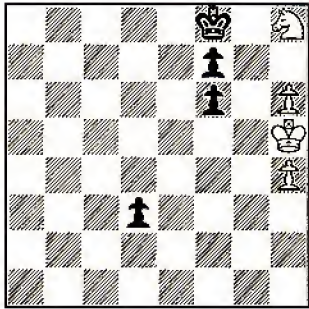


No. 1 White to move and win by Havel



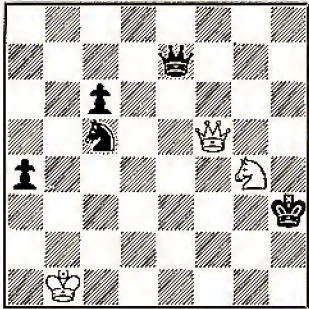
A merry chase of the Bishops. One of the greatest "echo" positions extant.

No. 2 White to move and draw by Havel



The Knight is faster than the eye, and more deft, too.

No. 3 White to move and win by Kubbel



Hint: White has a Queen too many.

Solutions on page 159

9 R-B2

....

9 Q-B2 loses to 9... B-B4 and 9 Q-Q2 loses to 9... B-B4† 10 K-R1, B-K6. White finds the only way to put up some resistance.

9....
10 BxP

B-B4
....

He escapes with the loss of the Exchange (which is bad enough; consequently the rest needs no comment).

10.... QxP† 19 R-N3 P-KB4
11 RxQ BxQ† 20 P-KR3 B-KR4
12 R-B2 P-QB3 21 PxP PxP
13 R-Q1 B-N3 22 R-N5 B-N3
14 R-Q3 N-B3 23 N-K2 R-Q1
15 RxBP P-Q4! 24 B-Q3 K-B2!
16 PxP N-N5 25 BxP? K-B3!
17 B-KN3 NxR 26 BxKB PxP
18 BxN B-N5 Resigns

though, with 18 N-N7!—the point being that he gets in N-Q5.

As for 15... K-Q2, it fails flatly against 16 Q-B7†, B-K2 17 N-B5, R-K1 (17... PxN 18 N-Q5) 18 R-Q1; e.g., 18... P-Q4 19 N-N7 or 18... PxN 19 N-Q5.

16 P-K5

....

A strong move, but nothing like the charming, forced win intended by Lasker: 16 N-B5†! PxN (else 17 Q-B7) 17 N-Q5†, with mate in a few moves unless Black chooses the desperation 17... QxN.

16....

QPxP

Forced: the Pawn must be taken and 16... BxP fails against 17 B-N5†.

17 N-N3

....

White threatens 18 R-Q1, followed by 19 B-B5†.

17....

B-QN2

Now Black loses by force. Instead, 17... B-Q2 probably holds.

18 N-R5

Q-B2

19 NxR

QxN

20 B-B5†

Resigns

Because of 20... K-Q2 21 R-Q1†, K-B2 (21... K-B3 22 Q-B3†!) 22 Q-B7†, K-B3 23 QxP†! KxR 24 P-QR3! P-QR4 25 R-Q5†, QxR 26 QxQ†, K-N3 27 QxP† (not 27 QxR?? B-B4†!).

RUSSIA, 1955

22d USSR Championship

A Poisoned Pawn

While behind in development, Black plays to win a Pawn. The Pawn, however, turns out to be poisoned as White brilliantly demonstrates.

RUY LOPEZ

Geller

White

1 P-K4

P-K4

2 N-KB3

N-QB3

3 B-N5

P-QR3

4 B-R4

N-B3

5 O-O

B-K2

6 R-K1

P-QN4

7 B-N3

O-O

8 P-Q3

....

A perfect line, though far less usual than the system with P-Q4 (8 P-KR3, P-Q3 9 P-Q4). One convenience offered by the text move is that it avoids the Marshall Counter-gambit which certainly holds promise for Black in spite of its doubtfulness.

8.... P-Q3 10 B-B2 P-B4
9 P-B3 N-QR4 11 QN-Q2 Q-B2

Black is borrowing from the system against White's P-Q4. At least at this early stage, his policy is questionable as he neither needs to meet pressure on his King Pawn nor can exert pressure along the Queen Bishop file.

Best is 11... N-B3; e.g., 12 N-B1, B-K3 13 N-K3, P-Q4 or 12... R-K1 13 N-K3, B-B1.

12 N-B1

N-B3

13 N-K3

R-K1

13... B-K3 is still preferable as 14 P-Q4, BPxP 15 PxP, PxP! offers Black a steady position, in spite of his isolated and backward Queen Pawn. To 13... B-K3, White's best re-action is 14 N-N5.

14 P-Q4

KPxP

14... B-B1 15 N-Q5, Q-Q1 holds for the time being but is dangerously passive. Kotov seeks instead for counter-play along the King file, and runs into greater danger as he only opens the position when White's better development counts.

15 PxP

B-B1

16 P-QN3

N-QN5

16... NxKP loses a piece to 17 N-Q5. Black is now playing to win White's King Pawn. Instead, 16... PxP 17 NxP, NxN 18 QxN, B-N2 offers a better defense.

17 B-N1!

NxKP

18 B-N2

....

Black is in a predicament as White threatens 19 P-QR3, N-QB3 20 N-Q5.

18....

B-N2

19 P-Q5

....

Now White threatens to win a piece by 20 P-QR3.

19....

P-B5

With the counter-threat: 20... P-B6.

20 PxP

PxP

21 BxN!

RxB

22 N-N5

R-K2

22... KR-K1 makes no essential difference.

23 Q-R5

P-R3

24 N-B5!

....

White starts a brilliant finish. If Black's Rook were on K1, instead of K2, White would have the combination: 24 N-N4, PxN 25 N-B6†.

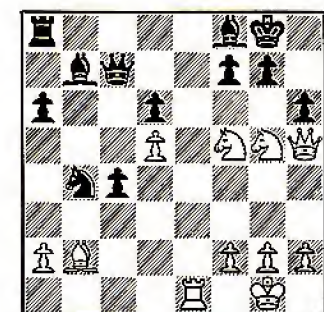
24....

RxR†

25 RxR

....

Black faces the threat of 26 R-K7, has no adequate defense. On 25... P-B6, White wins with 26 R-K7 or 26 BxP.



25....

PxN

26 R-K3!

B-B1

26... P-B3 at once fails against 27 Q-N6 (27... Q-B2? 28 N-R6† or 27... B-B1 28 N-R6†, K-R1 29 BxP); and 26... P-N5 27 N-R6†, PxN 28 QxNP†, K-R2 29 Q-B5†, K-N1 30 R-N3†. Now Black plans to meet 27 R-KR3 with 27... P-B3 (28 Q-N6, BxN).

27 BxP!

....

Ensuring a mate.

27....

BxB

Or 27... P-B3 28 Q-R8† and 29 BxB and mate follows.

28 R-K8†

Resigns

Because of 28... B-B1 29 RxR†, KxR 30 Q-R8 mate.

FOREIGN

ROUMANIA, 1954

National Championship

Rare Duplication

In the international tournament at Moscow, 1935, Emanuel Lasker scored a brilliant victory against Pirc. The following game is an almost exact copy. White, indeed, misses one of Lasker's main points and so obscures the situation; but he still wins. A very rare example of duplication.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

N. Ciocaltea

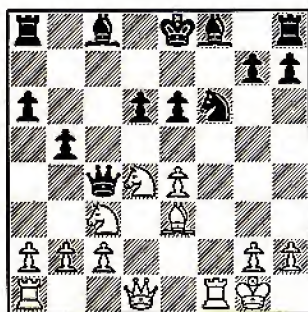
B. Soos

White

Black

1 P-K4 P-QB4 7 O-O P-QR3
2 N-KB3 N-QB3 8 B-N3 Q-B2
3 P-Q4 PxP 9 B-K3 N-QR4
4 NxP N-B3 10 P-B4 P-QN4
5 N-QB3 P-Q3 11 P-B5 N-B5?
6 B-QB4 P-K3 12 BxN QxB
13 PxP PxP?

The crucial position. It was reached one move earlier in the Lasker-Pirc game, with Black's Queen Knight Pawn standing on QN2. Here Black's Queen is protected so that White cannot rely N-QR4. But Lasker's combination works all the same.



14 RxN!

PxR

15 Q-R5†

K-K2

Black's last makes it easy. 15... K-Q1 16 Q-B7, B-K2 17 N-B5, Q-B2 (17... PxN 18 N-Q5, and White wins) offers better resistance than in the Lasker-Pirc game as White cannot proceed with 18 N-R4. He maintains a winning attack,

Three Times Lost

Trying to add salt to a saltless line, White still reaches only an even game. Then he falls into trouble by the unnecessary acceptance of a fine Pawn sacrifice. Subsequently, he gets away with a blunder, but his game deteriorates all the same. So he resorts eventually to a desperate sacrifice. Black mistakenly declines it, and the game should have led to equality. But it doesn't as again White blunders and loses by force to a desperado combination.

A lively game, partly played in time pressure it seems since White loses after having been lost twice before.

RUY LOPEZ

Paul Keres				Vassily Smyslov			
White				Black			
1 P-K4	P-K4	5 O-O	B-K2				
2 N-KB3	N-QB3	6 R-K1	P-QN4				
3 B-N5	P-QR3	7 B-N3	P-Q3				
4 B-R4	N-B3	8 P-B3	O-O				
		9 P-QR4	....			

A continuation considered to be of no promise. If Keres nonetheless makes this last move, he obviously must believe that the following innovation will gain him some initiative.

9	P-N5!	11 P xKP	N xP
10 P-Q4	P xBP	12 N xN	P xN
		13 N xP	....

He must think that Black's isolated Pawns, particularly the Queen Bishop Pawn, will become weak.

In fact, Black has a fully satisfactory game as Smyslov demonstrates.

13 P-QR4!

Black accentuates the backwardness of White's Queen Knight Pawn and also prepares effective development of his Queen Rook.

14 N-Q5

14 QxQ, RxQ leads to a good game for Black as White then has trouble developing.

14 N xN
15 B xN R-R3
16 B-K3 B-QN5!

Not 16 ... R-Q3 at once (17 B-B5!).

17 R-K2

17 R-KB1 is safer. White probably still thinks he has the better of it.

17 R-Q3
18 Q-QB1

White intends 18 R-B2, which gives him a fine game.

18 P-QB3!

A powerful Pawn sacrifice.

19 B xP

This move is weak. White ought to play 19 B-QB4, keeping the balance.

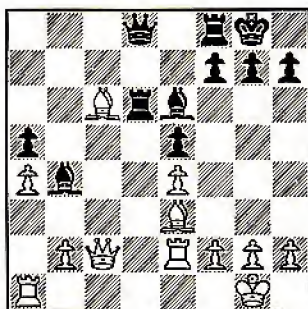
19 B-K3!

Black threatens 20 ... B-N6 (and ... R-Q8†) which favorably recovers the Pawn (as in the game: 21 B-Q5, B xB). White cannot avoid it.

Note that 20 ... B-B5 is not threatened as White has 21 B-KN5!

20 Q-B2

An error. Instead, either 20 B-Q5 or 20 P-R3, B-N6 21 B-Q5 is necessary.



20 Q-N1

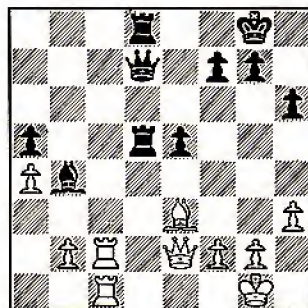
Black, too, overlooks that 20 ... B-B5! now wins the Exchange (21 Q xB, R-Q8†) as 21 B-KN5 no longer works: 21 ... Q xB 22 Q xB, R-B1). The text move is not bad, though, as Black favorably recovers his Pawn, thanks to the threat of 21 ... R-B1.

21 B-Q5 B xB
22 P xB R xP

Black has the edge. His Pawn formation is sound, while White's is weakened by the backwardness of his Queen Knight Pawn.

23 R-QB1 Q-Q3 25 Q-B4 P-R3
24 P-R3 R-Q1 26 KR-B2 Q-K3
27 Q-K2 Q-Q2!

Black has made substantial progress. The threat of 28 ... Q xQRP, combined with the looming advance of his Bishop Pawn, offers fine, winning chances.



28 R-B7

A desperate combination, justified by the circumstances.

28 Q xQRP
29 B xP

White's point. But the sacrifice offers insufficient chances.

29 R-Q8†

Black can play 29 ... P xB at once. The *zwischenenschach*, however, is not bad.

30 K-R2

Not 30 R xR because of 30 ... Q xR† 31 Q xQ, R xQ† 32 K-R2, P xB.

30 R xR

In safety-first style. Instead, 30 ... P xB! 31 Q-N4†, K-B1 refutes White's combination: e.g., 32 Q-R5 (what else?), R/8-Q2 33 Q xRP†, K-K1 34 Q-R8†, B-B1 35 Q xP†, R-K2, and Black must win in the long run (36 R-K1, Q-N5!).

31 Q-N4

A horrible blunder. White erroneously thinks he can enforce the weakening 31 ... P-N3. After 31 B xR, the game is even.

31 R-R8†!

A combination of the desperado type. It wins by force. White's playing on indicates both sides were short of time.

32 K-N3

Or 32 K xR, Q-Q8†, after which Black picks up the Bishop.

32 R-Q6†

33 B-K3

33 P-B3, B-K8 mate. Or 33 K-R4, B-K2†.

33 R xB†!

34 P xR B-K8†

35 K-B3 P-K5†

Even stronger than 35 ... Q xQ†.

36 K-B4 R-B8† 38 K-Q4 Q-N3†
37 K-K5 Q-N4† 39 R-B5 B-N5
Resigns

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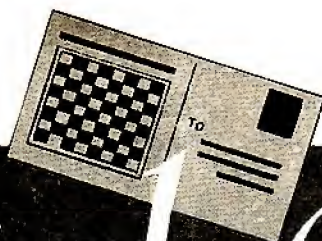
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Postal Chess

POSTAL SCRIPTS

Double Champion

John H. Staffer, who won our first venture into the Golden-Knights type of Postal Chess Championship, the 1943 Victory Tournament, has a clear first now in the 1951 Golden Knights Postal Chess Championship.

In winning the sixth annual Golden Knights, Staffer made a clean score of 18 straight wins. And, even though not all the Semi-finals are finished, it is apparent that no one else has such an unblemished record.

Staffer's six prelim wins in 51-N 61 were at the expense of Harry Berman, a fellow Brooklynite, Louis Bevier of Woodstock, New York, I. Newton Cowan of Willow Grove, Pennsylvania, Walter Lilling, another Brooklynite and Robert S. Mann and Dr. Andrew H. Oeder of New York City.

His semi-final scores were in 51-Ns 14 against Dr. N. M. Baxter of New Bern, North Carolina, Hyman Bosik of Flushing, New York, George A. Hunnex of Elsinore, California, Robert Norton of Grinnell, Iowa, Edgar V. Trull of Rome, New York, and Ben G. Watson of St. Paul, Minnesota.

In the Finals, 51-Nf 3, Staffer won from William J. Bryan of New York City, Frank B. Levi of Baltimore, Maryland, James McNeese of Austin, Texas, Dr. Frank C. Ruys of Menlo Park, California, Orville M. Thomas of Annapolis, Maryland, and Joseph S. Wholey, then at Catholic University, Washington, D. C.

First prize in the 1943 Victory Tournament was \$100; but, this time, John H. Staffer wins a prize of \$250—with our heartiest congratulations!

TOURNAMENT NOTES

Progress Report for Golden Knights Tournaments

4th Annual Championship—1949

Although Finals sections, 49-Nf 17 and 49-Nf 18, have now been cleared on final reports and adjudications, we are hung up on 49-Nf 15, shall close it out definitely and settle tournament prize winners after checking in reports for the June issue *Postal Mortems*.

Meanwhile, the weighted point totals* for contestants in the two finishing sections are:

49-Nf 17: R. E. Pohle 44.0; E. E. Hansen 33.55; R. J. Bender 31.85; G. L. Kashin 30.8; W. C. Blackburn 22.9; R. J. Johnson 18.8; and F. B. Levi 12.8;

49-Nf 18: W. J. Bryan 40.7; Nancy Sansome 34.15; R. W. Holloway 33.05; W. L. Wengraf 26.2; and D. W. Morrison, C. S. Reilly and G. S. Thomas withdrew.

Pending settlement of 49-Nf 15, the leading scores are

PRESENT LEADERS

J T Sherwin ...46.2	E E Hansen ...33.55
C Brasket ...45.1	C Merritt ...33.5
L C Norderer ...45.1	J E Evans ...33.45
R E Pohle ...44.0	R Holloway ...33.05
I Sigmond ...43.95	D F Stetzer ...33.05
O W Strahan ...42.95	R C Simpson ...32.85
V Krugloff ...42.9	P H Weaver ...32.4
C Kugelmass ...41.75	W F Taber ...32.3
H H Hyde ...41.45	D J Define ...32.25
W J Bryan ...40.7	R J Bender ...31.85
R C Eastwood ...40.2	B W Holmes ...31.3
C Merkis ...40.2	E D Wallace ...31.15
B B Wisegarver 39.75	G L Kashin ...30.8
L Stolzenberg ...39.45	A H Leonard ...30.8
D Eisen ...39.05	W Knox ...30.7
F J Yerhoff ...39.0	J Fischer ...30.45
J F Heckman ...37.35	M Sokoler ...30.0
A Suchobek ...37.25	O G Birsten ...29.55
J A Ilyin ...37.2	J T Lynch ...29.5
H B Daly ...36.7	Dr H Y Sigler ...29.5
Dr R C Slater ...36.7	G W Helsing ...29.45
H Zander ...36.35	M Eucher ...29.05
W Sollfrey ...36.25	W J Harris ...29.05
J A Sweets ...36.1	S L Thompson ...29.05
Dr I Farber ...35.65	E H Peterson ...29.0
Dr B Rozsa ...35.15	R D Bruce ...28.95
B Kozma ...35.0	G C Gross ...28.9
Dr J Platz ...35.0	J Lieberman ...28.55
C N Fuglie ...34.95	M Semb ...28.5
R N Herwitz ...34.95	P Sherr ...28.4
W Muir ...34.95	J Shaw ...27.9
N A Preo ...34.95	O E Frazier ...27.35
W H Holmes ...34.65	G A Lyle ...27.25
G Katz ...34.5	W L Wengraf ...26.2
R L Richardson 34.45	C Magerkurth ...25.65
N Sansone ...34.15	L E Wood ...24.55
H Wallgren ...33.9	J B Payne ...24.4
J E Condon ...24.05	

As allotment of prizes is near now, we suggest you check your tally above and make sure it is correct. Sometimes even in mere reprinting, errors creep in; and, unless you checked previously, the original tally may have been incorrect.

5th Annual Championship—1950

All Finals are under way, and no new Finals has completed play on reports in current *Postal Mortems*. Consequently, the list of leaders published (page 127, April issue) is up to date.

6th Annual Championship—1951

J. H. Staffer's perfect 42.5 turns out to be the grand, first prize-winning score! And this, even before all Semi-finals sections have completed play!

As a result of current *Postal Mortems*, W. Well has qualified for assignment to the Finals.

7th Annual Championship—1952-3

As a result of current *Postal Mortems*, the following have qualified for assignment to the Finals: G. W. Van Osdol, J. B. Germain, A. F. Fazio, W. J. Strauss, Eva Aronson, S. Yarmak, A. Williams, H. T. Reeve, Mrs. S. Winitzki, H. Roth, V. Berzzarins and W. S. Buck.

Also, the following qualify for assignment to the Semi-finals: E. Bone, W. H. Jones, G. T. Nickel and D. I. Arnow.

8th Annual Championship—1954

The first qualifier to the Finals is Clinton Curtis of New York. He scored 5-1 in 54-N 1 and 4-1, with one to go, in 54-Ns 3.

As a result of current *Postal Mortems*, the following have qualified for assignment to the Semi-finals: R. Simpson, I. Lateiner, H. Ester, H. Harrison, R. B. Donnelly, R. O. Wilson, W. L. Prosser, K. B. Thomas, S. J. Hankin (2), J. A. Ilyin, F. B. Levi, H. E. Hecker, R. A. Carlyle, M. Ek, E. C. McGuinniss, E. D. Fisher, N. Davidson, J. Stock, L. Edwards, J. Friedman, J. H. Staffer, I. W. Allen, W. H. Nelson, Dr. I. Farber, J. B. Slavich, E. W. Riedel and R. A. Hedgcock.

9th Annual Championship—1955

For all the difficulties mentioned last issue (under this heading, page 127), we are gradually coping with a veritable flood of applications for the 9th Golden Knights. No less than 52 tournament sections will have been assigned by May first (plus quite as many Class and Prize Tournaments as usual).

All Tournaments

As stated just above, we are filling orders for Class and Prize Tournaments as usual. But, in the flood coming in, many are forgetting to state in what "class" they think they should start play. Do state your class or approximate experience.

* Weighted point totals are based on the following scale 1.0 point per win in the prelims; 2.2 in semi-finals; and 4.5 in finals. Draws count half these values.

POSTAL MORTEMES

Game Reports Received

during March

To report your results, all you need give is section number, full names of both players and the outcome of the game—but, for Class Tournaments in 4 man sections, state also if it is first or second game to have been finished with that same opponent (not Game A or B).

The following examples show how to give results with minimum effort for you and maximum clarity for proper recording:

55-C 466: Paul Morphy 1 A. B. Meek 0 (1st)
55-P 401: A. Halprin 1/2 H. N. Pillsbury 1/2 (2)
55-Nf 13: F. J. Marshall 1 H. E. Atkins 0.

In these, the year (55), the type tourney (Class, Prize, Golden Knights Finals) and the section numbers appear in the initial key. And, for Class and Prize tourneys, the first or second game is indicated in the final parentheses. Please give game reports separate from any other correspondence, as they must be filed so. A postcard is ideal for size, easy to send.

Please note: Winners (and those with the White pieces in case of draws) must report as soon as result is confirmed by opponent. The opponent may report also to ensure his record and rating going through but must then state clearly that he was the loser (or played Black in case of a draw).

Game reports sent in time for receipt by dates given above should be printed below. And players who so reported should check to see that they are so published. To spot them, look under your section number, first by the key (e.g., 55-C indicating Class Tourney begun in 1955) and by number (466) given in text below the key.

Symbol f indicates a win by forfeit without rating credit; a shows a rating credit adjudication; df marks a double-forfeit.

CLASS TOURNAMENTS

Tourneys graded by rating classes

Started in 1953 (Key: 53-C)

Notice: As these tourneys run over-due (more than 2 years from month in which play began), we forfeit both players in each unreported game. Tournament sections 1 to 49 have now been so scored off. Sections 50 to 81 will be so scored off next issue. Sections 82 to 94, begun during April, 1953, are due for reporting immediately now.

Check now to be sure you have reported and seen published results for any such tournament sections coming up for closing. If any doubt exists, report all your results in such '53 tournaments as a final check and summary with us.

Extension of play will be granted on request for any games in sections 95 and on. But the request must be filed **one month before** the two-year over-due date of tournament section concerned.

Tourneys 1-200: 56 De Lowe rips Ryan. 84 McAninch withdrawn. 90 Anderson, Wyler split two. 105 Dishaw withdrawn. 111 Wittmann tops (f) Heard. 129 Lovegren licks Tudor. 131 Lanam whips Wyler. 134 Williams bests Barter; Evison axes Wise. 157 Williams tops (2a) Hoffman. 158 Dudley tops (2f) Meyer. 160 Dudley tops (2f) Meyer. 170 Healey halts Heunisch. 180 Dreiske tops Tudor; Dishaw withdrawn. 187 Wheeler rips Roehl.

Tourneys 201-303: 201 Talbot ties Keeney. tops (f) Spero. 203 Hurley halts Wyler. 209 Hammerman axes Yates. 214 Williams whips Grindel. 219 Lounsberry tops (f) Downing. 237 Zipfel jolts Jacobs. 255 Petrison tops Tascione. 262 Taylor trips Truby. 266 Lapsley licks Hale. 274 Cooper bests Lounsberry. 277 Dunn stops Stevenson. 290 Hart halts Horton. 297 Miller tops (a) Goetz.

Started in 1954 (Key: 54-C)

Notice: With games of more than a year in play, it is time to take decisive action to ensure finishing on time. Get after

tardy opponents, require moves on time and report delays per Rule 13 or 14.

Tourneys 1-70: 8 Miller mauls Semb. 13 Blahuta, Plock split two. 14 Beck bests Prock. 15 Semb tops Hammer twice. 16 Ellis halts Moorhead. 19 Parsons tops Siller (f). Eymann (2f). 20 Hoglund. Van Lieshout tie. 25 Davy downs Williams. 33 Baker defeats Benhard. 34 Schafer tops Johnson twice. 35 Healey halts Caecosa; Gage mauls Mark. 36 Yeaw tops Taylor twice. 44 Berenson bests Gawler twice. 48 O'Neil nips Richardson. 53 Culver wins (1f & 1a) from Topkin. 55 Leavens licks Christopher. 60 Stern stops Walicki twice. 63 Poe halts Hall. 66 Shumway withdraws. 67 Kutzen withdraws. 70 Parker tops Harriah.

Tourneys 71-160: 72 Stettbacher defeats Zukaitis twice. 77 Merkel tops (2f) Weber. 81 Fenner fells Katan. 87 Bass bests Beaudry twice. 89 Rankins tops (2a) Fry. 91 Bogle bests Duncombe. 93 Toor tops Meyer. 102 Austin tops Sherwin. 106 Nika nips Shaw. 114 Frost withdrawn. 115 Cuthbert tops, then ties Wolfram. 116 Oeder tops (2f) Wharton. 118 Cintron sinks Altmann. 122 McAninch withdrawn. 123 Johnson jolts Cuthbert. 124 Austin tops McCarthy twice. 135 Malone mauls Sokol twice. 137 Davis bests Buckles, bows to Feinson. 138 Holoway withdrawn. 139 Brown licks Hamilton, loses to Heuchert. 141 Levene tops Lucas twice; Hogan withdraws. 144 Tymec conks Kidwell. 147 McAninch withdrawn. 152 Holmes downs Dotterer. 154 Heit tops (2f) Faber. 157 Locke licks Dean twice.

Tourneys 161-200: 161 Herman (a). Quane defeat Bergin. 166 Downey splits two with Gropp, loses to McLean. 167 Kahn bests De Freyts twice, bows to Chapman; Sussman withdrawn. 168 Sturtevant stops Moorhead. 170 Muecke mauls Silver. 174 Deer drops two to Perrine, ties Brinley. 175 Heffner, Holmes tie; O'Neil rips Reich. 178 Fardon fells McDermott. 179 Hastings tops Widen, (2f) Bishop; McAninch withdrawn. 181 McConkie conks Keith. 183 Gardner beats Rubin, bows to Leonov. 186 Hall halts McCarroll. 187 Mittlacher smites Smith. 188 Yerchin beats Bohn, ties Keith. 189 Kidwell withdraws. 191 Probst tops Brile. 192 Gibson stops Stiffe, Sherwin. 194 Noland nips Harms. 195 Bacalis bests Graumann, Krohn; Krohn tops Graumann twice. 196 Schoerner wins one from Cassidy, two from Vincius, loses to Maxwell. 200 Epstein stops Large.

Tourneys 201-230: 202 Sommer bests Beck. 203 Erickson, Wirth tie. 204 Wellman tops, then ties Heit. 205 Lester tops (2f) Levey. 208 Dando tops (2a) Martinkovic. 209 Varne-doe mauls Murrell. 211 Mester fells Fowler. 213 Nooger. Burns defeat San Giorgio. 216 Jacobson tops, then ties Seybold; Kidwell withdraws. 218 Willrich tops, then ties Smilkstein. 219 Sherman bests Augsburg. 220 Rosera withdraws. 222 Norman nips Locke, Bloch. 224 Taub tops Hollander. 225 Weber whips Davy; Charlesworth tops Beck twice, loses to Davy. 226 Erickson whips Woltitz, Coltman. 227 Muecke mauls Rea, (2) Lawler; Lawler withdraws. 229 Thompson tops, then ties Laine. 230 Weber whips Wilkinson.

Tourneys 231-260: 231 Osborn tops Montgomery twice. 232 May withdraws. 234 O'Neil bests Perkins, (2) Zbar. 236 Hartigan tops Gregory twice. 240 Kaplan, Clarke top Schonberg twice each; Kaplan clips Clarke; Perkins withdrawn. 241 Morris tops Gregory twice. 242 Williams whips Spaulding. 243 Ilson takes two from Goldstein. 245 Bancroft bests Wilband. 246 Wyler whips Rager. 247 LeCuer wins two from McAninch; McAninch withdrawn. 250 Scott tops Ferrandiz (2). Wagner. 253 Malone nips Newman. 255 Bancroft, Clark split two. 256 Kumro halts Hall.

Tourneys 261-300: 261 Rubin tops, then ties Holodny. 262 Graves, Tudor tie. 263 Bogle downs Deal twice; Deal withdraws. 264 Cooley conks Brock. 268 Harper tops Hoche-meister twice. 269 Karamizrak withdraws. 270 Epstein stops Natale. 274 Milana mauls Breen. 276 Kleinschmidt clips Nadybol. 278 Montecillo (2). Peluso top Hubbard. 282 Power pounds Essex. 285 Wilkinson whips

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Flodquist. 288 Meakin withdraws. 289 Stevens stops Hull. 296 Sawyer tops Pentony twice.

Started in 1955 (Key: 55-C)

Tourneys 1-80: 14 Harms, Hubbard tie. 19 Toor tops Hunshaw twice. 21 Engel tops MacIntyre. 26 Schaefer downs Davy.

PRIZE TOURNAMENTS

Class Tourneys for Premiums

Started in 1953 (Key: 53-P)

Notice: As these tourneys run over-due (more than 2 years from month in which play began), we forfeit both players in each unreported game. Tournament sections 1 to 19 have now been so scored off. Sections 20 to 46 will be so scored off next issue. Sections 47 to 53, begun during April, 1953, are due for reporting immediately now.

Check now to be sure you have reported and seen published results for any such tournament sections coming up for closing. If any doubt exists, report all your results in such '53 tournaments as a final check and summary with us.

Extension of play will be granted on request for any games in sections 54 and on. But the request must be filed one month before the two-year over-due date of tournament section concerned.

Tourneys 1-178: 84 Hamilton tops (f) Bechdolt. 89 Cody jolts Jacobs. 110 Schmitt tops Harris twice. 114 Matzke, Young both top Hoffman twice. 116 Miskin rips Raimi. 120 Van Patten defeats Yaffe twice. 126 Kimball halts Huffman. 135 Small smites Hughes. 148 Nist nips Allen. Holbrook. 149 Austin, Blood split two. 151 Correction: Matthews, Hunt tied.

Started in 1954 (Key: 54-P)

Notice: With games of more than a year in play, it is time to take decisive action to ensure finishing on time. Get after tardy opponents, require moves on time and report delays per Rule 13 or 14.

Tourneys 1-40: 1 Hinckley halts Shore. 3 Cha downs Doherty. 5 Sirota tops (a) Keysmith; Miller, Wellman tie. 6 Rabinowitz tops (f) Fleming. 7 McLeod clips Yaffe, Lyberger, ties Thompson. 8 Van Patten rips Semb, Roach. 15 Rogers bows to Corson, bests Oseroff. Hall. 18 Lyman licks Landman, loses to Montrose. 20 Tuerck withdrawn. 23 Watkins halts Heuchert. 24 Liddell, Contoski down Dudley. 27 Firestone fells Work. 28 Healy mauls Mencarini. 30 Freeman tops Tegmeyer; Gordon, Frank withdrawn. 31 Halliwell, Jarvis tie. 33 Scrivener mauls Mego; Potter, Winrod tie; Throop trips Gould, Scrivener. 35 Hellrung, Landis withdrawn. 36 Crochet cracks Flo; Garrett whips Wakamatsu. 37 Mencarini mauls Myers, Wilde. 38 Harris halts Ringler, Young.

Tourneys 41-70: 41 Greensite, Mattern tie. 43 Koch rips Rouda. 45 Curdo conks Sobin. 46 Downs bows to Pavitt, bests Howard. 47 Landis withdrawn, loses (a) to Conway; Fuglie clips Clark; Wall withdrawn. 49 Harris chips Churchill. 50 Roe, Miller trip Terflinger; Congleton ties Miller, France, tops Roe. 51 Chick bests Becker. 52 Wurl whips Brotz, Wittmann; Jacobsen jolts Brotz. 53 Laine licks Sims; Musulin stops Stanley; Dishaw withdrawn. 55 Ritchie downs Dutton. 57 Hammett halts Paine; Garner axes Allison; Carpenter withdraws. 58 Joseph, Matthews tie. 59 Storek stops Boschma; Nickel nips Parr; Schick bests Poillon. 61 Silver conks Keefe. 62 Levine licks Greensite. 63 Dishaw withdrawn. 64 Macormac tops Lagowski, ties Klar. 66 Fisher, Wheelwright fell Fouquet. 67 Galluccio beats Babcock; Wahler whips Grady; Shelby withdraws. 68 Williams whips Sheahan; Ware wallops Charlesworth. 70 Rider, Grosz rip Roberson.

Tourneys 71-100: 72 Curdo downs Greensite. 74 Dishaw withdrawn. 75 Graf, Hooper halt Kreisler. 76 McCollough conks Hussey.

77 Bicknell bests Stanley; Dishaw withdrawn. 79 Allen axes Collina. 80 Small, Fauver smite Stevens; Fauver, Ferrara fell Kerr. 81 Goldstone withdraws, loses (a) to Bonnell. 82 Sampson, Heath halt Owens. 83 Drozt cracks Kroll; Banker withdraws. 85 Souders, Wild whip Hurley. 88 Krozel downs Degnan, Moakley; Rush withdraws; Thompson tops Moakley. 89 Ortega smites Smalley. 92 Landon licks Cunningham; Mears mauls Weidler. 95 Sperling conks Coleman; Dishaw withdrawn. 96 Lee downs Dundatscheck. 97 S. Clark clips Hunt; R. Clark axes Arnold.

Started in 1955 (Key: 55-P)

Tourneys 1-42: 2 Gedaly, Portala tie. 5 Chapman resigns to Rosner, withdraws. 20 Ralston replaces Morril. 31 Holbrook replaces Maxwell.

GOLDEN KNIGHTS

Progressive qualification championships

4th Annual Championship—1949

FINALS (Key: 49-Nf)

Notice: Most "double-forfeit" games listed last month proved covered by adjudication reports. But we are hung up now pending effort to get like from players left in 49-Nf 15.

Sections 1-18: 17 Pohle tops (a) Kashin. 18 Sansome, Holloway top (f) Wengraf; Bryan tops (f & a) Morrison.

5th Annual Championship—1950

FINALS (Key: 50-Nf)

Sections 1-17: 13 Newlander, Yerhoff tie. 15 Pohle tops Porter. 16 Flauding defeats Wright.

6th Annual Championship—1951

SEMI-FINALS (Key: 51-Ns)

Notice: We have written every player with unfinished game(s), asking closing reports. All games without exception, even though granted extension of time for play, must be reported by June 20th at latest. If your game is not finished by then, report it for adjudication, postmark, June 20.

Sections 1-33: 31 Fife, Konkell tie. 33 Weil wins (a) from Namson.

FINALS (Key: 51-Nf)

Sections 1-12: 6 Lateiner tops Hornstein, ties Greenberg; Greenberg bests Kimpton, Gibbs. 10 Yerhoff licks Loring. 11 Brice-Nash bows to Meifert, beats Welninger; Meifert, Stolzenberg tie.

7th Annual Championship—1952-3

PRELIMINARY ROUND (Key: 52-N)

Notice: Game results must be in by the two-year date after your tournament section began play. You can ask extension of time to finish a game legitimately overlong but you must ask before the two-year date!

Tournament sections 1 to 139 are now overdue: 140 to 145 will be next month; 146 to 153 (finish) will be overdue in July.

Sections 1-89: 32 Franken bests Berman. 38 Yascoll rips Rainsin. 40 Arrow defeats Thomas, Kidwell. 43 Alden, Saunders tie. 47 Self, Cleveland clip Sanders. 53 Clare halts Hornbuckle. 56 Davies tops (f) Dutch. 57 Aronson conks Cowan. 58 Halsey, Hayes tie. 59 Davies downs Conrad, Jepson. 60 Davis jolts Jones. 63 Rabinowitz rips Connor. 65 Bone tops (a) Rozsa. 67 Flauding bests Glass, Lin, bows to Schroeder. 68 Clareus clips Morse; Fullum fells Bakosi. 70 McLellan sinks Semb; Anderson df with Smith, Semb. 71 Pullum fells Heckman. 72 Rubinstein rips Graf. 76 Self, Semb tie. 78 Faber fells Lattrell. 80 Willis, Wyller tie. 88 Berent, Steffen stop Duic. 89 Wallace withdrawn.

Sections 90-153: 90 McInturff overcomes Wyller. 96 Marks withdrawn. 97 Nickel nips Frazier; McInturff tops Frazier, Hedges. 98 Kangas bests Bump. 99 Deitz downs Wal-

rath. 106 Heising halts Stoddard. 112 Jones jolts Hyde. 114 Green nips Knoll. 115 Clawson bests Burns. 117 Condon licks Lichtenstein. 123 Nearing tops (f) Gordon. 125 Newell rips Laprecht. 126 Kubu conks Funk. 127 Herndon downs Rose; Coggeshall rips Herndon, Rose.

SEMI-FINALS (Key: 52-Ns)

Sections 1-44: 3 Fullum fells Hanson. 6 Massey tops (a) Melton. 16 McClure, Smith tie. 25 Coleman ties Fullum, loses to Strauss; Harris halts Coleman. Fullum. 26 Oakes tops Utter, ties Wilbur; Utter whips Wendt. 28 McLaughlin halts Hagedorn. 30 Broderston, Reithel tie; Reeve rips Parrish. 31 Eckstrom, Paul tie. 32 Fazio, Werner tie. 33 Germain mauls Frazier. 35 Johnson nips Nye; Fuller fells Maguire. 38 Van Ossel downs Michaels. 42 Winitzki, Winterberg lick Levitt. 43 Rothe routs Wilson; Banker, Bricher withdrawn. 44 Berzzarins trips Trotzuk, Karalaitis; Talmage tops Ekstrom.

Sections 45-59: 45 Grafa, Shaw tie; Craig mauls Moehrman. 46 Yarmak rips Rosenblum. 48 Williams licks Linder. 49 Peddicord sinks Simms. 50 Kellner fells Faber, Krieger. 52 Ritter halts Hardin. 53 Lambert rips Roecker. 54 Randle cracks Krueger; Mauers bests Bingham. 55 Soper beats Lyle, Condon; Heising, Wood top Soper. 56 Buck downs Davison; Newell withdraws. 57 Marples mauls Mali.

FINALS (Key: 52-Nf)

Sections 1-12: 1 Burger bests Smoron, loses to Kellner. 2 Harrison jolts Johnson; Jungwirth withdraws. 2 Archipoff tops Van Brunt. 6 Schmitt tops (f) Trucis.

8th Annual Championship—1954

PRELIMINARY ROUND (Key: 54-N)

Sections 1-39: 8 Williams bests Voigt, bows to Bender. 9 Webbe whips Walicki. 10 Erps clips McClellan. 12 Graham bows to Hyde, Allen, bests Hughes. 13 Carlyle licks Parker. 16 Lateiner nips Nearing. 17 Knight stops Stanke. 18 Satterlee, Huffman trip Trotzuk. 20 Latvik licks Van Lieshout. 21 Carlyle, Houston tie. 23 Steele, Stephens tie. 25 Boehm bests Franklin. 26 Benedetti mauls Merritt; Davidson sweeps Kahn, Thomas, Hedges, Willis. 27 Brice-Nash stops Stephens. 30 Mueller mauls Faber. 32 Clark ties Heckman, Seidel. 33 Doherty downs Hart. 34 Mulligan, Wilson tie; Masters withdrawn. 37 Levi licks Lewis; Krieger cracks Gaines.

Sections 40-59: 41 Panasiewicz defeats Benedicto, (f) Rubin. 42 Comroe withdrawn. 43 Self halts Hauptmann. 44 Ilyin mauls McGavock; Carlyle, Gardner tie; Symington withdraws. 45 Johnson withdrawn. 46 Okola tops (a) Booher. 48 Shaw nips Northrup. 49 Weil whips Ellingwood. 51 Kornhauser, Friedman best Mayberry; Kuglin conks Wise. 54 Frewitt, Bane best Waterman. 55 Zawacki stops Stulken. 56 Fenner fells Blumenthal; Staffer stops Howard. 57 Thomas tops Graves. 58 Wennerstrom bests Hedgecock, ties Kell, bows to Stoller. 59 Rodriguez rips Moore; Wright mauls Murphy.

Sections 60-79: 60 Zbar bests Gieler. 62 Aston, Parsons rip Rodes. 63 Underwood halts Heino. 66 Kahn conks Giles; Wendt licks Mitchell, loses to Howell. 67 Simpson whips Ways. 68 Hankin ties White, tops Cournoyer, Coggeshall; O'Reilly, Okola conk White. 69 Struck beats Winter, bows to Cleveland; Wilson whips Preston. 70 Wood trips Ostrum. 71 Farber fells Doorenbos, Schmitt; Doorenbos rips Rabinowitz. 72 Kahn tops (a) Perry. 73 Laird licks Hildum, Davis. 74 Buck bests Haines. 76 Hawksworth, Paine tie. 77 Hagedorn halts Segall; Ek axes Mixler. 78 Kolesar conks Frey; Donath withdraws. 79 Peterson, Deer, Carlson stop Stanley; Deer, Johnson down Carlson.

Sections 80-94: 80 Donnelly tops Miller, (f) Landis; Miller mauls Mason. 81 Connor conks Oseroff; McGinnis mauls Graves; Lubenkov tops (a) Ballard. 82 Fisher, Sperling spill La Frienere; Mulligan bows to Miller, bests Sperling; Fisher fells Miller. 83 Cooley tops Southard, ties Caldwell; Morrison mauls Van Lieshout. 85 Graetz, Gerstein stop Massey; Myers, Graetz halt Hor-

ton, 87 Harrison beats Greenbank; Mease licks Lagowski, 88 Gidraitis withdrawn; Gillow halts Harris; Stock loses to Gerth, licks Penn, Sherman, 89 Thies bows to Chapuis, beats Josephsen, 90 Harris fells Faber; Michaels, Snyder, Harris defeat Boyle, 91 Doyle downs Brotz, 92 Suyker ties Major, tops Terflinger; McLaughlin, Roehl tie, 93 Lagowski smites Smith, 94 Joseph, Kunze, Stowe, Davis down Priess; Stowe loses to Joseph, licks Everett.

Sections 95-109: 95 Payne, Warren best Beverly; Schroeder rips Arendt, 97 Bragg, Hardy trip Terflinger, 99 Kurits tops Lapierre, ties Covington; Chase withdrawn, 100 Driver nips Antonelli; Hayward halts Weintraub, 101 Parrish stops Stulken, Green, 102 Fisch, Roecker tie; Fisch, Roecker top Montgomery, 103 Bingham withdrawn, 104 McKillop rips Rolo; Womack withdraws, 105 Kaiser licks Lynch, 106 Cutshall loses to Brewer, licks Smith; Suigussaar beats Smith, bows to Netter, 107 Ortega tops Seybold; Carpenter withdraws, 108 Thomas mauls McInturff; Hamilton, McInturff nick Mednick, 109 Paul, Qualk, Eads quell Namikas; Eads axes Paul, Qualk; Freeman, Lozano tie; Namikas nips Inda.

Sections 110-133: 110 McNulty, Strassler, Powell nip Voigt; correction: McNulty, Strassler tied, 111 Krueger rips Rabinowitz, 112 Roe nips Namikas, 113 Scott whips Willis, Moks, Kemp; Willis withdrawn, 114 Hankin halts Farrell, Kugelmass; Frankel conks Kearney, 116 Gries mauls Mowry, 117 Vano tops Tymec; Banker withdraws, 119 Landon downs Sirota, Oeder; Stoller withdraws, 120 Semb bows to Rouse, beats Contoski; Banker withdraws, 121 Hayes halts Price, 122 Williams beats Bates, 123 Zemke halts Hartigan; Tangeman tops Brattin, 125 Nordin nips Contoski; Banker withdraws, 126 Bricher withdrawn, 128 Hyde halts Terflinger, 129 Weimann loses to all; Ester beats Beaudry, Franklin, 130 Tailboys tops Kunde, 131 Mease mauls Gorton; Linburn licks Marcus, 132 Gordon beats Collier, bows to Edwards, 133 Buisson beats Egbert; Hayward tops Helfman.

SEMI-FINALS (Key: 54-Ns)

Sections 1-19: 1 Okola halts Hallam; Pflumm flips Okola, Hallam, 3 Curtis conks Kahn, Holmes; Fuchs tops Curtis, ties Williams; Williams whips Kahn, 4 Curdo down Hansen, Joseph, 5 Fagan stops Stephens.

NEW POSTALITES

Newcomers to Postal Chess are "rated" on their stated estimate of ability. Class A runs from 1300 up; Class B from 1000 to 1298; Class C from 700 to 998; Class D is under 700. Newcomers must "earn" anything above 1300; others are started 100 points below the top of their class.

The following new postal players started play in March with these initial ratings:

Class A at 1300: P. Cohen, P. R. Fisher, S. Fray, D. Freeland, E. W. Grafton, M. Handler and C. P. Podlone;

Class B at 1200: M. Ackner, Judge L. R. Avilla, L. P. Brewer, R. T. Durkin, R. Fischer, T. Gleeson, J. W. Hardy, S. Lippman, L. D. Maxwell, C. E. Moore, F. W. Nieske, T. Powers, J. W. Rosenfeld, H. B. Volin, J. T. White and Pvt. J. M. Yarlott;

Class C at 900: H. R. Bailey, J. Ball, R. Bendykowski, J. M. Benjamin, J. Bonaforte, J. Burton, Dr. J. P. Burton, P. P. Chojenski, J. T. Clark, J. J. Clennon, J. Crane, M. J. Evans, L. S. Gay, R. Gregory, E. D. Grohman, J. Haer, M/Sgt. R. A. Hamel, E. A. Herpmann, P. Herron, M. D. Hewett, D. Hill, E. Hoffman, M. A. Holmgren, B. King, J. Klein, S. Kodess, G. L. LeBeru, Rev. R. Lungren, R. McConville, C. Meacham, Dr. L. Micon, F. Pelz, P. Pochoda, E. Reider, J. L. Riesenbach, C. Rosenow, F. Russell, W. F. Schwerin, P. Shoemaker, M. Smith, B. Stammer, R. T. Stevens, W. Sutton, A. Thatcher, K. Von Holtz and Jack Warren;

Class D at 500: J. Bird, S. Brandwin, E. Burton, G. Butler, Anne E. Clarke, M. W. Colony, Mrs. J. DeLeve, J. R. Denton, H. H. Douglass, E. Feigin, H. Godley, R. T. Howell, B. E. Kennel, F. W. Kerstetter, I. Kreitman, J. Kuritz, J. Malina, G. Mokotoff, C. Muller, Mary P. Nevin, R. H. Ralston, G. Rhoads, Mary J. Shelley, R. C. Salanader, R. M. St. Clair, W. L. Seymour, N. Shapiro, Margret Shaw, E. Syrett and K. Wilson.

RETURN POSTS

Old-timers who resumed play in March restarted with these former ratings: J. Cunningham 432, W. W. Holt 632, R. A. Magnus 784, R. G. Morley 1182, K. Weberg 818 and N. B. Webster 1522.

POSTALMIGHTIES!

Prize Winners

The following postalites have won prizes in 1953 and 1954 Prize Tourneys as a result of current Postal Mortems.

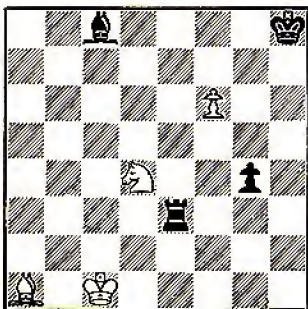
Tourney	Players	Place	Score
53-P	84 B B Hamilton	1st	5 -1
110	H J Schmitt	1st	6 -0
114	O W Matzke	1-2	5 -1
	W B Young	1-2	5 -1
120	H T Van Patten	1st	6 -0
126	F T Huffman	1-2	5 -1
	W M Kimball	1-2	5 -1
149	E R Straedy	1st	4½-1½
151	J Gottfried	1st	4 -2
54-P	1 D D Hinckley	1st	6 -0
	H Shore	2nd	5 -1
6	R O Kaser	1st	5½-½
7	T F Burns	2nd	5 -1
15	C A Glass	1st	5 -1
	E R Corson	2-3	4½-1½
	J H Rogers	2-3	4½-1½
23	O G Watkins	1st	6 -0
	H H Long	2nd	5 -1
24	V Contoski	1st	6 -0
	B C Dudley	2-3	3½-2½
	J E McCarthy	2-3	3½-2½
27	L E Firestone	1st	5 -1
45	J A Curdo	1st	6 -0
46	G E Lawhon	1-2	5 -1
	M A Pavitt	1-2	5 -1

Certificate Winners

The following postalites have qualified for Victory Certificates in 1953 and 1954 Class Tourneys as a result of current Postal Mortems. Certificates cannot be sent until all tourneys results have been reported and recorded.

Tourney	Players	Place	Score
53-C	111 G J Heard	1-3	4 -2
	L F Mayer	1-3	4 -2
	F Wittmann	1-3	4 -2
187	F H Roehl	1st	5 -1
201	B Talbot	1st	5½-½
207	I Zipfel	1st	4½-1½
250	P V Kilian	1-2	5 -1
	A M Oglesby	1-2	5 -1
290	H E Gregory	1-2	5 -1
	R K Hart	1-2	5 -1
54-C	16 R Ellis	1st	5½-½
25	L G Davy	1-2	4½-1½
	J M Williams	1-2	4½-1½
36	A S Yeaw	1st	6 -0
56	J De Leve	1st	5½-½
89	M Rankins	1st	6 -0
91	W H Bogle	1st	6 -0
93	B Toor	1st	5 -1
129	C L Austin	1st	6 -0
139	C H Heuchert	1st	5½-½
167	G Kahn	1st	5 -1
179	A G Hastings	1st	6 -0

Solution to Chernev's Problem on front cover inside



1 N-B5

White attacks the Rook, also threatens the winning 2 P-B7§.

1 R-K8† 5 K-B2 P-N6†
2 K-Q2 RxB 6 K-K3 R-R6†
3 P-B7 R-R7† 7 K-B4 R-R5†
4 K-K1 R-R8† 8 K-N5 R-N5†

Black hopes for 9 KxR, BxN† 10 KxP (best), and Black draws.

9 K-R6 R-N1

Black is willing to give up his Rook for the terrible Pawn.

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

10 N-K7
White threatens 11 PxR(Q) mate; also 10 . . . R-B1? 11 N-N6 mate.
10 B-K3
11 PxR(Q)† BxQ
12 N-N6 mate!

Solutions to CHESSBOARD MAGIC on page 153

No. 1. 1 B-B2, B-K3 2 R-N6, B-Q4 3 R-N5, B-B5 4 R-N4, B-N6 5 R-N3, B-R7 6 R-KB3, B-K2 7 R-K3, B-Q3 8 R-Q3, B-N5 9 R-Q4, B(5) any 10 R-R4†, and White wins. All of Black's moves are forced, or he loses a Bishop sooner. In this line, if 5 R-N3, B-B5 6 R-QB3, B-R3 (best) 7 R-B6, White wins; e.g., 7 . . . K-N2 8 R-N6†, etc. or 7 . . . B-QN2 8 R-K6, and a Bishop must fall.

No. 2 1 P-R7, K-N2 (best) 2 NxP, KxP 3 N-R6, P-Q7 4 N-N4, P-Q8 (Q), stalemate.

No. 3. 1 N-K3†, K-N6 2 Q-N4†, K-B7 3 Q-B4†, K-K7 4 Q-B1†, K-Q7 5 Q-Q1†, K-B6 6 Q-B2†, K-N5 7 Q-N2†, N-N6 (forced) 8 Q-R3†, KxQ 10 N-B2 mate.

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POSTAL GAMES

from CHESS REVIEW tourneys

Our Postal players are invited to submit their BEST games for this department. The moves of each game must be written on a standard score sheet, or typed on a single sheet of paper, and marked "for publication"——



annotated by **JOHN W. COLLINS**

Non-a-Prior Precept

Some attacks are possible only after the Queens are exchanged.

SLAV DEFENSE

F. Yerhoff P. H. Richter
White Black
1 P-Q4 P-Q4 3 N-KB3 N-B3
2 P-QB4 P-QB3 4 N-B3 B-B4

Black's fourth has been regarded as an inaccuracy for a long time. Correct are 4... PxP and 4... P-K3.

5 PxP NXP

Or 5... PxP 6 Q-N3, Q-N3 7 NxP, NxN 8 QxN, P-K3 9 Q-N3, QxQ 10 PxQ, B-B7 11 B-Q2, BxP 12 P-K4, with a clear advantage for White.

6 Q-N3 Q-N3

While Black's move is not satisfactory, it is not apparent that any is better. If 6... P-QN3 7 N-K5!

7 NxN QxQ 9 PxQ KxN
8 N-B7† K-Q2 10 B-B4† K-B1
11 P-N3

Also strong is 11 N-Q2, P-K3 12 P-K4.

11 P-K3
12 B-N2 B-B7

This is not the time for Pawn hunting. Black should develop: e.g., 12... B-N5† and then a Knight move.

13 N-K5!

The first of a series of blows that continue until the very end.

13 P-B3 15 K-Q2 BxP
14 N-B7 R-N1 16 K-B3 P-K4

Somewhat alike is 16... B-Q4 17 P-K4, P-K4.

17 B-R3† K-B2

On 17... N-Q2 18 KxB, PxP 19 B-K6, White wins at least the Exchange.

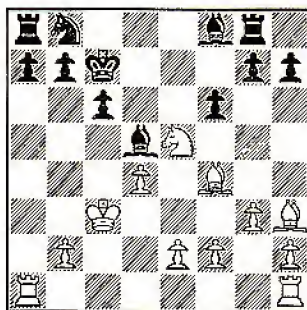
18 NxP

Or 18 PxP, BxN 19 P-K6§, K-N3 20 PxP, R-R1 21 KR-Q1, with a winning position.

18 B-Q4

If 18... PxN 19 BxP†, B-Q3 20 BxB†, KxB 21 KxB, White's extra (passed) Pawn wins.

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.



19 P-K4! BxP

Now Black loses a pile of material. Best, but inadequate, is 19... PxN 20 BxP†, B-Q3 21 PxP, PxP 22 R-R5, and White wins the Queen Pawn and the ending.

20 N-B4§! K-Q1
21 KR-K1

White's pieces are all beautifully placed; Black is hardly developed.

21 B-N3 23 RxN PxR
22 N-N6! N-R3 24 NxR Resigns

Diverse Developments

White has his King Pawn wrenched out of his hands, whereas Black makes a Grecian gift of his.

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

L. Kahn W. W. Fuchs
White Black

1 P-Q4 N-KB3 4 P-K4 P-Q3
2 P-QB4 P-KN3 5 N-B3 O-O
3 N-QB3 B-N2 6 P-KR3

Or 6 B-K2 and 7 O-O.

6 P-B4

Black holds to more orthodox King's Indian Defense lines with 6... QN-Q2.

7 B-K3 PxP

Still preferable is 7... QN-Q2.

8 NxP

Now it is not a King's Indian Defense at all. It's a Sicilian Defense (by transposition)!

8 P-N3

Black starts casting eyes at his opponent's King Pawn. An alternative is 8... N-B3.

9 B-K2

This is the wrong course. The right path is 9 P-KN4! B-N2 10 B-N2. Then something like 11 O-O 12 N/4-K2, 13 P-B4 and 14 N-N3 gives White a promising position.

9 B-N2
10 B-B3

White's King Bishop is now both a big Pawn and a sitting duck. But, if 10 P-B3, N-R4 is embarrassing.

10 QN-Q2 12 QR-B1 R-B1
11 Q-K2 N-K4 13 P-QN3 Q-Q2!

Black develops, protects his Queen Bishop, "attacks" the King Rook Pawn—and waits for a blunder!

14 O-O

And it comes forthwith! Correct is 14 N-Q5.

14 NxP†

15 QxN

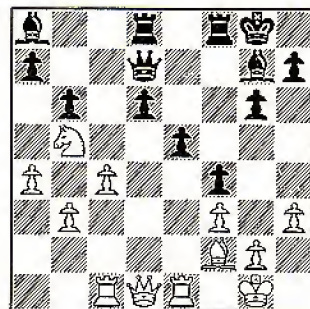
Else 15 NxN, NxP or 15 PxN, QxP.

15 NxP!

A bit of shock, this removal.

16 NxN P-B4 19 R-K1 P-B5
17 Q-Q1 QBxN 20 B-B2 P-K4
18 P-B3 B-R1 21 N-N5 QR-Q1
22 P-QR4

Relatively best is 22 B-R4, B-KB3 23 BxB, RxB 24 N-B3, restraining Black's King Pawn and Queen Pawn. But, in the end, a Pawn's a Pawn.



22 P-K5!

Having won the King Pawn, White now gives it away—for a consideration.

23 PxP P-B6

White's King position is breached.

24 N-B3

On 24 P-KN4, P-KR4 wins.

24 PxP

Now Black threatens 25... QxKRP and 26... Q-R8 mate.

25 Q-Q3 R-B2

26 R-B2 QR-KB1

27 R-K3 BxN!

Good judgment! White's only unburdened piece is eliminated.

28 QxB Q-K3

Not 28... BxP!?? 29 RxP, R-B6 30 Q-K1, QxKRP 31 R-R4! QxR 32 BxQ, R-B8† 33 KxP, RxQ 34 BxR, with a win for White. Many a game is thrown away by just this sort of over-ambitious brilliance.

29 R/2-K2 R-B5

30 Q-K1

So much fuss about a King Pawn.

30 R-B6

This is the Rook that breaks the back of KR6.

31 RxR

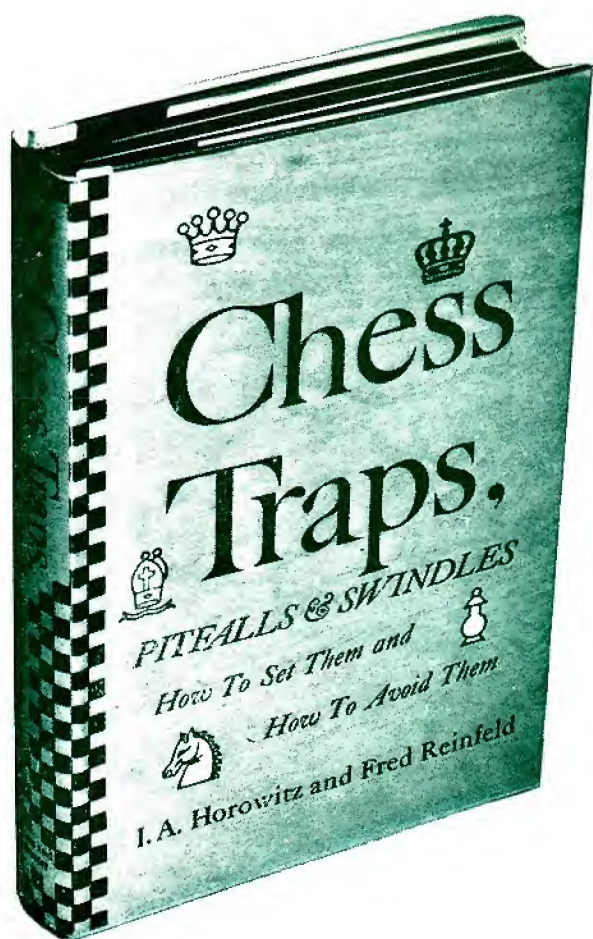
If 31 KxP, QxP† 32 K-N1, R/1-B5, White wins.

31 RxR 34 K-B1 R-R6
32 KxP QxP† 35 B-N1 BxP!
33 K-N1 Q-N5† Resigns

This disappearance of another King Pawn is just too much. If 36 RxP, Q-B6† wins the Rook.

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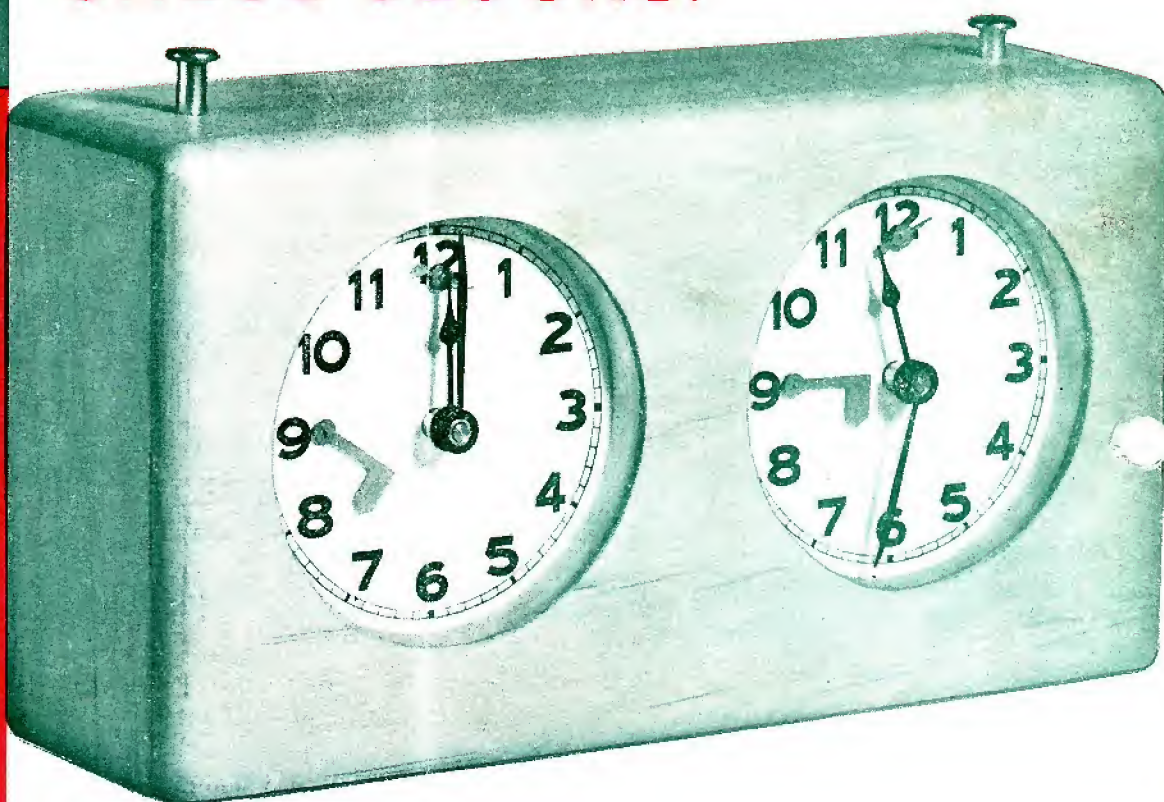
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(See page 164)

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Chernev's Chess Corner

IN the course of a tournament, all manner of prizes are offered to spur imaginative, colorful chess. Largesse has been given in dollars, rubles, pounds, crowns, florins and francs for the most brilliant game, for the best-played game, for the best attack, for the best defense, for the most aggressive opening and for the most delicate ending. Generally, the *bonne bouche* would go to the player who won the tournament, but it was possible for a master to receive an award for one solitary, shining achievement, though the rest of the games he played might have been humdrum affairs.

But how about giving a prize to the master who creates the most beautiful set of games in one tournament? Had such a custom prevailed in the past, who would have been the most likely recipients of the accolades? I imagine that these would be plausible candidates:

Lasker at London, 1899
Lasker at St. Petersburg, 1909
Lasker at St. Petersburg, 1914
Lasker at New York, 1924
Tarrasch at Hamburg, 1885
Tarrasch at Vienna, 1898
Pillsbury at Hastings, 1895
Pillsbury at Vienna, 1898
Rubinstein, St. Petersburg, 1909
Alekhine at Carlsbad, 1923
Alekhine at Baden-Baden, 1925
Spielmann at Carlsbad, 1929
Capablanca at New York, 1927
Capablanca at Carlsbad, 1929

Long before these great men appeared on the scene, Johannes Zukertort played a set of games in the London Tournament, 1883, which compares favorably with any of the above performances. Consider if you will his beautiful defense to Tchigorin's Ruy Lopez, as well as his conduct of the Black side of the Evans Gambit against the same formidable adversary. Play over his long (but not too long) wins from Mason, his two fine victories over Blackburne (one of them a famous immortal and the other a positional jewel, not understood then and not sufficiently appreciated now), his fascinating struggle with Englisch (a tough man to beat) and his protracted, though exciting encounters with Bird and Winawer (a *Giucco Piano* and a *Queen's Pawn Game*, respectively).

If you are lucky enough to have the Book of the Tournament, I recommend that you follow Zukertort's notes faithfully as they were (for the time, of course) a revelation.

To whet your appetite, here is a sample of his style. Watch him toy with Mason!

London, 1883 ENGLISH OPENING

James Mason		J. H. Zukertort	
White		Black	
1 P-QB4	P-K3	9 O-O	P-B4
2 P-K3	N-KB3	10 B-Q2	N-B3
3 N-KB3	P-Q4	11 NxN	BxN
4 P-Q4	B-K2	12 R-B1	P-B5
5 N-B3	O-O	13 B-N1	P-QN4
6 B-Q3	P-QN3	14 N-K2	P-N5
7 PxP	PxP	15 N-N3	P-QR4
8 N-K5	B-N2	16 R-K1	P-R5
		17 N-B5	....

White initiates a King-side attack, the current cure-all.

17 P-R6
18 P-K4

White cannot afford 18 PxP, P-B6 as he loses a piece.

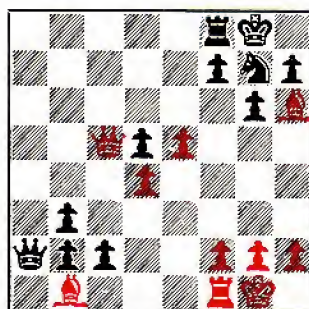
18	RPxP	22 BxB	R-R3
19 R-B2	B-R5	23 N-R6†	RxN
20 P-K5	N-K1	24 BxR	Q-R4!
21 Q-N4	BxR	25 R-KB1	....

White avoids the double attack on his Rook and Bishop by 25 ... P-N6. Note that the reply to 25 B-Q2 is still 25 ... P-N6 as 26 BxQ loses to 26 ... PxP, following by queening a Pawn.

25	QxP	28 QxB	N-N2
26 Q-B5	P-N3	29 B-N1	P-B6!
27 Q-Q7	P-N6	30 Q-B5	....

If 30 BxQ, Black wins with 30 ... PxP 31 Q-N4, P-R8(Q) 32 QxBP, QxR† (not 32 ... P-N8(Q) as 33 QxQ lets White win) 33 KxQ, P-N8(Q)†.

30 P-B7



31 BxP N-K3

"Over-finessing," says Zukertort. He could have continued with 31 ... PxP 32 QxBP, R-R1! 33 P-N4, N-K3 34 K-N2, NxP 35 Q-N1, Q-N6, after which the threats of 36 ... R-R8 as well as 36 ... Q-B6†, followed by mate, are decisive.

32 QxP PxP
33 QxQ R-N1

34 P-Q5!

On 34 R-N1, P-N4 prevents 35 B-B1, and Black's Bishop Pawn queens.

34 P-N8(Q)
35 Q-B4 N-N2
36 P-K6

Mason violates his own precept: "Do not make a strong move too soon." He ought to play 36 P-N4, "blocking the egress of the hostile Knight," to quote Zukertort again, and then continue with 37 R-B1.

36 PxP
37 PxP Q-N6
38 Q-B7

Not content with exchanging Queens for a probable draw, Mason stakes everything on his attack.

38 NxP
39 Q-K7 Q-Q4

Black has an eye on 40 ... P-N4, cutting off the Bishop.

40 P-R4	Q-B3	44 B-K3	R-QB1
41 R-K1	R-K1	45 B-B1	Q-B5
42 Q-R3	R-Q1	46 Q-KB3†	K-N1
43 Q-N3	K-B2	47 Q-B6	N-N2

Certainly not 47 ... R-K1 48 B-N2, threatening 49 Q-R8†.

48 B-N2	Q-KB2	53 Q-K5	Q-B2
49 Q-Q4	P-R4	54 Q-B6	R-Q1
50 R-QB1	K-R2	55 Q-KB3	N-B4
51 Q-Q3	Q-B4	56 Q-K2	R-QB1
52 Q-Q4	Q-B2	57 P-N3	NxN!

"Take first and philosophize afterwards!" says Tartakover.

58 Q-Q3

Naturally, 58 PxN is answered by 58 ... Q-N3† and 59 ... QxB.

58	N-B4	62 K-R1	QxP†
59 Q-K4	Q-QB5	63 K-N2	Q-N5†
60 Q-N7†	R-B2	64 K-R1	Q-Q8†
61 Q-N8	Q-N5†	65 K-N2	N-R5†
		66 K-R2	....

Or 66 K-N3, Q-N5† 67 K-R2, Q-N7 mate.

66 Q-Q3†
67 K-N1 N-B6†
68 K-B1

On 68 K-N2, Q-R7† 69 KxN, R-B2, and Black wins the Queen or 69 K-B1, N-Q7† 70 K-K2, R-K2†, ditto.

68 Q-R3†
69 K-N2 N-R5†
70 K-R2 Q-B1

Definitely not 70 ... Q-N2 (threatening mate at N7 or forcing an exchange of Queens) as Mason then crosses him up with 71 Q-KR8 mate!

71 Q-N6

"Enough of slow torture. Take me!"

71 N-B6†
72 K-N2 Q-N5†
73 K-B1 R-K2

Black indicates that it is time to yield: he has four mates on the move on tap.

Resigns

THOUGHT FOR THE MONTH

Thou shalt not shilly-shally!

—Nimzovich

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

CHESS REVIEW

THE PICTURE CHESS MAGAZINE

Volume 23 Number 6 June, 1955

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I. A. Horowitz

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RATING THE RATING SYSTEMS

THE UNITED STATES CHESS FEDERATION has just published its list of ratings for the Spring of 1955. Since the inception of these ratings, there has been constant modification of the methods used. We have tried to keep our readers up to date on these. But we understand this time that there have been some modifications designed to save time and effort which have not been published. How these affect the validity of the whole system we cannot properly say.

Two policies, which have been published, certainly do not speak well for the validity of the system. One is a punitive policy of not rating events in which a proscribed member may play. The other is not to rate events which federation or rating fees do not cover. These policies might be all right for a membership, for ratings within that membership. The ratings published, however, are not exclusively those of members and so hardly accord with those policies in the first place.

In the second place, such punitive considerations certainly upset the ratings as any legitimate measure of chess-playing abilities. If such a major event, let's say, as the New York State championship should be disregarded, it is not legitimate to publish a list of the "ten top-ranking U. S. players" as the federation has done. Nor can the list of masters and super-masters go unquestioned.

Nonetheless we give here the USCF list of masters and super-masters for the news value implicit in such a listing. The 1954 figures represent master and higher ratings from the list given last June.

When physicians (or philosophers or divines or proponents of this or that chess rating system) fall out, who is to decide among them? It is an ancient dilemma. Speaking of chess rating systems, we note an item in the *American Chess Bulletin* describing the German "Ingo-System" as applied to eleven players in the United States.

"... The figures squeezed out of this latest approach to near-classification," says the *Bulletin*, "are given here for what they are worth: Reshevsky 25.12; Fine, 30.64; Zemgalis, 39.19; Kashdan, 39.50; Evans, 43.53; Horowitz, 47.05; Dake, 48.68; Denker, 52.47; Kevitz, 52.50; Bisguier, 52.78; Steiner, 53.40.

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GRANDMASTER

1954 1955

1. Samuel Reshevsky 2739...2766

SENIOR MASTERS

2. Larry Evans 2443...2629
3. Robert Byrne 2601...2621
4. Arthur B. Bisguier 2464...2587
5. Donald Byrne 2544...2587
6. Herman Steiner 2417...2507

MASTERS

7. Max Pavey 2472...2476
8. Nicolas Rossolimo 2513...2462
9. Isaac Kashdan 2444...2439
10. Herbert Seidman 2403...2434
11. A. S. Denker 2526...2432
12. George Kramer 2564...2404
13. J. T. Sherwin 2547...2404
14. A. W. Dake 2400...2400
15. I. A. Horowitz 2400...2394
16. A. Kevitz 2355...2391
17. J. W. Collins 2388...2375
18. A. Turner 2334...2366
19. G. Shainswit 2352...2358
20. E. Mednis 2350
21. W. Shipman 2340
22. Dr. H. Sussman 2349...2349
23. I. Rivise 2300...2340
24. F. S. Howard 2338
25. A. C. Simonson 2338
26. A. Di Camillo 2336...2336
27. R. H. Steinmeyer 2303...2332
28. J. B. Cross 2330...2330
29. S. N. Bernstein 2300...2322
30. H. V. Hesse 2305...2320
31. R. Pitschak 2320
32. K. H. Burger 2306...2316
33. E. S. Hearst 2402...2315
34. C. J. Brasket 2313...2313
35. N. T. Whitaker 2313
36. W. B. Suesman 2307...2307
37. W. J. Lombardy 2302
38. H. Berliner 2413...2300
39. M. Turiansky 2300...2300

"The system is respectfully referred to the powers-that-be in the USCF."

The ratings are culled from the *Schach-Taschen-Jahrbuch* for 1952, and there is no information as to what significant changes, if any, have taken place, since then. Curious as some of the "Ingo" results may appear, they are no curiously than the food for thought provided by a recent article in the *British Chess Magazine* by R. W. Clarke.

Using the BCF National Grading Scheme in attempting to determine the world's 200 strongest players," Mr. Clarke divides them into eleven master-grades from M-11 (occupied by Botvinnik in lonely splendor) to M-1, the lowest category. "This grading list," says the author, "throws doubt on the validity of the FIDE procedure. . . . Pilnik of Argentina is a grandmaster, but in grade M-3, but Julio Bolbochan, who is in grade M-8, having made an even score against Keres in the Argentina-USSR match and hav-

Continued on page 167.

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Past Masterpieces

Annotated by FRED REINFELD

IN a cruel but telling phrase, Lasker once said of his great rival, Tarrasch, that "he lacked the passion that whips the blood." In this game, for example, Tarrasch discovers that his unexcelled theoretical grasp of the game is less important than his opponent's keen tactical sense.

San Sebastian, 1912

RUY LOPEZ

O. Duras		Dr. S. Tarrasch
White		Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	4 B-R4
2 N-KB3	N-QB3	5 P-Q3
3 B-N5	P-QR3	6 P-B3
		P-KN3

Black has an easy game after White's rather conservative last two moves.

7 P-KR3	B-N2	10 B-B2	R-K1
8 B-K3	O-O	11 B-R6	B-R1
9 Q-B1	P-QN4	12 QN-Q2	P-Q4

Black's last freeing advance gives him a perfectly satisfactory game.

13 N-N3	Q-Q3
14 P-N4	N-Q1!

He is now ready to gain a powerful initiative with . . . P-B4 and . . . N-K3-B5. He is so pleased with his position that he has become overconfident.

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

Duras, on the other hand, knows he must disturb this altogether too placid situation. He therefore sets a snare which looks deceptively naive.

15 Q-K3! N-K3!



16 NxP!!?

The weakness—and strength!!—of this sacrifice is that it cannot be fully calculated. This factor causes Black's down-

fall. His best course is to decline: 16 . . . PxP! 17 P-Q4, P-B4, and White is in trouble.

16 . . . QxN?

Tarrasch accepts because he thinks White has blundered.

17 P-Q4	Q-Q3
18 P-K5	Q-Q1

White can now regain the piece with 19 PxN?? but then he loses his Queen after 19 . . . N-B1.

19 O-O-O! . . .

Duras has foreseen this possibility long ago, and the full depth of his sacrifice is only now revealed. He will play with a piece down, relying on the stifling pressure of his Pawn avalanche on the King-side.

19 . . .	N-Q2
20 P-KB4!	. . .

With a piece for a mere Pawn, Tarrasch finds that his forces are crippled. On 20 . . . P-KB3 21 P-B5, N/3-B1 22 P-K6, Black is sadly tied up.

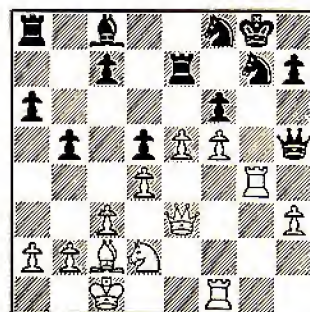
20 . . .	B-KN2	22 P-B5	N-B1
21 BxB	NxB	23 QR-B1	. . .

White calmly increases the pressure. His threats include Q-R6, followed by N-Q2-B3-N5, after which he can win in a variety of ways. Black's next two moves aim to parry that threat: the remedy, as so often, is worse than the disease.

23 . . .	PxP	25 N-Q2	P-KB3
24 PxP	Q-R5	26 KR-N1	. . .

The attack plays itself.

26 . . .	R-K2
27 R-N4!	Q-R4



28 Q-B3! . . .

With the triple threat of 29 RxN†, winning the Queen. 29 QxP†, winning a Rook and 29 PxP, winning a Knight. There is no defense.

28 . . .	Q-B2
29 PxP!	QxP
30 QxP†	Resigns

Black not only loses a Rook; his position is completely disorganized. This fascinating game shows how aggressive spirit can overrule the most subtle understanding in chess.

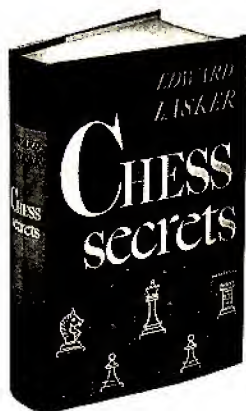
In a tournament played at Budapest, 1912, Dr. Vidmar had the peculiar experience of winning the most games and yet finishing last! Marshall, who won only one game, took first prize!

—Curious Chess Facts

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The World of Chess

INTERNATIONAL

World Championships Program

The International Federation of Chess, through President Folke Rogard, reports the following data on the various world chess championships.

The Interzonal Tournament, toward qualifying contenders in the 1956 Challengers' Tournament, will be run at Gothenburg from August 14 to September 25, this year.

The tournament of challengers for the women's world championship will be held at Moscow about the first of October. 20 candidates are listed, five from the USSR, two each from Argentina and Yugoslavia, one each from Bulgaria, Czecho-Slovakia, East Germany, France, Great Britain, Holland and Poland, and three from the United States: Mrs. S. Graf-Stevenson, Mrs. G. K. Gresser and Miss M. Karff. They will play in three sections, with a Final of 4 qualifiers from each and a possible play-off after that.

The world junior championship will be held at Anvers, Belgium, July 20 to August 8. The participants must have been born before September 1, 1935. The tournament will be a round robin if no more than 17 take part, be run in sections if more enter. Each country in the Federation has a right to enter a representative.

New Enterprise

As a contender to the Hastings annual Christmas Chess Congress, the Southdean and Bognor Regis annual Easter Congress is coming along. Perhaps favored by the more agreeable season, it pulled a total entry of 144 this year.

In the feature event, the Stevenson Memorial Tournament, a ten-round Swiss System, Alberic O'Kelly of Belgium made a poor start but roared through pointwise to take first place, 8-2, loss to Clarke, draws with Martinowski and Tartakover. P. H. Clark of England was second with 7 points and an S.-B. count of 62½, ahead of countryman B. H. Wood whose S.-B. was 59½. Tied for fourth with 6½ points were (S.-B. in parentheses) Yugoslav Champion N. Karaklaich (63½), his countryman E. Martinovski (59½), Dr. S. G.

Tartakover of France (59½) and H. Lehmann of Germany (55½). Tied at eighth to tenth with 6 points were A. Y. Green of England (57½), C. Trampuz of Yugoslavia (55½) and D. V. Hooper (53).

The rest of the entries, with the exception of A. R. Spiller of the United States, seem to have been English. Spiller placed midway in the 11-15 bracket with 5½ points and an S.-B. count of 51½.

Clarke made a pleasing performance in that he was not only undefeated but also won from both O'Kelly and Wood. But most pleasing from the English point of view was the manner in which the three Yugoslav participants were displaced by Englishmen. It is said that they were handicapped by their good looks! The competitors in the two girls' events "fell for them" almost *en masse*, and the Yugoslavs had to play before "a gallery of love-lorn 15 year olds" for hours on end.

Latest Luminary

Boris Ivkov seems to have served notice that he has definitely arrived. In outspanning the field by a half-point, he has won another master tournament, the jubilee tournament of the Argentina Chess Club in Buenos Aires. And his lead might have been greater if his last round draw had not served to clinch first place.

As it is, his fellow Yugoslav, Svetozar Gligorich, came a close second, and only one point behind Ivkov was Herman Pilnik of Argentina. Pilnik seems to have been in remarkably good form in this event. He won from USCF Champion Arthur B. Bisguier in the first round and stayed near or at the top all the way. Of his countrymen, Hector Rossetto was next highest, and the youthful Oscar Panno must have disappointed, though he did make a plus score, at least.

Laszlo Szabo of Hungary, Bisguier, Ludek Pachman of Czecho-Slovakia and J. H. Donner of Holland were the other foreign entrants to score well, while Roman Toran of Spain and Dr. Petar Trifunovich of Yugoslavia fell just under a 50% score.

Of interest to us here in the United States was Bisguier's showing. After his first round loss, he made a discouraging run for half the tournament, not even win-

ning a single game. But it is to his lasting credit that he pulled up from a three-point deficit to finish with his respectable score.

Final Standings			
Ivkov	13 -4	Guimard	8 - 9
Gligorich	12½-4½	Martin	8 - 9
Pilnik	12 -5	Toran	8 - 9
Szabo	11½-5½	Trifunovich	8 - 9
Bisguier	10 -7	Sanguinetti	7½- 9½
Pachman	10 -7	Esposito	7 -10
Rossetto	10 -7	Lipniks	4 -13
Panno	9½-7½	Reinhardt	3 -14
Donner	9 -8	Benko	2 -15

Vevey Team Tournament

The international team tournament as started by the generosity of an American, Miss Clare Benedict (a great-niece of James Fenimore Cooper)—see *CHESS REVIEW*, p. 195, July, 1953—has become a biennial affair, running in the off-years of the biennial Olympiads. This tournament is a Western Europe affair, held at Vevey, Switzerland. According to Dr. Euwe, it will soon include such other countries as the Scandinavian, Germany and perhaps Spain, though at present it is limited to six entries. In this year's session, Holland won with 15½ ahead of Switzerland 11½, Austria 10½, Italy 9, England 8, and Belgium 5½. Belgium was handicapped in that its first board, A. O'Kelly, honored a commitment elsewhere.

The leading individual scorers were: Euwe, Prins, Bouwmeester 4; Kramer, Blau 3½ and Bhend, Platt, Kovacs and Castaldi 3. One of the surprises was that the aggressive C. H. O'D. Alexander scored five draws, to figure among the many with 2½ points.

Iron Curtain Jotting

Prague was the scene of a triangular, double-round team tournament involving Hungarians, Czechs and Poles, who finished in that order with 19-13, 18-14 and 11-19 respectively. Each team comprised 8 men.

Nilsson in Top Form

With the excellent score of 8½-½, Z. Nilsson of Stockholm, *CHESS REVIEW*'s foreign correspondent and one of Sweden's strongest players, won an all-Scandinavian

tournament held at Kiruna, Sweden. Far behind in second and third places respectively were O. Barda, Norway's international master, 6½-2½, and E. Pedersen, former Danish champion, 6-3. Finland was represented by E. Ridala.

Match Line-ups

The Russian line-up for the coming match with the United States, beginning June 29 in Moscow, has been announced. World Champion Mikhail Botvinnik, as expected, heads the list. The others on the first four are Vassily Smyslov, David Bronstein (both of whom tied Botvinnik in world championship matches) and the new USSR absolute champion Yefim Geller.

On the second four are Paul Keres (!!), Tigran Petrosyan, Mark Taimanov and Alexander Kotov. The alternates listed are Isaac Boleslavsky and Yuri Averbach.

On the American side, Alexander Kevitz has qualified as an alternate for the team by winning, 3½-2½, from James T. Sherwin in the dual purpose match which also gave him the championship of the Manhattan Chess Club.

For the rest of the American line-up, see page 131, May issue.

Brussels Easter Tournament

N. Karaklaich, the new Yugoslav Champion, took part in his first transmontane event since winning that title, a six-round Easter tournament at Brussels, Belgium. He placed second, drawing with O'Kelly and Thibaut. Final scores were A. O'Kelly 3½, Karaklaich 3, Lemaire 2, Thibaut 1½ and Limbos 0.

ON THE COVER

A common sight on the streets of Graz, Austria: schoolboys with chess-boards more prominent than their school books. Photo by Black Star.



Tenstrike for German Students

During a 6 day chess tour of London, a team of German students from Cologne University defeated all British universities in sight. Oxford U. lost by 4-6, Birmingham U. by 3-7, London U. by 4½-5½, Cambridge U. by 4½-5½ and a combined team representing other leading British schools by 1-7.

The Boon of Chess

Disabled veterans at the Lyons Hospital in New Jersey have started playing mail chess with their British counterparts at the Star and Garter Home, Richmond Surrey, England. In reporting this item, Bruce Hayden comments that these men "have found an outlet through their minds which their paralyzed bodies cannot give."

UNITED STATES

NATIONAL

"U. S. Amateur"

Clinton Parmalee, a member of the Fire Department of Newark, New Jersey, won a tournament, entitled the national amateur chess championship, held at Lake Mohegan, New York. Parmalee scored 5½-1½, defeating Harry Lyman of New York in a Sicilian Defense of 25 moves in the last round.

REGIONAL

Northern Note

The 34th annual Western Massachusetts and Connecticut Valley Championship, a 16 player Swiss, went to Dr. Joseph Platz of Hartford and formerly of the Manhattan Chess Club with a score of 4½-½. Eli Bourdon, who lost to Platz, was runner-up with 4-1. Third and fourth on S.-B. points with 3½-1½ each were J. Leavitt and S. Wysowski respectively.

When Divan Meets Cabin

In a recent encounter, two strong teams representing the Washington Chess Divan and the Log Cabin Chess Club of New Jersey locked horns, with the result that the Divan won by 9-6. The match was held at Divan headquarters in the District of Columbia.

Over the Air-Waves

The Yale University chess team defeated a Columbia University group in a radio match by 2½-1½. Playing for Yale were J. Jackson, Peter B. Field, J. Plock and Michael Wertheim.

With the Juniors

At rooms provided by the University of Buffalo in New York State, a Buffalo high school team entertained a visiting delegation from Cleveland's high schools and downed their guests by 11-7 in a 9 board double-round contest. B. Rusch, D. Getzin and J. Mauer all scored double vic-

tories for Buffalo, while the best showing for Cleveland was made by B. Havighurst and D. Edwards, each 1½-1½.

Another interstate high school match took place when picked teams from New Jersey and Philadelphia tangled in a 5 board set-to. The New Jersey students were successful by 3-2. Winners for the victorious team were Clemens and Ellis, with Geller scoring a point for Philadelphia. Two games were drawn.

CONNECTICUT

Adding to his many laurels, Dr. Joseph Platz of Hartford also captured the state title with a 5½-½ score. Newberry of New Haven and Edelbaum of Hartford carried off second and third prizes with scores of 5-1 and 4½-1½ respectively. Twenty-one players participated in the Swiss tourney.

DELAWARE

The Delaware Rapid Transit Championship was won by CHESS REVIEW correspondent M. R. Paul with 12½-1½, edging Martin Paris by a half-point.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

An 11-0 sweep won the District League team championship for the Washington Chess Divan "A" team. Second was the Federal-YMCA team with 10-1. Last year's champions, the Library of Congress team, tied for third with the Divan "B" team.

IDAHO

In a 20 player Swiss for the Idaho Open Championship, William F. Taber of Reno, Nevada, former Nevada and Utah titleholder, took first with 6½-1½. Runner-up was Kenneth Jones of Reno, 5½-2½. In third place and winner of the state title was Richard Vandenberg of Boise, also with 5½-1½ but with fewer S.-B. points than Jones. Still another player with 5½-1½ was Lloyd Kimpton, who placed fourth on S.-B. totals.

KANSAS

Four competitors each scored 4½-1½ in a 21 player tournament for state honors, with first going to Bert Brice-Nash of Wichita on S.-B. points. The other three finished second to fourth on S.-B. totals in the following order: Carl Weberg of Salina, William McLaughlin of Wichita and Richard Bauman of Manhattan (of course in Kansas!).

KENTUCKY

The Kentucky State Championship was an open event for the second year, with 6 out-of-state players attending. The title was won by CHESS REVIEW correspondent Jackie Mayer, 4½-½. He was awarded a cash prize by the Louisville Chess Club, where the tourney was held, and the Showalter Trophy by the *Louisville Courier*.

Journal. R. W. Shields, losing to Mayer, was second with 4-1. Tied for third with 3½-1½ each were A. Mike and Edwin Cohen, the nod going to Mike on S.B. points. Seventeen players altogether competed.

NEVADA

Outscoring a field of 46 players from 5 states, the largest and strongest in the history of Nevada, Phil Neff of Las Vegas, former Utah kingpin, squeezed out victory in the open championship by a half-point margin in S.B. totals over the runner-up and defending titleholder, Ben Greenwald. To 13 year old Larry Remlinger of Long Beach, Calif., went the distinction of winning third prize.

NEW YORK

The First Division of the Metropolitan Chess League of New York City again brought together powerful clubs, notably the Manhattan and Marshall, many of whose members have state-wide and indeed national and international reputations. As usual, the Manhattan and Marshall teams clashed in the decisive final round, the crown once more going to the Manhattans, but this time only by the narrow margin of one point. The clincher was the presence in the Manhattan line-up of Samuel Reshevsky, chess monarch of the Western world, who won on first board from Franklin Howard, Marshall co-champion.

Other results on the upper boards were the victory by Carl Pilnick (Marshall) over A. Denker, and a trio of draws between D. Byrne vs. Larry Evans, I. A. Horowitz vs. K. Burger and A. Kevits vs. J. Sherwin, the first-named in these three games being Manhattanites.

The next 5 boards saw good victories for Manhattan by M. Pavey, A. Turner (after an adjournment) and H. Sussman over S. Wachs, E. Hearst and E. Mednis respectively. W. Lombardy, Marshall co-champion, dispatched E. Schwartz, and Marshallite J. W. Collins won a fine ending against W. Shipman after adjournment.

First Division summaries:

Team	Score
Manhattan "A" -----	7-0
Marshall "A" -----	6-1
Log Cabin -----	4-3
N. Y. Academy -----	3½-3½
Marshall Raiders -----	3-4
Manhattan Reserves -----	3-4
Sunset -----	1-6
London Terrace -----	½-6½

In the Second Division of the League, divided into two sections, one Marshall Club team won Section 1 by taking a play-off, 4-2, from Brooklyn after both teams had scored 4-1 in regular play. Meanwhile, the Manhattans were winning Section 2 by 5-1. The Marshall team then proceeded to gain a measure of re-



The Play's the Thing: Walter Slezak (left), chess-playing star of "Fanny," waits as Tom Wiswell, world checker champion, makes a move. Looking on are former chess champion Larry Evans and (standing) Edward Lasker. The occasion was a recent chess fest at the New York home of Mr. and Mrs. Slezak. Photo by Martin Nunoz.

venge for their fellow members' defeat in the Championship Division by trouncing the Manhattan winners of Section 2 in a little "chess world series" by 6-0. Summaries of the two sections:

Section 1	
Team	Score
Marshall Amateurs -----	4-1
Brooklyn -----	4-1
Log Cabin -----	3-2
Jamaica -----	2½-2½
Bronx-Westchester -----	1-4
Staten Island -----	½-4½

Section 2	
Team	Score
Manhattan -----	5-1
Marshall -----	3-2
Queens -----	2½-2½
Lithuanians -----	2-3
Brooklyn Reserves -----	1½-3½
Log Cabin -----	1-4

LOCAL EVENTS

California. Success in the Central California Chess League was credited to San Jose with 5½-½ in matches and 34-14 in games. Sacramento was second with a match score of 5-1 and a game score of 30-18. Next were Fresno, 4-2 and 30½-17½; Pittsburg 3½-2½ and 26-22; Modesto, 1-5 and 17½-30½; and Oakdale and Stockton, each 1-5 and 15-33.

The sixth annual Fresno Chess Club championship resulted in a three-way tie for first among defending titleholder, Mike Hailparn, Tom Fries and Phil Smith,

each 8½-1½. A play-off will determine the title. E. Achterberg, 7-3, was fourth, and R. Carabedian, 6-4, came in fifth. The turnout of 27 entries was the largest in the club's history.

Taking a climactic match from the Mechanics' Institute by 4½-2½, the Golden Gate Chess Club annexed the Class "A" championship of the San Francisco Bay Area Chess League. I. Konig, C. Capps and D. Peizer tallied three wins for Golden Gate as against one victory for the Mechanics' Institute by J. Schmitt. Three players halved their points.

Scoring a 7-0 sweep, William Addison took the championship of the Mechanics' Institute (San Francisco). The crucial result in the title tourney was Addison's defeat of Earl Pruner, runner-up with 5½-1½. C. Brussel, 4½-2½, was third.

Louisiana. Finding chess the best weapon against juvenile delinquency, the YMCA and George Caterer of Monroe, staged chess tournaments of three grades of junior players. The finalists are pictured on page 166.

New York. With a score of 7½-5½, the Syracuse Chess Club downed the Binghamton Chess Club at the latter's club-rooms.

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British Columbia

Despite some unfinished games, the certain winner of the Victoria city championship is T. N. Curteis, $13\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$.

Manitoba

The Manitoba championship, though still unfinished, is firmly in the hands of the 1954 winner, Harry Yanofsky.

The University of Manitoba Swiss title tourney was won by T. Cartar, an engineering student from Holland, with the excellent score of $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$. Runners-up were D. Jacobson and M. Schulman, both 3-2.

Quebec

In a trip to the Province, Clarkson Institute of Technology of Potsdam, N. Y., tackled McGill University but was out-classed by a score of 6-1. McGill winners were J. S. Hall, E. R. Epp, M. Litwin, J. Hayes, J. Leinwand and A. Benjamin. The lone victor for Clarkson was J. Biegen.

Having won a play-off by 2-0 against G. Duytschaever after each had tied for first with $5\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ in the Major Quebec City Tournament, Jules Therien is prepared to try conclusions in a 6 game match with Marcel Dion, present champion, for the Quebec city title.

The Class "C" team championship of the Montreal Chess League was won by McGill University.

FOREIGN

Ireland

One of the interesting new developments in the world of Chess is the sudden surge of Irish activity. The Tostal Tournament at Cork features invitations to a number of international masters and, in addition, is a full scale Congress with sections for various classes of players. A new Irish chess magazine also has been started, *Ficheall* (Irish for chess) is put out by the Irish Chess Union on voluntary labor and a press bought for that purpose. The first number was very modest, but the magazine can be expected to grow—if for no other reason than it mentions the formation of eleven new Irish chess clubs.

The Glorney Invitation Tourney was won by W. Stanton, 6-1, ahead of J. J. Walsh, $5\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$.

In the contest for the Armstrong Cup, the Clontarf Chess Club was successful with a match score of $8\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$.

New Zealand

O. Sarapu of Auckland continues to dominate New Zealand chess, as shown by his latest title victory, $10\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$. Thoroughly outdistanced in a tie for second were A. E. Turner and A. Feneridis, each $7\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$.



Twin City Chess Tournaments (see "Local Events—Louisiana"): pick the winners: Ralph Harker (small fry, age 10) 3d from left, front row standing; Jack Burton (junior, 12) 2d in back row; and Bert Borden (intermediate, 15) far right & back.

Ohio. The Atlantic Internationals, champions of the Cleveland Chess League, won the game that had been postponed in their match with the Cleveland Chess Club and thus emerged with a $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ triumph. The extra point had no bearing on the League championship, which the Atlantic Internationals had already clinched, but gave the titleholders a clean sweep in League match play.

Supremacy in the Cleveland Chess League was clinched by the Atlantic Internationals in their play-off match with the Cleveland Club when R. Pitschak

and A. Nasvytis triumphed for the former; D. Zaas was a Cleveland Club winner. R. McCready of the Atlantic Internationals drew with E. Somlo.

On both the senior and junior fronts, Cleveland maintained its wide margin of superiority over Columbus in intercity clashes. Contributing to the Cleveland seniors' 14 points out of 19 were victories by R. Pitschak, A. Nasvytis, M. Patrick, J. Cohn, E. Somlo, J. Gilchrist, R. Owens, Mrs. W. Owens, M. Antunovich, A. Burg-yan and H. Corfman. For Columbus, only J. Terrible and S. Lin could score wins. Six games were drawn. Even more decisive was the 7-1 knockout by the Cleveland juniors, who allowed but 2 draws while piling up 6 full points by P. Hirshfield, D. Malinger, R. Beshinske, R. Komenda, B. Havighurst and G. Michael.

Winning 3 games, drawing 3 and losing none, James Schroeder dominated the tourney for the Columbus city championship. Tied for second were Tim Anderson and E. Underwood, each $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$. Walter Mann, 3-3, placed fourth.

In the junior speed championship of Cleveland, Richard Kause hit the jackpot with a perfect score of 13-0. P. Malinger, 12-1, took second.

Washington. It was Olaf Ulvestad's turn to win an important tournament, namely, the strong 12 man Swiss for the Seattle Open. He tallied $5\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$, ahead of Jerry Schain and William Bills, each $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$. Schain taking second on Solkoff superiority. Ken Mulford, 4-2, placed fourth.

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CHESS REVIEW

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Scotland

The Glasgow Chess Club again won the Richardson Cup, drubbing the Bohemian Chess Club in the final by 6-1.

Soviet Union

We have more details on the USSR Championship play-off. A match of six games produced six draws; so it was decided that the first one to win a game would win the play-off. Vassily Smyslov had White for the seventh game, but Yefim Geller with a King's Indian Defense built up an attack which forced Smyslov to resign after 37 moves.

Yugoslavia

Simultaneous exhibitions by foreign stars are a tip-off on the remarkable strength of the Yugoslav rank and file. At Belgrade, for instance, D. Bronstein of the USSR could win on only 10 boards out of 24, drawing 6 and losing 8. Herman Pilnik of Argentina, FIDE grandmaster and certainly a formidable player, incurred disaster at Zagreb, where he lost 19 and drew 17, salvaging only 7 boards. The best showing on a percentage basis was made by T. Petrosyan of the USSR, who won 13 games at Novi Sad, drew 9 and lost 4.

RATING THE RATING SYSTEMS

(Continued from page 161)

ing made a better percentage than Smyslov at Amsterdam, is only an international master. . . .

"The real question is whether the FIDE will establish sound and objective standards for awards of the title of 'grandmaster' and 'international master.' It would not be easy to do so; to secure international agreement on a grading scheme would be a difficult task, and the flow of records would take time to organize. But it would be better to abandon the titles altogether than to continue an inflationary process which will in the end discredit them in the eyes of the only people whose opinions count—the masters and grandmasters themselves."

While these strictures are in general quite reasonable and the FIDE would have a hard time defending the arbitrariness of some of its classifications, it is in an excellent position to say to Mr. Clarke, "You're another." For Mr. Clarke's grading list, whatever its merits, has no shortage of anomalies of its own. Can we take seriously, for example, Bronstein's appearance in M-9, implying his measurable inferiority to his compatriots, Keres and Smyslov, in M-10? At these levels it is more probable that constant, incalculably minute fluctuations in strength place now one player, now another, ahead of his contemporaries for the briefest interludes.

The decline and fall of Flohr gives further pause for thought. This player, once a contender for the world championship, participant in the all-grandmaster AVRO tournament and successful in breaking even with Botvinnik in a match played in 1933, may be suffering from a sharp decline; but has he fallen so low that he is no better today than Balonell and Kupper with whom he is bracketed in Class M-3? One can only wonder.

In M-1, the lowest class of the "world's 200 best," we find Dr. O. Bernstein, Rosolimo and Tartakower. Are they actually inferior, in any meaningful sense, to Heinicke, Kramer (of Holland) and Bhend in M-2? Commenting on questionable group-

ings of this nature, W. A. Fairhurst, in a letter to the *British Chess Magazine*, flatly states as his opinion that it is not "possible to assess mastery in chess by statistical methods. . . . [They are] not of much value in assessing the strength of very young players as they tend to improve very rapidly, nor of older players whose form often varies very considerably due to health, stamina, and other factors. The weakness of Mr. Clarke's system is evident when one considers the recent fine performance of Dr. O. Bernstein [in finishing] ahead of so-called grandmasters and crowning his success by a brilliant win over Najdorf."

So goes the merry controversy. As Mr. M. O. Meyer writes in the *Sacramento Chess News*, ". . . anyone with a fairly good knowledge of statistics and mathematics realizes that there may be other ways [than devising rating systems] in which to waste an equal amount of time, but few which result in so much adverse criticism."

Given a homogeneous mass of data, a restricted field of operations and continuous playing activity, we may work out a fairly equitable rating system; but on a national and international scale, where so many irregularities and imponderables enter the equation, the most refined statistical techniques are hardly equal to the task of accurately evaluating all the variables. As evidence tending to bear out this statement, one need only point to the conflicting results yielded by the existing systems. Verily, mathematical amateurs rush in where trained statisticians fear to calculate.

In the last analysis, there just does not seem to be statistical data enough in our chess activities for fair ratings. When our baseball leagues pit eight teams against each other 22 times each, there is reasonably enough, and homogeneously enough data. But one of our Senior Masters played four rated games last year; others took part in as many complete tournaments. Can statistics "rate" from such scant and disparate data?



COMING EVENTS IN THE U. S. AND CANADA

Abbreviations—SS Tmt: Swiss System Tournament (in 1st round entries paired by lot or selection; in subsequent rounds players with similar scores paired). RR Tmt: Round Robin Tournament (each man plays every other man). KO Tmt: Knock-out Tournament (losers or low scorers eliminated). \$\$: Cash prizes. EF: Entry fee. CC: Chess Club. CF: Chess Federation. CA: Chess Association. CL: Chess League.

Carolinas—July 8-10

North-South Carolina "Open" Championship at Battery Park Hotel, Asheville, North Carolina: EF \$3.50 plus \$2 NC-SC dues. Tourney, USCF rated, starts 9 AM, July 8. Trophy, lovely mountain breeze and \$\$ Open to all: write to W. C. Adickes, 66 Linden Avenue, Asheville, North Carolina.

New York—Aug. 27-Sept. 4

Annual New York State Congress at Cazenovia Junior College, Cazenovia, New York: State Championship, 9 rd SS Tmt, EF \$10, 1st prize \$100; Experts' Tournament, EF \$5, 1st prize \$50; also Rapid Transit. Send EF to H. M. Phillips, 258 Broadway, New York 7, N. Y., by August 20. For further details, write to Willis Hull, 30 Circuit Drive, Binghamton, N. Y.

Minnesota—September 3-5

St. Paul "Open" Championship (actually combining "Open" with "Northwest") at the Downtown YMCA, starts 12:30 PM, ends PM of the fifth: open to all: 7 rd SS Tmt; EF \$7 (but \$3 for high school students); \$100 and trophy guaranteed for 1st prize, plus other prizes; for further details, write to Bob Gove, Downtown YMCA, 9th & Cedar, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Texas—September 3-5

Southwestern "Open" Championship at the Roosevelt Hotel, Waco, Texas: 7 rd SS Tmt; EF \$5 plus membership in USCF and TCA (\$5). \$100 guaranteed for 1st prize and there will be other prizes and trophies. For further details, write to William H. Janes, Leroy, Texas.

For benefit of our readers, these items are printed if reported by authorized officials at least two months in advance.



Game of the Month

YUGOSLAV CHAMPION And Incidental Comparisons

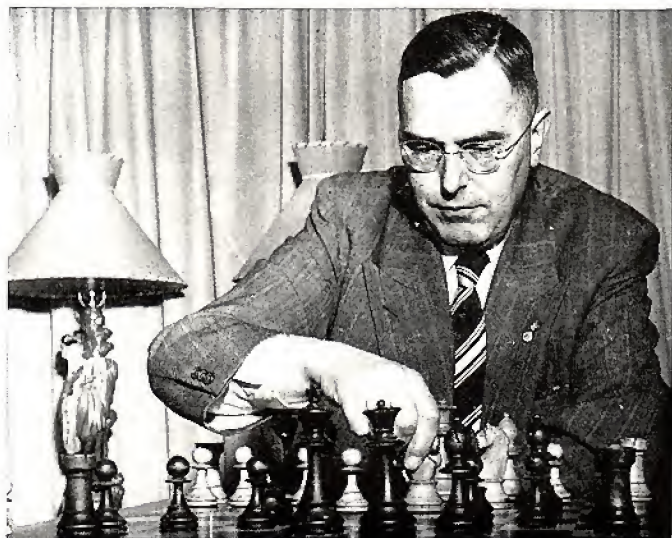
The Russian Championship has run along in the expected course with a crowding around first place of players with known and less known names. Along with Botvinnik and Smyslov, we find Spassky, Ilivitzky and Antoschin.

The only European country in which similar conditions prevail, albeit on a somewhat more modest level, is Yugoslavia. The grandmasters, Gligorich, Pirc and Trifunovich, are comparable to the world-masters Botvinnik, Smyslov and Bronstein. The prominent ones, Rabar, Milich and Udovich to Geller, Taimanov and Petrosyan. The juniors, Fuderer, Ivkov and Matanovich to Spassky, Cherbakov and Antoschin. Then, finally, there is still the group of "nameless ones", Karaklaich, Matulovich, Trajkovich, Smederevach, Vospernik and others just as there are so many "unknowns" in the USSR.

With the Yugoslav Championship concluded, there was a surprising outcome: Karaklaich won it, Gligorich was second, and Milich, the winner of the Beverwijk Tournament, shared fifth prize.

Surprising, not only as regards first place, but also with respect to second. For Gligorich, who indisputably rates as Yugoslavia's best, has never taken higher than fourth or sixth in the past few years. His second prize therefore signifies an improvement, possibly presages that Gligorich may once again make a bid for the champion's title in future competitions. The possibility, however, is by no means certain as is evident from the recent competition. Gligorich made twelve draws: in other words, his opponents have displayed no outstanding ambitions when playing him, and then winning becomes doubly hard. Especially as the contenders in the Yugoslav championship, though bearing unknown names, are incredibly hard to beat. Take Durasevich for example. Out of seventeen games, he lost only one and drew fourteen times.

Karaklaich, Champion of Yugoslavia! Whoever may have expected this outcome, he himself certainly did not, and definitely not after the first four rounds. In the first, he was run underfoot by Matulovich, who committed a blunder toward the finish. In the second, the champion-to-be lost to Janosevich. And then followed two draws against Rabar and Ivkov.



DR. MAX EUWE

With a score of two points out of four, he had no particularly favorable prospects, and nothing startling happened afterward, either. Karaklaich alternately scored draws and wins, the latter after long up-and-down battles usually. But these stamp the new Champion as an imperturbable, practical man, and also as an outstanding end-game connoisseur.

Slowly but surely, Karaklaich worked into the lead. Gligorich made more draws than his rival and fell back. Finally, in the last round, the encounter between the two rivals took place. Gligorich as White tried for a King-side attack, but Karaklaich established a very solid line-up, and Gligorich was soon forced to acknowledge that all effort was futile.

Karaklaich's games are very entertaining. In part because of his opponents who displayed much more enterprise against him than against the renowned Gligorich. How will things be in the years to come, when Karaklaich's star has risen higher? The new champion is not going to have an easy time of it in confirming his reputation in this country of particularly strong, middle-class players.

Here follows Karaklaich's victory over Vospernik, the tournament's low-scorer. The game clearly brings out Karaklaich's qualities. On the other hand, it shows how unconcernedly the opponent meets the champion-to-be.

N. Karaklaich		Z. Vospernik	
White		Black	
1 P-K4	P-K4	3 B-N5	P-QR3
2 N-KB3	N-QB3	4 B-R4	N-B3
		5 Q-O	P-QN4

6 B-N3 B-K2

7 P-QR4 B-N2

8 P-Q3

8 . . . 0-0

9 R-K1 R-K1

10 P-B3 . . .

The mutually customary moves.

10 P-Q3

11 N-R3 Q-Q2

12 B-Q2	N-Q1	14 N-N5	NxN
13 N-B2	N-K3	15 BxN	...



15 NxP

16 BxP†!

16 . . . KxB

17 Q-R5† . . .

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

17	K-N1
18 PxN	BxB
19 QxB	PxP

20	P-QB4	Q-B3
21	N-K3	B-B1

Not 21 . . . QxKP? 22 N-B5!

22 N-Q5! K-R1
23 R-R3 Q-Q2

24 R-KN3 R-B1

25 N-B6 was threatened.

25 R/1-K3 B-N2

26 R-KR3	BxN	28 R-QB3	R-QN1
27 BPxB	R-B3	29 Q-B1	'

29	R-B2
30 R-B6	. . . .

30	Q-N5
31 R-K3	

White prevents 31 . . . Q-K7.

31 Q-B5
32 Q-B2 R-N6
33 R-K2 P-KR4

34 RxRP P-R5
35 P-R3

Not 35 RxRP? P-R6 36 QxR?? Q-B8†

35 Q-N4
36 Q-Q2 Q-N3

37 R-K3 Q-N4

38	RxRP	RxR
39	QxR	QxQ
40	PxQ	

40	P-N4
41 R-B4	K-N2
42 R-B2	. . . .

42 R-K2 44 K-B1 K-N3
43 R-B2 R-K1 45 K-K1 R-K2
46 R-B8

46	K-N2	48 K-K2	R-K1
47 R-B5	K-N3	49 K-B3	R-QN1
		50 K-N4	R-N5

51 R x P†	K-R3	53 R-N4	K-R4
52 K-B5	R x N P	54 R-N8	

54	R-B7†
55 K-K6	R-B7
56 R-QB8	R-B8

57 K-B6

57	R-B8†
58 K-N7!	R-B7
59 R-R8†	. . . . .

White prevents 59 . . . R×P with check.

59 K-N4
60 R-KB8! Resigns

A surprising finish. White forces the exchange of Rooks (60 . . . R-B7 or 60 . . . RXP 61 R-B5 mate!) after which White's King roams freely in a Pawn hunt, then soon promotes a new Queen.

Ssssssss — The Villain!

By Fred Reinfeld

Wilhelm Steinitz (1836-1900) is revered as the founder of modern chess. In his own lifetime, he was reviled more often than revered for his stubborn insistence on two basic points.

These were: (a) superior force must win, and (b) gambit play not grounded in positional advantage must lose.

To Steinitz's contemporaries, his emphasis on the accumulation of small advantages seemed like the most abject pettifoggery. He was roundly cursed as the man who had taken all the fun out of chess. The laughable paradox was that the people who defended artistry in chess had some mighty peculiar notions of what constitutes artistry.

Ruskin, the celebrated art critic, had this to say in a letter to the British master Bird: "I may tell you one thing in my mind—the possibility of assigning value to games, primarily, by the fewness of moves; secondly by the fewness of captures.* Exchange games, where after 150 moves, the victor wins by an odd Pawn, may contain calculations enough for next year's almanack, but they are quite out of my horizon of Chess."

One Professor Hoffmann, quoting this passage in his introduction to Bird's *Chess Novelties*, remarks that "it will be echoed by all true lovers of this game." He adds a wail which we hear in every generation. "It must be within the observation of every chess-player that the records of great public matches are becoming far less interesting than they used to be. The 'skill of fence' of the players is as great or greater than ever, but the brilliant cut-and-thrust combats, the 'swashing blows' of McDonnell, Labourdonnais and Anderssen, and in later days of Morphy, Kolisch and

Mackenzie, are now conspicuous by their absence in important contests."

With pathetic relish, the Professor quotes a contemporary description (from *The Chess-Player's Mentor* by Lee and Gossip) of the style of the older players: "Their plan of campaign was invariably to institute at the earliest opportunity an attack on the hostile King, and to attempt, when second player, a counter-attack as soon as possible. The large majority of their games were decided in the mid-game, brought about by a forced checkmate (often with many of the pieces still on the board) or by the winning of a piece by means of an elegant combination, rendering thereby their opponent's game hopeless."

(How sound the Professor's "facts" are, may be seen from a single example. The games of the Morphy-Anderssen match of 1858 average 43 moves in length, and six of the eleven games reached the end-game stage.)

Sorrowfully the Professor adds, "In place of this chivalrous and brilliant style of play, we now have players aiming, in the words of Steinitz, at 'steady developments without any sacrifice of material, circumspective attention to the balance of forces and of position on all parts of the board, and accumulation of small advantages, if possible.'"

Though the Professor speaks of "chivalrous" play, he is thinking of games between a great master and a feeble duffer. Steinitz, on the other hand, is thinking of a struggle between two opponents *who are approximately level in skill*. Thus Steinitz's conception of the game is infinitely nearer to the chivalrous ideal of combat; it is closely akin in spirit to the beneficent and humanizing tradition of fair play.

The following game against the greatest of Steinitz's unsuccessful rivals is a good example of how his theories worked out in actual practice.

World Championship Match, 1886

FOUR KNIGHTS' GAME

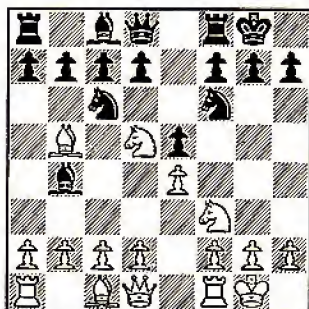
J. H. Zukertort

W. Steinitz

White

Black

1 P-K4	P-K4	4 B-N5	B-N5
2 N-KB3	N-QB3	5 O-O	O-O
3 N-B3	N-B3	6 N-Q5	....



Nowadays the most chivalrous player could not help raising his eyebrows over Zukertort's opening play. If a modern player wants to attack, he does not dream of playing the stodgiest variation of the stodgiest opening! White's sixth move leads to a series of exchanges that promise an utterly lifeless game.

The modern formula, succinctly expressed, is this: White has played an opening that, properly followed up, will lead to dull equality. If followed up with unjustifiable energy, this same opening will lead to a lost game for White.

6 NxN 8 PxN PxN
7 PxN P-K5 9 QxP

"If 9 PxQP, PxP threatening to capture the Rook with a check. If 9 PxNP, the Bishop retakes with a powerful attack."

Steinitz is already beginning to "accumulate small advantages."

9 QPxP
10 B-Q3

"Threatening to win a piece by Q-K4, but not so good as B-K2."

Zukertort ignores positional considerations in favor of premature attack. He blocks the Queen Pawn (and hence the Queen Bishop) for a shallow little trap.

10 B-Q3
11 P-QN3

"Black's reply proves the futility of this move. It was much better to advance P-B3 with the object of retreating B-B2, followed by P-Q4."

11 Q-N4!
12 B-N2

"Otherwise his development would have been too much delayed."

12 QxP

The quoted notes are by Steinitz.

Pawn-grabbing! Fie, sir! Where are the "swashing blows" of the Grand Old Masters of the Golden Age?

13 B-B1

"He could gain nothing by 13 Q-R5, P-KN3 14 Q-R4, Q-B5."

In that case, Black's Queen would be in active play, whereas she is somewhat shunted aside in the actual game.

13 Q-R4

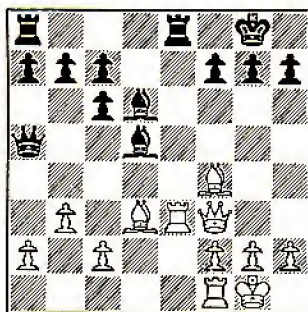
Not 13 . . . Q-B6?? 14 BxP†, winning the Queen.

14 B-KB4 B-K3
15 QR-K1 KR-K1

Prudent! "If 15 . . . QxP, 16 B-Q2 (threatening R-R1, followed by B-B3, winning the Queen), with a strong attack."

16 R-K3 B-Q4

"Much better was now 16 . . . QxP with the probable continuation: 17 BxB, PxB 18 Q-K4, P-KN3 19 Q-Q4, Q-R6 20 P-QN4, P-QB4" and Black has a winning game. To avoid this seems over-cautious; but actually, Black is heading for a more dangerous situation!



17 BxP†!

Note this, which is characteristic: "Black would otherwise have gained a plainly superior position by a series of exchanges, and the sacrifice afforded the best chance of perhaps complicating matters in White's favor."

What then should we say about Zukertort's opening play which drove him to this desperate course?!

I am a fairly good wood pusher,
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17 KxB 19 R-R3 P-B3
18 Q-R5† K-N1 20 Q-R7†

Steinitz points out that White can regain the piece with 20 BxB, PxB 21 P-QB4. But then comes 21 . . . Q-Q7 22 PxB, R-K8! (threatening . . . QR-K1) and White must not play 23 Q-R8†, K-B2 24 QxR, RxR† 25 KxR, Q-Q8 mate. Again, a characteristic motif: an inconclusive attack allows a hard-boiled counter-attack.

20 K-B2
21 Q-R5† K-K2

"In the actual game, a series of repetitious moves were made on both sides."

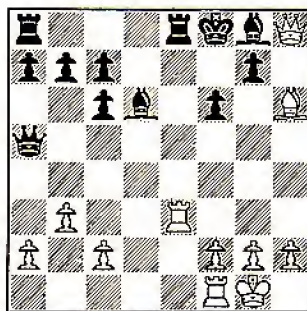
22 R-K3†

"He could, of course, also recover the piece here by 22 BxB†, KxB 23 P-QB4, but his position would have become still inferior to the one he might have obtained before, on account of 23 . . . R-R1, followed by . . . RxR."

Always the same motif: the booty is gladly proffered back in return for a smaller but safe and lasting advantage.

22 K-B1
23 Q-R8† B-N1
24 B-R6

"Ingenious but unavailing against best play."



24 R-K2

"The only move and good enough to win. But, had he taken the Bishop, he would have actually lost, albeit he would have been two pieces ahead. If 24 . . . PxB 25 QxBP†, B-B2 26 QxP†, K-N1 27 R-R3, B-K4 (or 27 . . . Q-K4 28 R-N3†) 28 Q-N5†, K-B1 29 R-R8†, BxR 30 QxQ, and wins."

25 RxR KxR
26 BxP

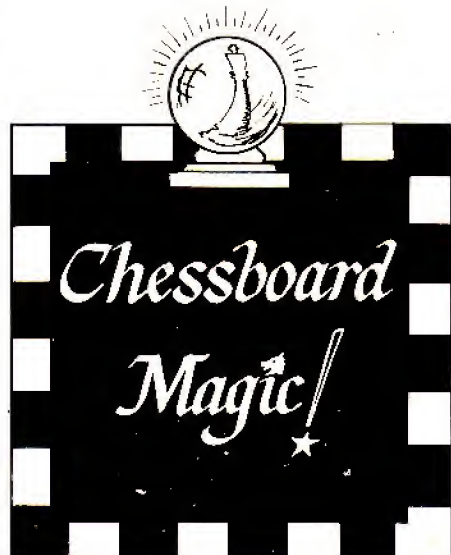
"If 26 QxP†, then, of course, Black replies . . . B-B2, threatening . . . R-KN1, etc." Every contingency provided for.

26 Q-KB4

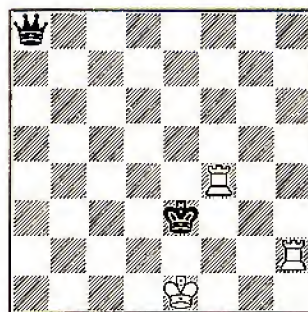
Another characteristic item: "Protecting the Bishop Pawn effectually and preparing for the exchange of Queens, which cannot be avoided."

27 R-K1† K-B2 30 P-QB4 P-R4
28 B-R6 Q-R2 31 B-K3 P-QB4
29 QxQ† BxQ 32 R-Q1 P-R5
Resigns

Thus we see here how Zukertort, the incomparable master of the dashing and slashing attack, is subjugated by the sovereign mind of the plump, little, frock-coated man with the reddish beard who limps along painfully with the aid of a cane.

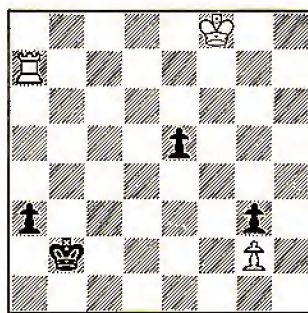


No. 1 White to move and Win by Kling



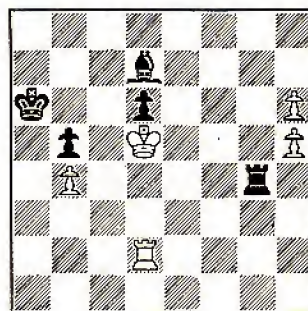
Plane geometry and pure mathematics.
One Rook is better than no Rooks.

No. 2 White wins by Horowitz



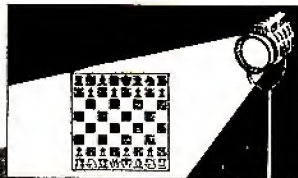
Long way round—short way home.

No. 3 White wins by Troitzky



Don't send a general to do an underling's job.

Solutions on page 190.



Spotlight on Openings

THE DUTCH-INDIAN DEFENSE

(1 P-Q4, P-KB4 and ... P-KN3)

NO NOVEL IDEA is the use of an early King fianchetto by Black in connection with the Dutch Defense. On the contrary, it was the subject of one of the early experimentations by the hypermoderns after World War I. It was often employed between 1920 and 1923 and even enjoyed a brief popularity. And its strategy as then known was dealt with in Tartakover's *Hypermoderne Schachpartie* in 1925.

Subsequently, the line receded until, in the 1938 edition of Euwe's *Theorie der Schaakopeningen* (Theory of Chess Openings), there was only one mention of it, a game from the tournament of Goeteborg, 1920. Attention has again been focussed on this variation, however, as a consequence of Russian analysis.

The Russians have adopted a policy of systematic exhumation and methodical dissection of all and sundry alternatives in opening themes. The resulting discoveries have not always been so original as they appear but are indicative of a modern "technological" approach which has helped to clarify the catalogue of openings.

In this particular Dutch Defense, the research was carried forward by Leningrad players, who tested it especially in 1946 and 1947, and the system has since been called the "Leningrad System." Not only for genealogical but also for chessic reasons, this writer disagrees with this haphazard nomenclature. The first method of identifying a variation is to give its moves. An important, often quicker way is to connect a string of moves with a master who invented it or who has been most partial to its use. In the most extreme case, we name a line after a place, because of its frequent adoption by various players in a specific tournament (e.g., the Manhattan Variation). There is, however, no need to christen a variation after such a geographic location as the seat of a chess-masters' co-operative which investigated the line so late in the season.

The fianchetto development in the Closed Defenses to the Queen Pawn Opening has become known universally as the "Indian." No other line of the Dutch Defense but this seems to qualify for a similar description. This writer, therefore, believes it right to coin the name "Dutch-Indian Defense." Certainly, the name appears to grow organically out of the given moves and to indicate clearly the structure of this opening.

1 The Classical Setting

In the early form of this line, Black set up a triangular Pawn formation with ... P-K3, ... P-KB4 and ... P-KN3 which is no longer popular. Further, he employed the fianchetto primarily after White's 2 P-KN3 or 2 N-KB3 and only infrequently after 2 P-QB4. We can observe two model examples from the early period of the Dutch-Indian.

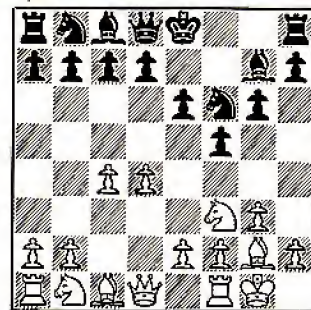
Variation 1

1 P-Q4 P-KB4 3 B-N2 N-KB3
2 P-KN3 P-KN3 4 N-KB3

This is the point of departure for Variation 2,

4 ... B-N2
5 O-O P-K3
6 P-B4

PCO references are to location of like openings in *Practical Chess Openings*; MCO, in *Modern Chess Openings*, 8th edition.



The same position may also be reached by transposition: 2 N-KB3, P-K3 3 P-KN3, N-KB3 4 B-N2, P-KN3 5 O-O, B-N2 6 P-B4.

6 ...

O-O

The text move is the most "neutral" follow-up. Black can also safely play 6 ... P-Q4.

Fishing in muddy waters is 6 ... P-Q3 7 N-B3, N-B3 8 P-Q5, PxP 9 PxP, N-K4 10 N-Q4.

7 N-B3

More incisive but also more committing is 7 P-Q5, N-K5 8 QN-Q2, NxN 9 QxN, P-K4 10 P-Q6, PxP 11 QxP, Q-B3.

7 ...

P-Q4

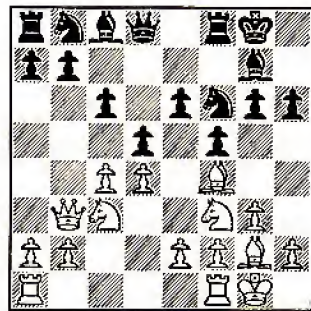
The move which justifies this independent column. After 7 ... P-Q3 (Saemisch-Reti, Vienna, 1922), we reach a variation of the main line which we take up in the next issue.

8 Q-N3

P-B3

9 B-B4

P-KR3



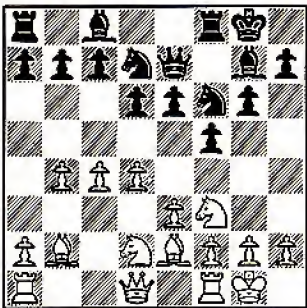
From Gruenfeld-Tartakover, 3d match game, Vienna, 1922. Black has counter-play.

Variation 2

Here Black follows the same policy, but White presents a different set-up.

1 P-Q4 P-KB4 3 P-K3 N-KB3
2 N-KB3 P-K3 4 B-K2 P-KN3

5 P-B4	B-N2	7 P-QN4	P-Q3
6 O-O	O-O	8 QN-Q2	Q-N-Q2
		9 B-N2	Q-K2



Nimzovich-Tartakover, Goeteborg, 1920, continued to equality with 10 P-B5, P-QR4 11 PxQP, PxQP 12 P-N5, N-N3.

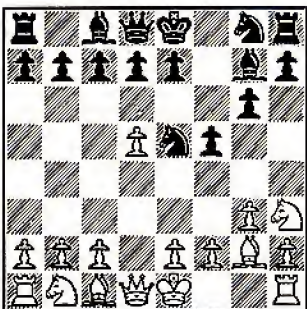
2 White's Diversion with 4 N-KR3

In a parallel to the same maneuver in the Stonewall Variation of the Dutch Defense, White can attempt to keep the diagonal open for his King Bishop and navigate his King Knight to Q3 via N-R3-B4.

1 P-Q4	P-KB4	3 B-N2	B-N2
2 P-KN3	P-KN3	4 N-KR3	N-QB3

Black's last move is more energetic than the tame 4 . . . N-KB3 5 O-O, O-O 6 P-QB4, with a good game for White.

5 P-Q5	N-K4
--------	------



6 N-B3, N-KB3 occurred in two games: Rubinstein-Bogolyubov, Carlsbad, 1923, and Pachman-Alexander, Hastings, 1954-55, with prospects in neither too good for White.

The first continued with 7 N-B4, P-B3 and gave Black the better deal after the thematic but premature 8 N-Q3, according to Tartakover.

Pachman chose 7 P-K4 to which Alexander replied with 7 . . . P-Q3? 8 N-B4, P-B3 9 O-O, O-O 10 KPXP, with a plus for White. But Alexander could have played 7 . . . PxP 8 O-O, O-O with full satisfaction.

Probably with all this in mind, Fairhurst-Alexander, some rounds later at Hastings, continued to equality with the following moves.

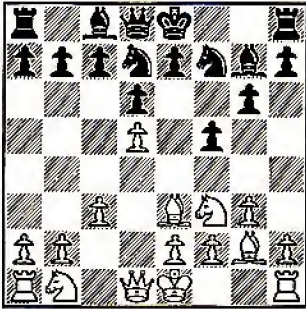
6 O-O	P-Q3
7 N-B3	N-KB3
8 N-KN5	P-KR3

3 Black's Diversion: . . . N-KR3

Black, too, may keep his King Bishop's diagonal clear by developing with . . . N-KR3, instead of . . . N-KB3.

Variation 1
The Black Knight's "side-swipe" is based on a hopeful precedent from Veltmänder-Vinogradov, Leningrad, 1936.

1 P-Q4	P-KB4	4 N-KB3	P-Q3
2 P-KN3	P-KN3	5 P-B3	N-KR3
3 B-N2	B-N2	6 P-Q5	N-B2
		7 B-K3	N-Q2



This is the game hailed as the "initiator" of the "Leningrad" system. But whatever doubts there are about priority, the game does show the correct sequence to be used in this variation of the Knight's "side-swipe."

The game continued to equality with 8 O-O, N-B1 9 B-Q4, P-K4 10 PxP e.p. NXP 11 BxB, KxB.

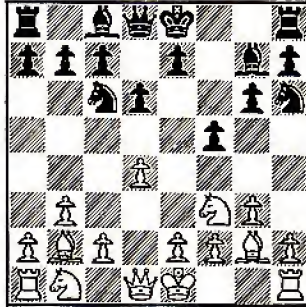
Variation 2

In a recent game, Pirc-Alexander, Amsterdam, 1954, Black played 2 . . . P-Q3 and the King's fianchetto later. He thus permitted White to oppose Black's King Bishop with his own Queen Bishop: the idea underlying the modern method in the Dutch-Indian.

1 N-KB3	P-KB4
2 P-KN3	P-Q3
3 P-Q4	....

As a marginal note, we observe that dogmatic strategists maintain that 1 N-KB3 is more precise than 1 P-Q4. The argument runs that 1 N-KB3 is less committing as the move is played almost universally in Queen Pawn games; and it constitutes even a rebuttal of the Dutch Defense because, at this point, the "ideal" answer is not 3 P-Q4, but 3 P-Q3!

3	P-KN3	5 B-QN2	N-QB3
4 P-N3!	B-N2	6 B-N2	N-R3



Here, as the sequel shows, Black merely misplaces his Knight. White's next move eliminates the threat on the diagonal and makes P-Q5 a dangerous probability. Consequently, Black pushes his own Queen Pawn but this creates a "hole" on his K4, and White subsequently gets the edge.

7 N-B3!	P-K3
---------	------

Or 7 . . . P-K4 8 PxP, NXP 9 NxN, BxN 10 Q-Q2, N-B2 11 O-O-O with a strong position for White, according to Vukovich.

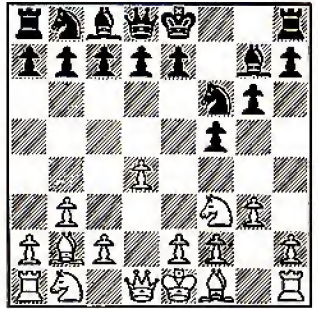
8 Q-Q2	P-Q4
9 N-K5!	....

Since 9 . . . NxN 10 PxN, BxP 11 QxN and 9 . . . N-B2 10 NxN are obviously bad, we may conclude that Black's King Knight is misplaced.

4 White's Double Fianchetto

As Black's previous variation proves of no avail against White's Queen fianchetto, it is necessary to examine the conservative move, . . . N-KB3, which leads into an old, established sequence.

1 P-Q4	P-KB4	3 P-KN3	P-KN3
2 N-KB3	N-KB3	4 P-N3	B-N2
		5 B-QN2	....



At this point, Alexander—who, by the way, is a connoisseur of the Dutch-Indian format—tried the deviation, 5 . . . N-K5. White secured the more promising position after 6 B-N2, P-B4 7 O-O, N-QB3 8 P-K3, O-O 9 Q-K2, P-Q4 10 P-QB4, QPxP 11 QxP†.

5	O-O!
-----------	------

The elders knew better when they settled on this move.

6 B-N2
--------	------

Upon 6 P-Q5, P-Q3 7 B-N2, P-B3 8 P-B4, N-R3 9 O-O, N-B2, Black will develop strong, hidden resources.

6	P-Q3
7 O-O	....

Another option is 7 P-B4, P-B3 8 O-O, K-R1 9 Q-B2 (9 N-B3, B-K3 10 P-Q5! B-N1!), N-R3 10 QN-Q2, N-QN5 11 Q-B1, P-QR4 12 P-QR3, N-R3 13 Q-B2, B-K3 14 N-K1, B-N1 15 N-Q3, Q-K1 16 B-QB3, N-B2 17 P-QR4, N-K3 18 P-K3, P-KN4, with a dynamic game, Zagoryansky-Kopilov, USSR Championship Semi-final, 1949.

7	P-B3
-----------	------

Again, an option is offered in 7 . . . Q-K1 8 QN-Q2, N-B3 9 P-B4, N-KN5 10 P-K4, P-K4 11 P-KR3, N-R3 12 PxKP, P-B5 13 Q-B1, NXP.

8 QN-Q2	Q-K1	10 Q-B2	P-KN4
9 P-B4	P-KR3!	11 KR-K1	Q-R4

From here, Black got an excellent game in Arnaudov-Filchev, Razgrad, 1954, after 12 P-K4, PxP 13 NxKP, NxN 14 QxN, P-K4.

HENCE, White's hopes really appear in the "natural" main line. See next issue.

BRIGHT COMBINATIONS

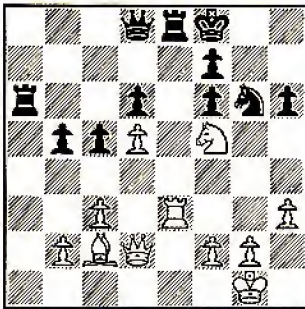
COMPILED BY EDWARD YOUNG

THIRD NUMBER of a series by a new chess author who offers some positions which are at once instructive and tantalizing.

What makes a master chess-player may be argued from now till the Queens come home. But a "quick eye" undoubtedly helps, an eye quick to sense the winning idea in a position. As Tarrasch used to say: "You must see it!"

As the material is much like that in *Chess Quiz*, we offer it in place of any set quiz. You can try each position as a problem before going on to read the author's comments. In that case, *cover the text immediately under the diagram* until you are sure you have the solution. Score yourself excellent for 9 right; good, for seven; fair, for five.—Ed.

21 White to play and win



White has sacrificed the Exchange.

1 R-K6! R x R

A surprising reply to a surprising move; but, if 1... PxR? 2 QxP†, K-B2 3 Q-N7 mate.

2 PxR P-Q4

If 2... K-K1, 3 QxRP with an easy win. Or 2... K-N1 3 QxRP, Q-KB1 4 P-K7!! QxQ 5 NxQ†, followed by P-K8(Q).

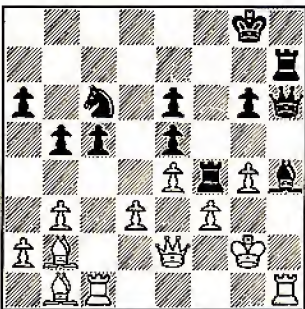
3 QxRP† K-K1 5 Q-R7† K-K3
4 PxP† KxP 6 QxN R-R7
7 P-QN4! PxP

Black is lost in any event. If 7... RxB, 8 N-N7† wins.

8 N-Q4† Resigns

For, if 8... K-Q2, White has 9 B-B5†, K-Q3 10 Q-N3†, followed by N-K6† or N-B6†, winning the Queen.

22 Black to play and win



Black's pieces are all posted aggressively, while White's are either on the defensive or else inactive. So, though

most of us would expect Black to win, few could see the following extraordinary continuation:

1... RxBP!!

If now 2 KxR, Q-B5† 3 K-N2, Q-N6† 4 K-B1, R-B2†, mate follows.

Or 2 RxB, R-N6†! 3 KxR, QxR† 4 K-B3, Q-R6† 5 K-B2, R-B2† 6 K-K1, Q-N6† 7 K-Q1, R-B7, and Black wins.

2 QxR Q-Q7†
3 K-N1 B-B7†!

Another neat point: if 4 QxB, Black has 4... RxR† 5 K-N2, R-R7†.

4 K-B1...

After 4 K-N2, White loses even more rapidly: 4... B-K6§, 5 K-B1 (or 5 K-N3, B-B5†), RxR† and mate follows.

4... N-Q5!

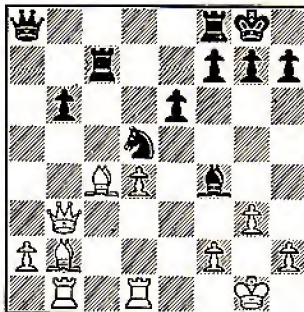
This beautiful move makes the whole combination successful. White must capture the obnoxious Knight.

5 BxN QxR† 7 BxB QxB
6 K-K2 RxR 8 P-N5 Q-B8†

Resigns

One of the finest combinations ever played.

23 Black to play and win



Many years ago, when Reti popularized the motif of playing his Queen to Queen Rook 1 to strike along the diagonal, conventional critics poked fun at him!

In the above position, we see the power of this setup—mainly because White's King Bishop is not at its proper square, KN2.

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

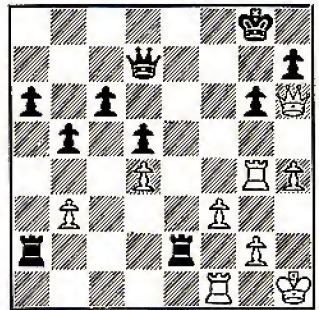
1... RxB!!
2 QxR N-K6!

Beautiful play: if now 3 PxN, BxP† 4 K-B1, Q-B6†, mate next move.

3 Q-KB1 NxQ 5 KxN Q-Q4
4 PxB QxP 6 B-R3 R-N1
7 B-B5 P-QN4

Black's material superiority wins easily for him.

24 Black to play and win



Black demonstrates the power of the doubled Rooks on the seventh rank.

1... RxP!

If now 2 RxR, Q-R6† and mate next move.

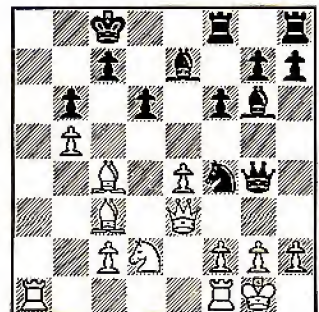
2 Q-B4...

Black threatened 2... R-R7† 3 K-N1, QxR†! followed by mate.

2... RxR 4 P-R5 PxP
3 PxR Q-K2 5 PxP Q-K5†

With an easy end-game for Black.

25 White to play and win



Black is threatening mate. But White demonstrates in brilliant fashion that he can stop the mating attack and carry out a mating attack of his own—all without using his Queen!

1 QxN!! QxQ
2 B-K6† K-N2

Against 2... K-N1, White wins by this long but deadly variation: 3 R-R4, P-B3 4 KR-R1, P-Q4 5 P-N3, Q-N4 6 P-R4, Q-R4 7 P-N4! QxP 8 P-K5! (threatening mate in two), PxNP 9 R-R8†, K-B2 10 R/1-R7†, K-B3 11 B-Q7†, K-B4 12 R-B7 mate.

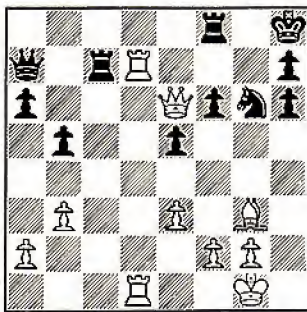
3 B-Q5† P-B3

If 3... K-B1, 4 B-B6 decides.

4 BxP†	K-B1	7 P-N3!	Q-N5	5 R-B6!	Q-Q3	7 Q-B4	K-N2
5 R-R8†	K-B2	8 R/1-R1	K-Q1	6 RxQ	PxR	8 R-KB1	Resigns
6 R-R7†	K-B1	9 B-Q4!	Resigns				

Despite his enormous material advantage, Black is helpless!

26 White to play and win



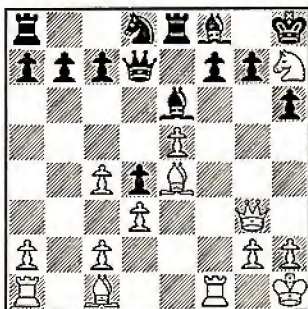
White has complete control of the seventh rank and of the Queen file. Theoretically, Black is lost; for, as that great teacher Dr. Tarrasch often remarked, "Cramped positions carry in themselves the germ of defeat."

White's faith in his initiative is well justified: he uses a clever tactical trick:

1 B-R4! Resigns

For, if 1 . . . Nx B, 2 Q-K7! leaves Black without resource.

27 White to play and win



White has an aggressive position, while Black's forces are constricted. Better yet, White has a target in the advanced King Rook Pawn. On the other hand, White's Knight has no retreat.

1 BxRP! . . .

Taking advantage of Black's weakness. If now 1 . . . PxB, 2 N-B6 threatens mate and therefore wins Black's Queen. But Black has a crafty resource.

1 . . . P-KB4?!

Just in the nick of time, Black thinks, as White was threatening to win outright with 2 Nx B.

2 PxP e.p! . . .

With three pieces en prise, White has to lose one. But he has it all figured out.

2 . . . PxB

3 P-B7! . . .

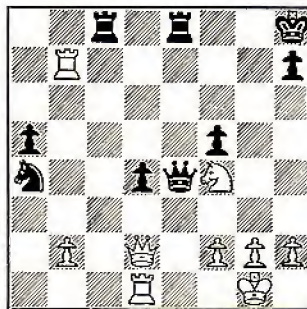
The point. White attacks the Rook and also threatens Q-N8 mate.

3 . . . BxKBP

4 Nx B RxN

Better is 4 . . . Q-Q3 5 QxQ, PxQ, losing in the end-game after 6 N-Q7.

28 White to play and win



White's aggressive position on the seventh rank creates the basis for a subtle combination.

1 N-N6†! K-N1

The alternative 1 . . . PxN is ruled out because of 2 Q-R6† and 3 Q-N7 mate.

2 N-K7†!! . . .

Now, on the other hand, Black can no longer decline the Greek gift: if 2 . . . K-R1 3 Q-N5! KR-N1 (not 3 . . . QxR 4 Q-B6 mate) 4 Q-B6†, R-N2 5 N-N6†, mate follows.

2 . . . RxN 4 RxR† QxR
3 Q-N5†! K-B2 5 QxP† . . .

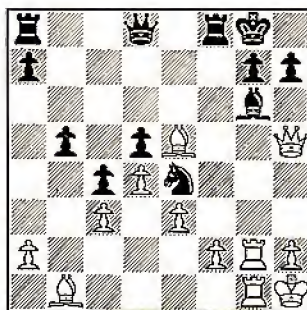
Now everything becomes painfully clear to Black.

5 . . . K-N2

6 QxR NxP

7 R-QB1 Resigns

29 White to play and win



White has terrific pressure along the open King Knight file. Momentarily, he seems stymied because his Queen is attacked. But he has an ingenious continuation.

1 P-B3! R-B2

If 1 . . . BxQ, 2 RxP†, K-R1 3 R-N8 mate. Or 1 . . . N-B3 2 Q-R3 with a decisive attack.

2 Q-R3 N-B3 4 RxP N-K1
3 BxB Px B 5 R-KR6 K-B1

6 BxP†! Nx B

Or 6 . . . Rx B 7 R-R8†, K-B2 8 Q-R5†, K-B3 9 Q-K5†, etc.

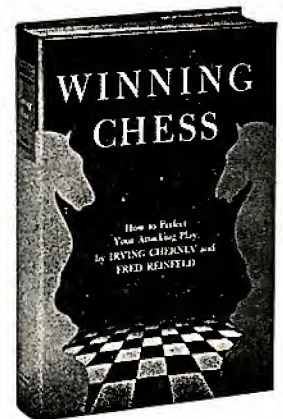
7 R-R8† K-K2

8 RxQ RxR

9 Q-R4† Resigns

If 9 . . . K-Q2, 10 Q-R7 wins. Or, if 9 . . . K-K1, White wins with 10 RxN, RxR 11 Q-R8†.

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WINNING CHESS by Irving Chernev and Fred Reinfeld. The secret of winning chess lies in proper use of combinative play—and here is a book which tells you how to recognize the distinctive, basic pattern for every type of combination. You learn when, where and how to combine on the chessboard. Getting to the very bedrock of winning chess, the authors illustrate their discussion with simple, decisive positions from actual play. More than 600 diagrams make it easy for you to follow the explanations without using a board and men. The result is a chess book which is easy to read, easy to understand, and one which actually improves your game. 213 pages. \$2.95

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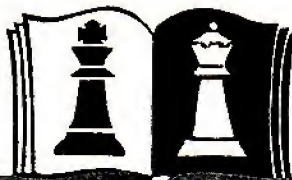
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Readers' Games

RISE AND FALL OF THE HYPERMODERNIST

The hypermoderns are a hardy lot. They give up the center with abandon and unconcern, taking the gambler's calculated risk that their current expenditures will bring greater future returns.

There is such a thing, however, as pressing one's luck too far. Even a hypermodernist, cool and calculating as he is, is apt to reckon without his host or his position. Take for example the following game. Black essays the hypermodern Alekhine Defense. To begin with, he provokes an attack upon his flaunted Knight. White provokes "easy." He buffets the Knight from a powerful pillar to an innocuous post. Not content that he has caused a slight weakening in the enemy Pawn line—which he ought now to exploit—Black invites his adversary to establish a broad front. (The broader the front, the bigger the target must be his theory.) White falls in line. Then comes the culminating action. Black goes a-Pawn-grabbing.

By this time comes the dawn. It dawns upon Black that he, too, must bring out his men. So he tries to bring them out. But he finds that White has usurped every valuable square. There isn't left even a single, safe square for the Black Monarch.

Yes, the hypermoderns are a hardy lot—sometimes foolhardy.

Marshall Chess Club, 1955 Amateur Championship

ALEKHINE'S DEFENSE

Alpen W. Murphy	White	R. Q. Martin	Black
1 P-K4	N-KB3	4 P-QB4	N-N3
2 P-K5	N-Q4	5 P-B4	PxP
3 P-Q4	P-Q3	6 BPxP	P-QB4

Black aims quickly to demolish the White center or to entice him to advance and consequently weaken(?) the line.

7 P-Q5

On 7 PxP, N/3-Q2, Black must recover the Pawn, leaving White with the worse Pawn formation. On the other hand, White accepts the invitation to advance.

7 P-K3
8 N-QB3

Not 8 P-Q6, which stifles Black except for 8 . . . Q-R5† after which the least White loses is his advanced Pawns.

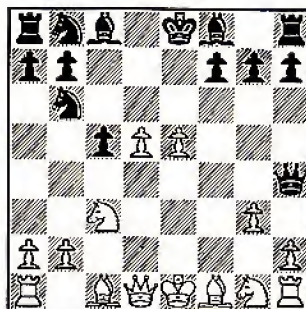
8 PxP

8 . . . NxBP appears tempting; for, if 9 BxN, Q-R5† recovers the piece. On 8 . . . NxBP, however, White has 9 Q-R4†, followed by capture of Black's Knight. Then Black is out a piece. This is a clear case of out-combining the combiner.

9 PxP Q-R5†

Black undertakes strong action to attempt to collapse White's Pawns—all at the expense of time.

10 P-KN3



10 Q-Q5

Black's point is now apparent. He threatens White's King Pawn as well as the exchange of Queens, either depriving White of the castling privilege or winning a Pawn.

11 B-K2

Various moves have been tried at this point. Most vigorous seems to be 11 B-N5†, B-Q2 12 Q-K2, and, if 12 . . . NxP? 13 P-K6 with devastating threats.

The text move has an air of indifference about it; but it is good enough.

11 QxKP

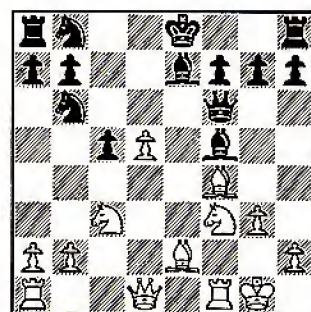
Black ought to content himself with 11 . . . QxQ†, followed by the development of his forces (. . . B-B4 and then . . . N/1-Q2). Instead, he cannot control his predatory emotions.

12 B-KB4 Q-B3

Wherever the Queen goes, it is subject to further annoyance. 12 . . . Q-Q5 is met by 13 Q-B2, followed by 14 R-Q1.

13 N-B3 B-B4
14 O-O B-K2

At this early stage, Black is at a loss for a continuation.



15 P-Q6

Forceful enough, though 15 B-KN5 or 15 B-N5† will do, too.

15 B-Q1
16 B-KN5 Q-K3

No rest for the wicked.

17 B-N5† K-B1
18 R-K1 B-K5
19 RxB Resigns

This game was awarded the brilliancy prize.

SUPERFICIALLY, the following game is earmarked blood and thunder. The analytical glass, however, shows it in a different light—merely blunder.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT

G. Hardman	White	F. Sharpman	Black
1 P-Q4		P-Q4	
2 N-KB3		N-KB3	
3 P-QB4		PxP	

The gambit accepted which has a low popularity rating at present. For Black is unable to show sufficient compensation

for White's immediate control of the center, which often is converted into a successful King-side attack.

4 P-K3 P-K3
5 BxP P-B4
6 O-O P-QR3

6 . . . P x P 7 P x P leaves White with an isolated Pawn. Despite this, experience favors White.

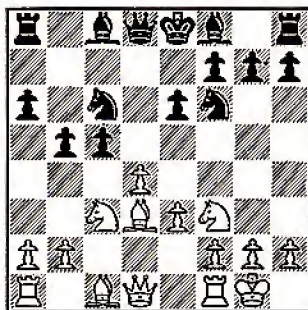
7 N-B3 P-QN4

Prelude to the development of Black's problem (Queen) Bishop, which cannot effectively come out on its original diagonal. The advance of the Queen-side Pawns, however, leaves an inherent weakness in its wake.

8 B-Q3

8 B-N3 is a stronger alternative. It does not mask the Queen from the defense of the Queen Pawn and allows for P-Q5, a pointed sortie, in many contingencies.

8 N-B3



9 P x P

White's last move reduces his initiative to a minimum. More in the spirit of White's pattern is 9 P-QR4, with the idea of punching a hole in Black's Pawns.

9 B x P 11 P-QN4 B-R2
10 P-QR3 B-N2 12 B-N2 O-O

The position is almost symmetrical.

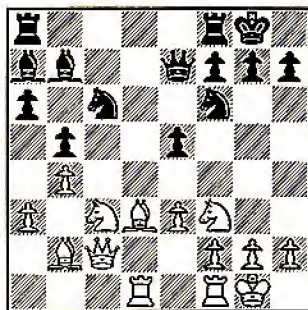
13 Q-B2

Since the Queen is subject to attack by an enemy Rook, it is not well posted on this square. 13 Q-K2 is the move.

13 P-K4

Consequent is 13 . . . R-B1. Black, expands in the center, however, in the hope of utilizing greater terrain.

14 QR-Q1 Q-K2



15 N-Q5

White looks two moves ahead, with the idea of winning a Pawn.

15 N x N
16 B x P† K-R1
17 R x N

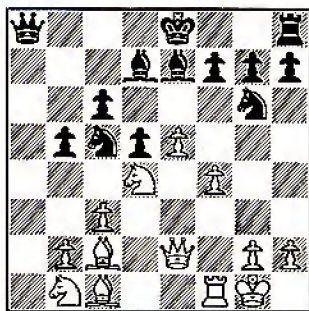
Chess Caviar

Nuremberg, 1892

The whole opening variation chosen by Black is one big mistake.

RUY LOPEZ

Dr. S. Tarrasch		S. Taubenhaus	
1 P-K4	P-K4	9 P-QR4	B-K3
2 N-KB3	N-QB3	10 Q-K2	P-QB3
3 B-N5	P-QR3	11 P-B3	N-N3
4 B-R4	N-B3	12 N-Q4!	B-Q2
5 O-O	N x P	13 P x P	RP x P
6 P-Q4	P-QN4	14 R x R	Q x R
7 B-N3	P-Q4	15 B-B2	N-B4
8 P x P	N-K2?	16 P-KB4	B-K2



17 P-B5 Resigns
Black loses a piece after 17 . . . N-B1
18 P-B6 or 17 . . . N-KR5 18 P-KN3.

A Pawn ahead, the result of the foregoing combination.

17 N x NP!

White reckoned, however, without his host. Now Black wins the Exchange.

18 P x N B x R
19 N x P B-N1?

The accumulation of White men in Black's territory bodes evil. So Black ought to stamp out any attack in its incipency. 19 . . . Q-N4, threatening mate, nips a prospective assault in its bud.

20 Q-KB5 B x N?

Black will not blunder again. 20 . . . Q-R5 barely manages to hold everything together, and, in fact, still leaves him with a plus.

21 Q-R5!

A typical mating attack which cannot be refuted, even by returning all the excess material.

21 B-KB6

Desperation. The hope is that White will play 22 Q x B and be deflected from his mating purpose.

22 P x B P-N3
23 B x P§ K-N2
24 B x B† Q x B

Black could resign without jeopardizing his chances.

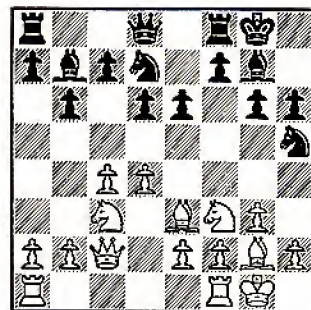
25 Q x Q† K x B
26 K-R1 Resigns

Buenos Aires, 1926

Trifling with Alekhine is bad medicine.

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

A. Alekhine		C. Ibanez	
1 P-Q4	N-KB3	6 O-O	O-O
2 N-KB3	P-KN3	7 Q-B2	P-Q3
3 P-B4	B-N2	8 N-B3	QN-Q2
4 P-KN3	P-N3?	9 B-B4	N-R4
5 B-N2	B-N2	10 B-N5	P-KR3
		11 B-K3	P-K3?



12 Q-Q2!
Spotting the weakness. If now 12 . . . K-R2 13 N-N5†! P x N 14 B x B, QR-N1 15 B-B3, White has a winning game.

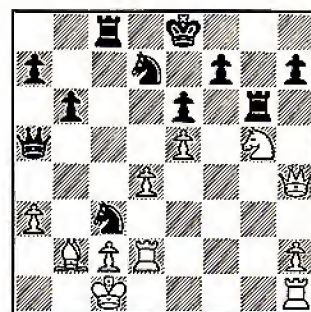
12 P-KN4 15 K x B K-R2
13 P-KR4! P x P 16 R-R1! R-R1
14 N x P B x B 17 N-B3! KN-B3
18 B x P Resigns

Kemer, 1937

Remarkably original and eventful.

FRENCH DEFENSE

A. Steiner		E. Book	
1 P-K4	P-K3	10 O-O-O	Q-R4
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	11 P-B3!	P-N3
3 N-QB3	B-N5	12 BP x P	P x P
4 P-QR3	B x N†	13 P x P	B-N2
5 P x B	P x P	14 P-K5	B x P!?
6 Q-N4	N-KB3	15 B x B	R x B
7 Q x NP	R-N1	16 N-B3!	QR-B1
8 Q-R6	P-B4	17 R-Q2	R-N3?
9 B-N2!?	QN-Q2	18 Q-R4	N-Q4
		19 N-N5	N-B6



20 N x BP! Resigns

If 20 . . . K x N 21 Q x P†, R-N2, White wins with a Rook check.

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

Morphy Masterpieces

THIS GAME is thoroughly modern in its opening play, in Morphy's planning of the middle game and in the delicate combinative play with the minor pieces. It is distinctly unmodern in its conclusion in which De Riviere plays on with two Exchanges down. One should not credit his conduct to personal pique: it is merely an indication that technique was at a low level and that oversights, and the expectation of them, were much more common than they are today. We must be grateful, however, for De Riviere's stubborn continuation as it results in an uncommonly attractive finish.

London, 1863 GIUOCO PIANO

P. Morphy A. De Riviere
White Black

1 P-K4 P-K4 3 B-B4 B-B4
2 N-KB3 N-QB3 4 P-B3 Q-K2

A distinctly modern approach. Black intends to maintain his Pawn center, instead of answering 5 P-Q4 with 5 . . . PxP.

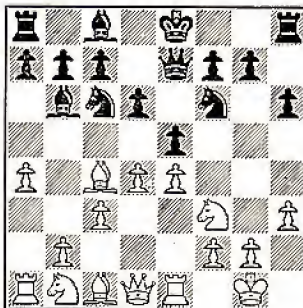
5 P-Q4 B-N3

The win of a Pawn by 5 . . . PxP? 6 O-O, PxP exposes Black to a very strong attack after 7 NxP, etc.

6 O-O P-Q3
7 P-KR3

White prevents . . . B-N5 which exerts annoying pressure on White's center.

7 . . . N-B3
8 R-K1 P-KR3
9 P-QR4



White is threatening to win a piece by 10 P-Q5, N-QR4 11 B-B1, followed by 12 P-QN4, or 10 . . . N-Q1 11 P-R5, B-QB4 12 P-QN4, etc.

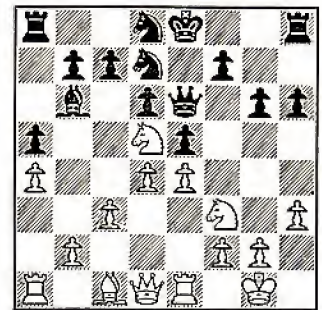
9 . . . P-QR4
10 N-R3 N-Q1

Here Black fails to meet the needs of the situation. He wants to play . . . B-K3 which cannot be done at once (11 P-Q5 wins a piece). But, after he succeeds in playing . . . B-K3 and exchanging Bishops, he has succeeded only in bringing White's Queen Knight into powerful action. The proper course is 10 . . . P-N4! intending . . . P-N5 with good attacking chances.

11 N-B2 B-K3? 13 NxP N-Q2
12 N-K3 BxP? 14 N-K3!

White's double threat of N-B5 or N-Q5 admits of no satisfactory reply: e.g., if 14 . . . P-QB3 15 N-B5, Q-B3 16 PxP, PxP 17 N-Q6†, Black has a poor game. What he actually plays is still worse!

14 . . . P-N3
15 N-Q5 Q-K3



16 BxP!

Pretty play: if 16 . . . RxB 17 N-N5, White kidnaps the Queen in broad daylight!

16 . . . P-KB3

Most players would now simply retreat 17 B-K3 with a Pawn to the good and an excellent game—but not Morphy! He has hit on a daring plan.

17 B-N7!? R-R4

Black's last is forced: if 17 . . . R-KR2? or 17 . . . R-KN1? White wins with 18 BxP, NxP 19 N-N5.

18 P-KN4! RxP
19 NxKBP†

Not 19 BxP? QxP†.

19 . . . NxN

Not 19 . . . K-K2? 20 N-N5.

20 N-N5 Q-Q2?

Here Black goes astray. Correct is 20 . . . QxP† 21 QxQ, NxQ 22 NxR, K-B2 23 P-B3, KxB 24 PxN, PxP, with some drawing chances.

21 BxN R-R5
22 P-B3 PxP
23 PxP R-KR3

Morphy's plans have turned out satisfactorily: he has won a Pawn and still retains attacking possibilities.

24 K-N2

Black's Queen Rook is out of play; hence White will win control of the open Rook file.

24 . . . N-B2
25 R-R1 NxN

Or 25 . . . RxR 26 QxR, and Black is helpless.

26 RxR N-R2
27 Q-R1! NxP

Black's position is beyond salvation: 27 . . . N-B1 28 R-R8, Q-B2 29 P-N5, and the threat of 30 Q-R6 is decisive.

28 R-R8† K-K2 30 Q-R6 Q-B3
29 RxR BxP 31 R-QB1! Q-N3

The Queen moves have been very useful—for White.

32 RxP†! K-K3

32 . . . QxR? loses the Queen.

33 R-K8†! NxR
34 QxP† K-K4

Interposition is also answered by 35 Q-B5 mate.

35 Q-B5 mate

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† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

1000 BEST SHORT GAMES OF CHESS

HOT OFF the press is Chernev's newest book: with 555 pages, richly bound, beautifully designed and colorfully jacketed. The print is large and clear, the diagrams numerous and the games wonderfully variegated. It is easy to come up with a great many samples of light-hearted chess from it: so here are a few as a preview of what is in store for you.—ED.

THIS is the sort of game you hope to play once in your lifetime. Imagine the thrill of announcing a forced mate, starting a double offer of the Queen!

P. S. And at Knight odds, too!

Bristol, 1906

BIRD'S OPENING

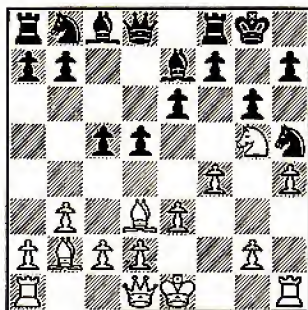
Cook Amateur

(Remove White's Queen Knight)

1 P-KB4 P-Q4 4 B-N2 N-KB3
2 P-K3 P-QB4 5 N-B3 B-K2
3 P-QN3 P-K3 6 B-Q3 O-O

Can this be a Knight-odds player?

7 N-N5 P-KN3
8 P-KR4 N-R4



White announced a forced mate in four moves, which he demonstrated as follows:

9 QxN! BxN

Naturally, if 9 . . . PxQ, 10 BxP is mate.

10 QxRP! . . .

But this offer cannot be refused.

10 . . . KxQ
11 PxBS K-N1
12 R-R8 mate!

"THE PAWNS are the soul of chess" said Philidor, more than a hundred years ago. How the great French master would have been delighted by the artistry displayed by Kujoth in this game! Kujoth wins by pushing his Pawns—and nothing but Pawns!

Milwaukee, 1950

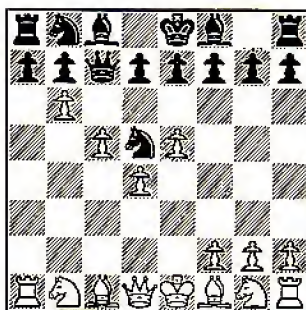
SICILIAN DEFENSE

Kujoth Fashingbauer

1 P-K4 P-QB4 4 PxP N-B3
2 P-QN4 PxP 5 P-N5 N-QN1
3 P-QR3 N-QB3 6 P-K5 Q-B2
7 P-Q4 . . .

Not 7 PxN, Q-K4, swooping down on the Rook.

7 . . . N-Q4 9 P-B5 N-Q4
8 P-QB4 N-N3 10 P-N6! . . .



Black resigned, as he must lose a piece. For instance, if 10 . . . Q-Q1 11 RxP, RxR 12 PxR, Q-R4, 13 N-B3! NxN 14 PxN(Q), NxQ 15 B-Q2, Q-Q1 16 KxN, Black will have most of his men set up and ready for the next game.

A CAT may look at a King, but a Pawn can checkmate him.

One of White's Pawns takes a little walk, to do so in exquisite style.

Paris, 1932

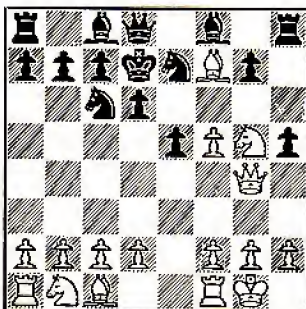
GIUOCO PIANO

Bernstein Amateur

(Simultaneous)

1 P-K4 P-K4 5 N-N5 P-B3
2 N-KB3 N-QB3 6 B-B7 K-Q2
3 B-B4 P-Q3 7 Q-N4 P-B4
4 O-O KN-K2 8 PxP P-KR4

Striking at the Queen, who brooks no interruption. Checkmate is the aim, cost what it may!



9 P-B6! PxQ
10 B-K6 K-K1
11 P-B7 mate!

IF CHESSPLAYERS never chased after pieces too far away to do them any harm, we would have very few brilliancies. So let us thank them while they lick their wounds.

New York, 1898

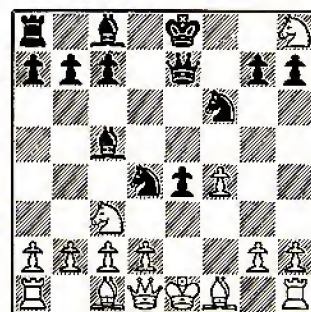
KING'S GAMBIT

Ettlinger Janowsky

1 P-K4 P-K4 4 NxP B-QB4
2 P-KB4 P-Q4 5 N-QB3 N-KB3
3 N-KB3 QPxP 6 Q-K2 N-B3
7 NxBP . . .

Playing to win a Pawn after 7 . . . KxN by 8 Q-B4 and 9 QxN.

7 . . . Q-K2
8 NxR N-Q5
9 Q-Q1 . . .



9 . . . N-B6!
10 PxN PxP
11 B-K2 . . .

If 11 N-K2, P-B7 is mate.

11 . . . P-B7
12 K-B1 B-R6 mate

A MAN might play a million games of chess and never duplicate Canal's feat. Believe it or not, he sacrifices his Queen and both Rooks!

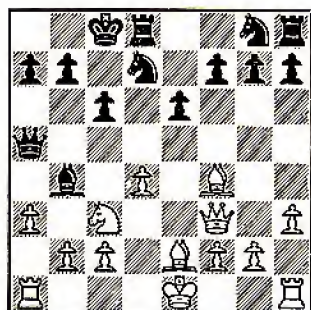
Budapest, 1934

CENTER COUNTER DEFENSE

Canal Amateur

(Simultaneous)

1 P-K4 P-Q4 6 B-KB4 P-K3
2 PxP QxP 7 P-KR3 BxN
3 N-QB3 Q-QR4 8 QxB B-N5
4 P-Q4 P-QB3 9 B-K2 N-Q2
5 N-B3 B-N5 10 P-R3! O-O-O



11 PxB! QxR 13 QxP!! PxQ
12 K-Q2 QxR 14 B-R6 mate

THE STORY goes that when Monsieur Polikier lost this game, he swore never to play another game of chess again as long as he lived!

Chamonix, 1927

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

(in effect)

Cheron			Polikier		
1 P-Q4	P-KN3	5 B-QB4	KN-B3		
2 P-K4	B-N2	6 P-K5!	PxP		
3 N-KB3	P-Q3	7 PxP	N-R4		
4 N-B3	N-Q2	8 BxP†	KxB		

On 8 . . . K-B1, 9 P-K6 wins a piece.

9 N-N5† K-N1

The only move to save the Queen, but now the King comes to grief.

10 Q-Q5† Resigns

WHAT a wonderful feeling it must be to sacrifice the Queen and then to check-mate with a Pawn. Watch this one which the winner played blindfolded!

Philadelphia, 1913

PHILIDOR'S DEFENSE

Mlotkowski			Deacon		
1 P-K4	P-K4	6 N-QB3	B-QN5		
2 N-KB3	P-Q3	7 P-K6	BxN†		
3 P-Q4	P-KB4	8 PxP	N-KR3		
4 QPxP	BPxP	9 Q-R5†	K-B1		
5 N-N5	P-Q4	10 B-R3†	K-N1		



White announced a mate in two, which is done this way:

11 Q-B7† NxQ
12 PxN mate

WITH a few lightning thrusts the mighty Botvinnik turns an incipient attack by his opponent into a complete rout, debacle, defeat, disaster, ruin.

Leningrad, 1940

ENGLISH OPENING

Mazel			Botvinnik		
1 P-QB4	N-KB3	5 N-B3	P-Q4		
2 N-QB3	P-K3	6 P-K5	N-KN5		
3 P-K4	P-B4	7 PxP	PxP		
4 P-B4	N-B3	8 Q-N3	...		

Certainly a plausible move. He attacks the Queen Pawn twice. If Black defends by 8 . . . B-K3, then 9 QxNP; and, if 8 . . . P-B5, Q-N5 is embarrassing.

8 . . . N-N5! 10 Q-R4† B-Q2
9 P-QR3 P-B5 11 Q-Q1 Q-N3!!

A quiet but irresistible move. The threat is 12 . . . Q-B7 mate; and, if White plays 12 Q-K2, then Black polishes him off with 12 . . . N-Q6† 13 K-Q1, Q-N6 mate. White resigned.

IN THIS OPUS scored for Black's King Knight, there are four movements marked as follows:

- 1) 4 . . . N-KB3, Moderato
- 2) 11 . . . N-N5, Agitato
- 3) 12 . . . NxP, Furioso
- 4) 13 . . . N-B8, Scherzando

Hungary, 1953

SICILIAN DEFENSE

Solymar			Navarovsky		
1 P-K4	P-QB4	7 P-QB4	P-K4!		
2 N-KB3	P-K3	8 N-B3	B-B4		
3 P-Q4	PxP	9 O-O	R-QN1		
4 NxP	N-KB3	10 K-R1	P-Q3		
5 B-Q3	N-B3	11 Q-K2	N-N5!		
6 NxN	NxN	12 P-B3	...		

Hoping to scare the Knight off. If instead 12 P-KN3 (to prevent 12 . . . Q-R5), then 12 . . . P-KR4 13 P-B3, P-R5 14 PxN, PxP, and Black wins.

12 . . . NxP!
13 R-K1 N-B8!

A quaint move: White is peculiarly helpless against the Knight fork threatening his Queen, and the mate on the move threatening his King.

Resigns

UP TO THE VERY LAST MOVE, it is hard to pick the probable winner of this attractive little game. But you may be as surprised as I was!

Vienna, 1950

ENGLISH OPENING

Erhart			Lokvenc		
1 P-QB4	P-K4	7 B-R4	BxN†		
2 N-KB3	N-QB3	8 PxP	P-Q3		
3 N-B3	N-B3	9 Q-B2	N-K4		
4 P-Q4	PxP	10 P-K3	N-N3		
5 NxP	B-N5	11 B-N3	N-Q2		
6 B-N5	P-KR3	12 N-K6	PxN		

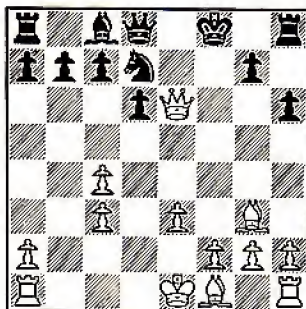
Forced, as a Queen move would permit 13 NxBP†, winning the Exchange.

13 QxN† K-B1

Again forced, as 13 . . . K-K2 loses by 14 B-R4†, N-B3 15 QxP†, K-K1 16 BxN.

14 QxKP ...

This is the situation:



14 . . . N-B3!

And White's Queen is lost! Note that in the diagram (just before the blow fell) the Queen had four avenues of escape, all of which are now rendered impassable. White resigned.

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

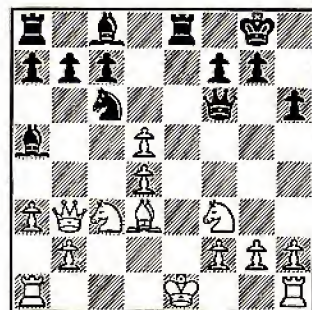
ABRAHAMS is robbed of a beautiful Queen sacrifice, so he comes up with another—even more brilliant!

Liverpool, 1929

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Amateur			Abrahams		
1 P-Q4	N-KB3	7 Q-N3	N-B3		
2 P-QB4	P-K3	8 P-QR3	B-R4		
3 N-KB3	P-Q4	9 P-K3	O-O		
4 B-N5	P-KR3	10 B-Q3	P-K4		
5 BxN	QxB	11 BPxP	PxP		
6 N-B3	B-N5	12 PxP	R-K1†		

Anticipating 13 B-K2 when he would electrify White with 13 . . . RxB† 14 KxR, QxN†! 15 KxQ (or 15 PxQ) NxP†, winning two pieces for a Rook.



13 K-B1 QxN! 15 K-N1 NxP
14 PxQ B-R6† 16 Q-Q1 R-K8†!
17 QxR NxP mate

TO ANYONE who has just discovered the wonderful world of chess, Morphy's King-side attacks are the most exciting things ever to be seen on a chessboard.

Watch how he brings about a whirlwind finish, striking a smashing blow with each of his five pieces in turn!

This is one of eight games, played blindfold simultaneously!

Birmingham, 1858

KING'S GAMBIT

Morphy			Lytelton		
1 P-K4	P-K4	7 P-Q4	BxP†		
2 P-KB4	PxP	8 N-B2	BxN†		
3 N-KB3	P-KN4	9 KxB	N-KB3		
4 P-KR4	P-N5	10 N-B3	Q-K2		
5 N-K5	P-Q3	11 BxP	NxP†		
6 NxNP	B-K2	12 NxN	QxN		
		13 B-N5†	K-B1		

On any interposition, White wins by 14 R-K1. Or, if 13 . . . K-Q1, 14 B-N5† spells finis.

14 B-R6† K-N1
15 R-R5! ...

Of course not 15 R-K1, Q-R5†. The move made allows no checks, and threatens 16 R-N5†.

15 . . . B-B4

Not 15 . . . P-KB3 16 B-B4†, P-Q4 17 BxP† winning, nor 15 . . . P-KB4 16 R-N5†, K-B2 17 Q-R5†, K-B3 18 B-N7†, followed by pinning the Queen.

16 Q-Q2 ...

Every move a threat! A possibility would be 16 . . . N-B3 17 BxN, PxP 18 Q-N5†, B-N3 19 Q-B6, QxBP† 20 K-N1, and White wins. Or 16 . . . QxBP 17

R-N5†, B-N3 18 Q:Q, and the pinned Bishop must look on in horror!

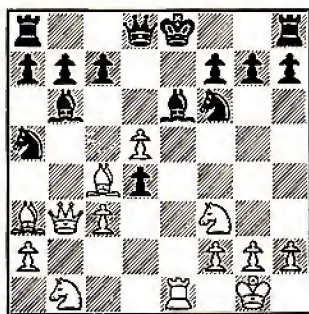
16 B-N3
17 R-K1 Resigns

As soon as the Queen leaves, the Rook will shoot up the board announcing mate.

London, 1863

EVANS GAMBIT

Steinitz			Rock
(Remove White's Queen Rook)			
1 P-K4	P-K4	6 P-Q4	PxP
2 N-KB3	N-QB3	7 O-O	N-B3
3 B-B4	B-B4	8 B-R3	B-N3
4 P-QN4	BxNP	9 Q-N3	P-Q4
5 P-B3	B-R4	10 KPxP	N-QR4
		11 R-K1†	B-K3



Now comes a little chess magic!

12 PxB!	NxQ	15 N-K5†	K-N4
13 PxP†	K-Q2	16 B-B4†	K-R4
14 B-K6†	K-B3	17 B-N4†	K-R5
		18 PxN mate!	

AFTER a few conventional opening moves, both sides settle back and watch a duel between King and Queen. The Queen wins the affair by a strange method. Single-handed, believe it or not, she surrounds the King!

Nice, 1928

NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE

Amateur			Soldatenkov
1 P-Q4	N-KB3	7 Q-N3	N-K5
2 P-QB4	P-K3	8 B-B4	NxQBP
3 N-QB3	B-N5	9 B-Q3	N-K5§
4 B-N5	BxN†	10 K-K2	Q-Q7†
5 PxP	P-B4	11 K-B3	QxNP†
6 P-K3	Q-R4	12 KxN	QxNP†
		13 N-B3	. . . .

There is no escaping by 13 K-K5 as 13 . . . P-B3† 14 K-Q6, Q-B3 is mate.

13 Q-N3†	15 K-Q6	Q-K2†
14 K-K5	Q-B3†	16 K-K5

Or 16 K-B7, N-R3 mate.

16 P-Q3†
17 K-K4 P-B4 mate!

The King has close friends, but this time they are too close.

Solitaire Chess

IS THIS THE SYSTEM?

THE QUEST for an ideal winning system has engaged the attention of all manner of chess-players from time out of mind. Systems come and systems go, but the Colle System goes on like Tennyson's brook. For example, at Hastings, 1928, Belgian master Edgard Colle, after whom the system is named, impresses his current adversary, Buerger, with its lethal effects. With a running start, can you pick the correct moves? The game begins with 1 P-Q4, N-KB3 2 N-KB3, P-Q4 3 P-K3, P-K3 4 B-Q3, B-K2 5 QN-Q2(a).

Cover the scoring table at the line indicated. Set up the position and make Black's fifth move (exposing the table just enough to read that move). Now guess White's next move, expose next line. Score par if your move agrees; if not, score zero. Make the move actually given and opponent's reply. Then guess White's next move, and so on to the end.

COVER WHITE MOVES IN TABLE BELOW.

EXPOSE ONE LINE AT A TIME

White Played	Par Score	Black Played	Your Selection for White's move	Your Score
		5 O-O	-----	-----
6 O-O	----- 5	6 QN-Q2	-----	-----
7 P-K4	----- 7	7 PxP	-----	-----
8 NxP	----- 5	8 NxN	-----	-----
9 BxN	----- 4	9 N-B3	-----	-----
10 B-Q3	----- 5	10 P-B4	-----	-----
11 PxP	----- 6	11 BxP	-----	-----
12 B-KN5	----- 6	12 B-K2	-----	-----
13 Q-K2	----- 6	13 Q-B2 (b)	-----	-----
14 QR-Q1	----- 6	14 R-Q1	-----	-----
15 N-K5	----- 7	15 B-Q2? *	-----	-----
16 BxP† (c)	----- 10	16 KxB (d)	-----	-----
17 BxN	----- 9	17 BxB	-----	-----
18 Q-R5†	----- 8	18 K-N1	-----	-----
19 QxP† (e)	----- 7	19 K-R2	-----	-----
20 R-Q3	----- 9	20 Resigns	-----	-----
Total Score	----- 100	Your Percentage	-----	-----

SCALE: 75-100—Excellent; 55-74—Superior; 40-54—Good; 25-39—Fair

NOTES TO THE GAME

a) The system: on 4 . . . P-QB4, White sets up 5 P-QB3, to open retreat for his King Bishop and to hold his Q4, all with an eye to an early P-K4.

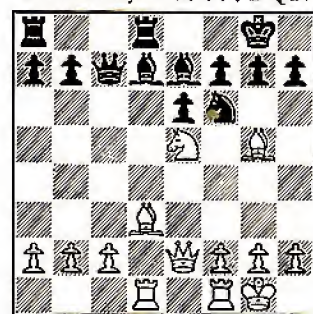
b) The instinctive 13 . . . P-QN3 is punished by 14 BxN, BxB 15 Q-K4, winning the Rook.

c) Nowadays, a stock combination.

d) If 16 . . . NxB 17 BxB, White wins at least the Exchange.

e) The logical goal and reward of White's combination.

*Position after 15 . . . B-Q2?



† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

Games from Recent Events

INTERNATIONAL

ARGENTINA, 1955

Jubilee Tournament of the Argentina Chess Club

Punching Bag

Bisguier finished with an impressive score in this tournament although he started lamentably, just as he did in the Lessing Rosenwald Tournament. He is not much more than a punching bag in the following game which was played in the beginning. This is not the same Bisguier who finished ahead of Panno, and it is the gifted Argentinian Champion at his very best.

BENONI DEFERRED

Arthur B. Bisguier Oscar Panno
United States Argentina
White Black

1 P-Q4 N-KB3
2 P-QB4 P-B4

As opposed to the Benoni Counter-Gambit proper: 1 P-Q4, P-QB4, this version is better. It makes a great difference whether Black plays . . . P-QB1 ahead of or after White's P-QB4, as White's Pawn on QB4 constitutes as much of an obstacle as an asset.

3 P-Q5 P-K4
4 N-QB3 P-Q3
5 P-K4 B-K2

5 . . . P-KN3 leads to a variation of the King's Indian Defense. The text move is less committing.

6 B-Q3 P-QR3
7 KN-K2 QN-Q2
8 N-N3 . . .

White's last is weak: the Knight has no future, indeed becomes a target. Good moves are 8 P-B3 and 8 P-QR3. White has to maneuver patiently, trying to get in P-QN4. He ought to postpone castling, also, in order to retain freedom for Pawn action on both wings.

8 . . . P-KN3!
9 O-O . . .

Another weak move, more serious than the preceding. White exposes his King to a dangerous attack before having done anything to start an action of his own. He ought to play 9 KN-K2, correcting his last move without any major harm done.

9 . . . P-KR4!

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

Of course. Such a Knight on KN3 is usually a fine target for the opposing Rook Pawn.

10 KN-K2 P-R5!

Again, well played. The threat is . . . N-R4-B5, after which the Knight is powerfully posted as its dislodgment by P-KN3 opens the King Rook file for Black.

11 B-Q2 . . .

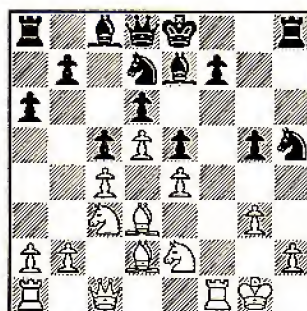
White sees that danger and is going to keep the Knight from its destination at all costs. The costs are high, though probably not too high. Resolute action on the Queen-side, based on P-QR3 and P-QN4 combined possibly with B-QB2-R4, is a more active alternative.

11 . . . N-R4
12 Q-B1 P-KN4
13 P-KN4 . . .

The point of White's defensive plan. Now 13 . . . N-B5 is bad, leading to a deadlock on the King-side, which is just what White needs to be able to build a Queen-side attack: 14 NxN, KPxN 15 P-B3, N-K4 16 B-K2 or 14 . . . NPxN 15 P-B3. Hence, Black must capture the Knight Pawn, but doing so puts the crucial KB4 under the protection of a Pawn.

13 . . . Pxp e.p.
14 BPxp?! . . .

Recapture by Bishop or Rook Pawn might be a matter of taste. 14 RpxP!?, however, has the practical advantage of being more active. In general, there is more vitality in the unbroken Pawn trio on K4, KB2 and KN3. Also, White threatens to make a successful stand on the King Rook file with K-N2 and R-KR1. Therefore, Black must rely on the possibility of . . . B-R6†, which requires 14 . . . QN-B3 as in the game; but then 15 P-B3 offers counter-chances with potential threats of 16 K-B2, 16 P-KN4 and 16 BxP, while 15 . . . B-R6 16 R-K1, P-N5 17 P-B4 leads to wild complications with the chances rather equally divided.



14 . . . QN-B3!

A strong move, most likely intended as a Pawn sacrifice. From here on, Black's attack gathers momentum.

15 N-Q1 . . .

After 15 BxP, Black can recover the Pawn with 15 . . . NxQP. Stronger, however, is 15 . . . B-R6 16 R-B3 (or 16 R-K1), N-N5 with a rapidly developing attack. 15 K-N2 is impracticable because of 15 . . . B-R6†!!

15 . . . B-R6
16 R-B3 . . .

White's pieces are clumsily placed for action on the King-side, and action pointing at the key square, K-B5, is strongly indicated. White's move leads to prolonged struggling with hardly any chance for relief. Instead, he can buy a good position for as little as the Exchange: 16 N-K3! BxR 17 QxB after which Black's weak King-side must hamper him rather seriously especially with his good Bishop and his attack wiped out. The chances may be about even, Black's material advantage notwithstanding.

16 . . . N-N5

From here on, . . . NxrP remains a potential threat. It is a grave drawback that, for some moves to come, none of White's pieces can support the King in protection of this Pawn.

17 N/2-B3 . . .

Neither 17 N-B2 nor 17 N-K3 offers improvement, Black can proceed simply with 17 . . . N/4-B3, increasing the threat on White's King Rook Pawn.

17 . . . Q-Q2
18 B-K1 . . .

18 N-K3 allows 18 . . . NxRP! 19 KxN, N-B5 with an irresistible attack: 20 K-N1, NxR 21 Q-N1, N-B5 22 PxN NPxN, and Black must win. White can evade this combination with 18 N-B2. But then he lacks the threat of 19 N-B5 and, consequently, Black can afford to proceed more quietly, though still effectively, with 18 . . . N/4-B3.

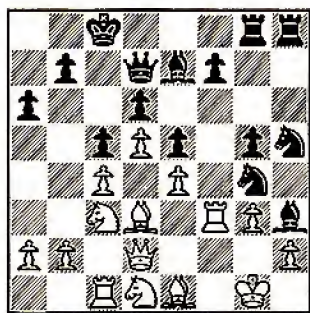
18 . . . O-O-O

Another Pawn sacrifice—the acceptance of which is prohibitive: 19 Rxp, NxRP 20 KxN, N-B5, and Black has a winning attack.

19 Q-Q2 QR-N1
20 R-QB1 . . .

White's army is still ineffectively distributed. His King Rook Pawn still lacks proper protection as the Queen is too

vulnerable for that job. Hence, the text move, offering 21 R-QB2 and 22 Q-B1. That protection comes too late, though.



20 N-B5!

The winning combination. Black threatens 21 . . . NxRP, not to mention 21 . . . B-N7. There is no adequate defense. 21 PxN clearly loses to 21 . . . NPxP.

21 R-QB2 NxRP!
22 QxN B-N5
23 R-K3

There is nothing better as the Queen cannot protect the Rook: 23 Q-B2, N-R6†.

23 RxQ
24 RxR NxR
25 RxN P-B4

The rest speaks for itself.

26 R/3-Q2	B-Q1	31 R-N2	R-B1
27 N-K3	P-B5	32 BxP	Q-B6
28 NxR	QxN	33 K-R2	Q-K6
29 R-R6	B-B2	34 R-K2	Q-Q6
30 R/2-R2	PxP	35 R-N6	B-R4

Resigns

ARGENTINA, 1955

Mar del Plata International

Style of a Grandmaster

Tournament winner Boris Ivkov of Yugoslavia is probably the youngest grandmaster (not yet official) of the latest generation. The following game, valiantly contested by another Boris, is a good example of Ivkov's style.

Congratulations to Boris Illyricus Argentinus on his outstanding successes (he has also won the Jubilee Tournament of the Argentina Chess Club meanwhile).

RUY LOPEZ

Boris de Greiff	Boris Ivkov
Colombia	Yugoslavia
1 P-K4	P-K4
2 N-KB3	N-QB3
	3 B-N5
	4 B-R4
	5 Q-K2
	P-QR3
	N-B3
	B-K2

More usual is 5 . . . P-QN4 as it gives White no choice as to the retreat of his Bishop. There is no proof, though, of any significance therein.

6 P-B3 P-QN4
7 B-B2

7 B-N3 leads to ordinary lines. White here tries to make some advantage of his choice of retreat.

7 O-O
8 O-O P-Q4

With White's Bishop on QB2, Black can make the energetic text move without sacrificing a Pawn. 7 B-N3 is not, however, to be understood to be better; for Marshall's counter-gambit (. . . P-Q4) is very strong in that variation.

9 P-Q4

This move (and also 9 P-Q3, because of 9 . . . P-Q5) causes inconvenience. Best is 9 PxP, followed by 10 P-Q3, though answering 9 . . . NxP with 10 NxP is not necessarily bad.

9 B-KN5!

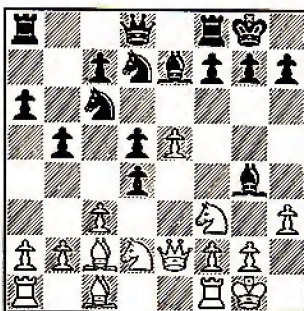
Very strong. Now White ought to search for safety.

10 QN-Q2

A Pawn sacrifice which leads to fascinating complications but ultimately fails. Instead, 10 PxQP, QxP 11 PxP, BxN 12 QxB, QxQ 13 PxQ, NxP 14 K-N2 offers even chances: White's Bishops are strong enough to compensate for the weakness of his King-side Pawn structure.

10 PxQP
11 P-K5 N-Q2
12 P-KR3

White can recover his Pawn with 12 Q-Q3, P-N3 13 PxP, but he has a bad game after 13 . . . N-N5.



12 PxP!

Well calculated and strong. Not so good is 12 . . . BxN 13 NxP, PxP: e.g., 14 PxP, R-K1 15 R-Q1, N-B1 16 B-N3 or 14 Q-Q3, P-N3 15 B-R6, N-N5 16 QxBP, NxR 17 QxN, R-K1 18 Q-B6.

13 Q-Q3

Neither 13 PxP, PxN nor 13 PxP, B-K3 offers better prospect.

13 P-N3
14 QxBP

14 PxP loses another Pawn to 14 . . . PxN 15 BxP, N/2xP, while 14 QxQP even costs a piece: 14 . . . N-N5 15 Q-N3, PxN. After the text move, the situation seems fairly good for White: he has reasonable compensation for the Pawn after the apparently forced 14 . . . BxN 15 NxP.

14 N-B4!!

Black retains his advantage with a fine little combination. He counters the threat of 15 PxP with one of his own: 15 . . . P-Q5. The point is that, if both sides carry out their threats, Black emerges with a superior position: 15 PxP, P-Q5 16 NxP (not 16 Q-R3? P-N5), and White's Knight falls to 16 . . . NxN with threats. And White is in bad shape

after 16 . . . QxN 17 QxQ, NxQ: e.g., 18 B-Q1, N-Q6 or 18 B-N1, N-K7† 19 K-R1, B-N4.

15 P-N4

White makes "luft" for his Queen and tries to profit from the hanging position of Black's Knights.

15 P-Q5
16 Q-N2

16 NxP loses a piece to 16 . . . QxN as White gets no time for PxP. Nor is 16 Q-R3, BxN 17 NxP, N-K3 18 B-K4 of any promise because of 18 . . . BxP after which White's Queen lacks a good square: 19 Q-N2, B-B6 or 19 Q-N3 (or 19 Q-Q3), N-B4.

16 N-R5!
17 BxN BxN!

All this reveals careful precalculation on the part of Black.

18 NxR PxR

Black's extra Pawn is not of much account but his positional advantage is.

19 B-R6 R-K1
20 P-N5

White does the best he can, opens lines for counter-play.

20 PxP
21 QxNP N-N5?!

Compelled to surrender his extra Pawn, Black fails to find the best way of doing so. He ought to proceed with 21 . . . N-R2 22 QxP, P-QB4. With two connected, passed Pawns, he can expect to win easily. After the text move, he must work hard.

22 P-R3! N-Q4

A trap: 23 NxP? N-B6 24 Q-B4, QxN! 25 QxQ, N-K7†.

23 Q-B6 N-B6 25 QxQ NxQ
24 B-Q2 Q-Q4 26 NxP B-B1

Another trap: 27 P-B4?? B-B4!

27 N-B6

As White's Knight cannot remain long on B6, his King Pawn is weak. But 27 N-B3, P-QB4 also favors Black.

27 R-R3
28 KR-B1 R-N3
29 R-B4

White's saving his King Pawn with 29 P-B4 has the drawback of allowing 29 . . . R-N7 or 29 . . . R-N6.

29 R-K3 32 B-K3 R-N6
30 N-N4 RxP 33 RxRP R/4-Q6
31 NxN RxN 34 R-QB4 RxP
35 RxR BxR

Now Black holds an extra Pawn, which is decisive (36 RxP?? R-Q8†, followed by 37 . . . B-Q3†).

36 B-B4 B-Q3?!

With 36 . . . P-QB4, Black has a sure win. This liquidation to a Rook and Pawn end-game is less clear.

37 BxB PxR 39 K-K2 R-Q4
38 K-B1 K-N2 40 P-B4 K-B3
41 P-N4 P-R4

Black misses a chance to win a tempo: e.g., 41 . . . R-QB4 42 R-R4, P-R4 43 R-R8, R-B6, and Black wins another Pawn.

42 R-B8 R-QB4

43 R-Q8 K-K2
44 R-KR8 R-B6

6 QN-Q2 O-O
7 P-K4 P-B4
8 P-B3

But Black's counter-chances are at least as good. The interesting positional battle has reached its peak.

The opening has been named Queen's Indian for convenience here. It is sometimes called that, sometimes a Colle; but the characteristic moves, White's P-QB4 and Black's . . . P-Q4 respectively, are missing.

8 B-R3
9 Q-K2 BxB
10 QxB P-Q4!
11 P-K5

White's last is a move of little promise. In this Pawn formation, both King Bishops are important, and White no longer has his. Still, there is nothing else which preserves attacking chances or chances for complications.

11 N-K1

11 . . . KN-Q2 is more natural, and White now takes the opportunity for a convenient Pawn exchange.

12 PxP PxP

12 . . . BxP is unsatisfactory because of 13 N-K4! with the threat of 14 QN-N5, P-N3 15 NxRP! KxN 16 N-N5†, K-N2 17 Q-R3, R-R1 18 QxR†! Note also that, after 13 . . . P-KR3, White still wins with 14 QN-N5! PxN 15 NxP, P-N3 16 Q-R3.

13 P-B4 N-B3

After 13 . . . P-Q5 14 N-K4, White has fine attacking chances for which Black's passed Pawn offers dubious compensation as it is immobilized for a long time.

14 R-Q1 N-B2
15 PxP PxP
16 N-B1

Black's central Pawns now offer White targets for attack. They are not, however, properly "hanging Pawns" since the Queen Pawn is passed. White has only a slight advantage, if any.

16 P-Q5

It is preferable to keep the Pawns abreast: e.g., 16 . . . Q-Q2 17 N-K3, QR-Q1 18 N-B5, N-K3. Yet the text move also serves well in this instance.

17 N-N3 Q-Q4

Black threatens 18 . . . NxP and 18 . . . P-B5.

18 N-B5 KR-K1 20 N-N5 N-N3
19 NxB† NxN 21 P-B4 N-K3
22 NxN PxN

22 . . . RxN is a good alternative: it carries the threat of 23 . . . N-R5 and 24 . . . R-KN3.

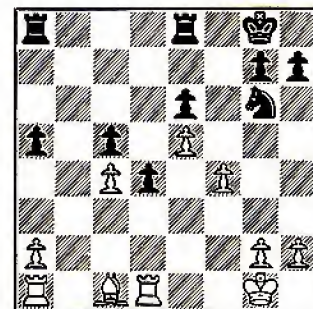
23 P-QN3 P-QR4

Black threatens strongly 24 . . . P-R5.

24 Q-B4 QxQ
25 PxQ

White has made the concession of weakening his Pawns, too. He now has, however, the chance of attacking and eliminating Black's Bishop Pawn and Queen Pawn. If he comes out, one way or another, with four Pawns to three on the King-side, he has good winning chances as Black's Pawns there are split.

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.



25 QR-N1

Black aims to attack White's Bishop Pawn. The idea is right, but not this way. Correct is 25 . . . P-R5 with these possibilities:

(1) 26 P-QR3, a weak move, blocking White's Bishop and creating a hole at QN3: after 26 . . . KR-N1, Black has the edge;

(2) 26 R-N1, KR-N1, with a good game for Black: e.g., 27 B-Q2, P-R6 with threat of 28 . . . R-N7;

(3) 26 P-N3, P-R6 27 R-Q3, R-R5, with a promising game for Black;

(4) 26 B-R3, NxBP 27 BxP, QR-B1 28 BxP, RxP, with a good game for Black.

26 P-N3 R-N5
27 B-R3 RxP
28 KR-QB1!

With this powerful move, White regains his Pawn favorably.

28 R-R5

28 . . . RxR† offers nothing better.

29 BxP R-QB1
30 P-QR3!

Very good. Now White has both Rooks available for action.

30 N-B1
31 B-Q6! RxR†

Black loses a Pawn or two after 31 . . . R/R-B5 32 RxR, RxR 33 R-N1. The text move loses more quickly, though.

32 RxR N-Q2

32 . . . N-N3 33 R-B8†, K-B2 34 R-B7†, K-N1 35 P-B5! is as bad for Black.

33 R-B8† K-B2
34 R-B7 K-K1
35 P-B5! Resigns

Black can hardly save his King, to say nothing of his Knight.

ARGENTINA, 1955

Mar del Plata International

Excusable Mistake

This is the only game which tournament winner Ivkov lost in this event. White performs very well and indeed obtains a superior position right from the start. Yet he is still far from home when Black commits the decisive mistake—an excusable one as the refutation is very surprising. White wins a Pawn, and Black's game collapses.

ARGENTINA, 1955

Mar del Plata International

Too Often to the Well

This game features an interesting, positional battle. Black makes a number of unconventional moves which may seem second-rate but are in fact perfect. At the beginning of the end-game, however, he falters at last.

QUEEN'S INDIAN DEFENSE

Laszlo Szabo Bauza
Hungary Argentina
White Black
1 P-Q4 N-KB3 3 P-K3 P-QN3
2 N-KB3 P-K3 4 B-Q3 B-N2
5 O-O B-K2

5 . . . P-B4 is considered best; but Black has a fair idea of his own.

DUTCH DEFENSE

B. Wexler				Boris Ivkov			
Argentina				Yugoslavia			
1 P-Q4	P-K3	10 NxP	Q-R4				
2 P-QB4	P-KB4	11 B-Q2	P-K4				
3 P-KN3	N-KB3	12 PxP	PxP				
4 B-N2	B-K2	13 B-B3	N-B3				
5 N-KB3	O-O	14 NxN†	BxN				
6 O-O	P-Q3	15 Q-Q5†	K-R1				
7 N-B3	P-QR4	16 KR-K1	R-K1				
8 Q-Q3	Q-K1	17 R-K3	B-N5				
9 P-K4	PxP	18 QR-K1	....			

As is usual or rather normal in this variation, White has obtained a fine position. He threatens 19 NxP, which is hard to meet. The King Pawn is seriously weak.

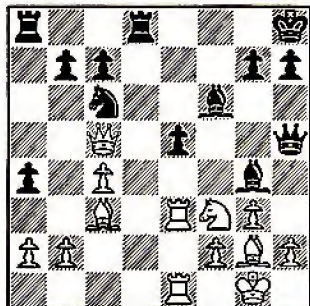
18 KR-Q1

Black has two points in mind: a tactical protection for his King Pawn for which purpose he needs a Rook on the Queen Rook file; and the possibility of ... N-Q5. Hence, he unpins his King Pawn in this manner.

19 Q-B5 P-R5

Here Black's King Pawn is protected indirectly: e.g., 20 NxP?? BxN 21 BxB, R-R4!

19 ... N-Q5 is no good now because of 20 NxP, N-B7 21 BxNP in which White gets too many Pawns for the Exchange. Still worse is 19 ... B-K2 as Black lacks a reasonable move after 20 Q-N5.



Now White has a little problem: how to strengthen his strong position.

20 P-KR3!

This move solves the problem. If the Bishop retreats, 21 P-KN4 dislodges Black's Queen, makes NxP possible.

20 BxP

20 ... BxN 21 BxB, QxP is worse because of 22 BxN.

21 BxB QxB

22 NxP BxN

Black chooses the lesser evil. After 22 ... NxN 23 BxN, Black must also exchange Bishops, and White gets the seventh rank: 23 ... BxB 24 RxB, followed by 25 R-K7.

23 BxB Q-Q2

24 B-B3

White actually threatens either 25 Q-Q5 or even 25 R-K7. His Bishop is very strong.

24 R-KN1

24 ... R-K1 loses to 25 Q-Q5!

25 Q-KR5 QR-KB1

26 R-K4 Q-Q6

The decisive error. Correct is 26 ... Q-B4 after which Black has a difficult game but might be able to hold his own.

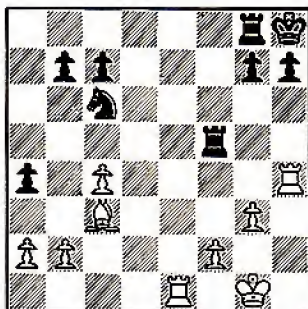
27 R-R4

White quietly threatens 28 R/1-K4.

27 Q-B4

Necessary, but too late now.

28 QxQ RxQ



It does not seem much of a difference here that White's Rook stands on the King Rook file. Yet it is.

29 R-K6!!

White threatens 30 R/K-R6 after which Black must rest happy only to get his King out of its fateful corner. He must lose at least a Pawn, and, after that, he is lost.

29 R-Q1 34 R-R7 R-KN4
30 R/K-R6 K-N1 35 K-N2 K-N1
31 RxP R-Q2 36 R-R1 N-B4
32 R-R8† K-B2 37 R/1-K1 K-B2
33 R-K4 N-K2 38 R-B4 K-N1
39 R-K5 Resigns

After either 39 ... R-B2 or ... P-KN3, White has his choice of 40 R-R5 and P-KN4, by either of which he wins at least another Pawn.



NEW YORK, 1955 Metropolitan League Match

Letdown

This game is remarkable for the opening. Black's new move seems to work. For White emerges with an advantage too tiny to be exploited. So, at least, it seems till Black blunders, depriving the game of any further theoretical importance.

Important it is, however, as the match for the championship of the Metropolitan Chess League of New York came out an extremely close 5½-4½!

SLAV DEFENSE Tchigorin System

Samuel Reshevsky				Franklin Howard			
Manhattan C. C.				Marshall C. C.			
White				Black			
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	5 N-B3	QN-Q2				
2 P-QB4	P-QB3	6 B-Q3	B-Q3				
3 N-QB3	N-B3	7 P-K4	PxKP				
4 P-K3	P-K3	8 NxP	NxN				
		9 BxN	P-K4!				

This immediate advance makes the game significant. For it leads to equality

in a fairly smooth way as against the usual 9 ... O-O 10 O-O.

Reshevsky spent a great deal of time on his next few moves, but with little by way of positive result.

10 O-O

After 10 PxP, NxP 11 NxN, BxN (11 ... Q-R4† hardly pays) 12 QxQ†, KxQ, the end-game is even.

10 PxP

11 QxP Q-B3

12 Q-Q1

White wishes to avoid a draw, somehow; and his Queen has no other good squares.

12 N-K4

13 R-K1 NxN†

13 ... O-O loses a Pawn to 14 NxN, BxN 15 BxP†, KxB 16 Q-R5†.

14 BxN§ B-K2 16 B-Q4 Q-Q3

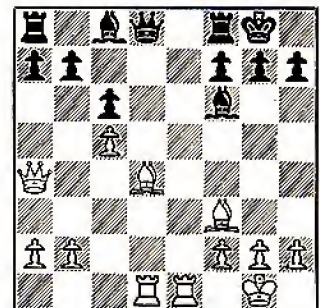
15 B-K3 O-O 17 P-B5 Q-Q1

Not 17 ... Q-Q2 because of 18 BxNP; nor 17 ... Q-B2 because of 18 B-K5, Q-Q1 19 B-Q6 (19 ... R-K1?? 20 BxB!).

18 Q-R4 B-B3

19 QR-Q1

White has an edge in development, to be sure, and even threatens at the moment to win with 20 B-K5. It all means little, however, as the position shows neither tension nor weaknesses.



19 B-K3?

Black overlooks the threat, yet in a way which causes less immediate damage than might be. Correct, of course, is 19 ... BxB 20 RxB, Q-B2. Then White has the slightly better Bishop, an advantage too tiny for exploitation.

20 B-K5 B-Q4

Black loses a Pawn, but he lacks a satisfactory move.

21 KBxB PxB

22 Q-Q4 BxB

23 RxB

The Queen Pawn is lost, and, thereby, the game.

23 Q-R4 27 R/1-K1 Q-Q1

24 P-QR3 QR-K1 28 R-K7 P-KN3

25 QxP R-Q1 29 RxNP Q-Q5

26 Q-N3 R-Q7 30 Q-KB3

30 Q-K3 is not so good because of 30 ... R-Q8.

30 QxQBP

31 P-KR4 P-KR4

32 R-K8!

White threatens mate. Now that he has the attack, he wins quickly.

32 Q-B8† 34 RxR† KxR

33 K-R2 Q-B5 35 Q-KB6 Resigns



RUSSIA, 1955

22d USSR Championship

How to Defeat Botvinnik

Smyslov's method for beating Botvinnik must be to be the system adopted in the following game. Of Smyslov-Botvinnik games so far with this opening, White has scored $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ (for the two others, see CHESS REVIEW, pp. 209 and 239, July and August, 1954).

SICILIAN DEFENSE

(by transposition)

Vassily Smyslov Mikhail Botvinnik

White Black

1 N-KB3 N-KB3 4 O-O O-O
2 P-KN3 P-KN3 5 P-Q3 P-QB4
3 B-N2 B-N2 6 P-K4

This system of attack is becoming increasingly popular. It can be used against the French or the Sicilian and may also lead to a King's Indian Reversed. Its pioneer in this country is Hugh Myers of Decatur, Illinois. In Russia, it has lately become a favored weapon of Smyslov's. We call it a Sicilian here as the opening to which it comes nearest. But that is only an expedient.

For references, see Evans-Sherwin, p. 77, CHESS REVIEW, March, 1955.

6 N-B3 8 P-QR4 N-K1
7 QN-Q2 P-Q3 9 N-B4 P-K4

Now the opening is most nearly a Sicilian as Black has played neither . . . P-K3 nor . . . P-Q4.

10 P-B3 P-B4

Black's move accords with the position, but tactically, it is premature. He ought to try it later, though there is no guarantee he can as he must keep an eye on White's P-Q4. Correct is 10 . . . P-KR3: e.g., 11 B-K3, B-K3!



11 P-QN4!

A powerful advance, possible only because of Black's last move. White obtains a strong initiative.

11 PxNP
12 PxNP PxP

Not 12 . . . NxP 13 Q-N3, which shows the tactical drawback to Black's 10th move.

13 PxP B-K3

Seemingly, Black wins a tempo because of the double threat: . . . BxN and . . . NxP.

14 N-K3!

An important point. White can afford to sacrifice the Pawn in order to hold the initiative.

14 NxP
15 R-N1 P-QR4
16 B-QR3 N-B2

It is clear that Black cannot keep the extra Pawn.

17 BxN PxP
18 RxB B-R3

Black cannot escape the loss of another Pawn. 18 . . . B-B1 doesn't help! 19 N-B4, N-K1 (or . . . R-B3) 20 KNxP. Therefore, he tries to reduce the damage to a minimum, doubling White's King Pawn.

19 R-N6!

The Queen Pawn is more important than the Knight Pawn.

19 BxN
20 PxP B-B5

Black does better to protect his Queen Pawn, by 20 . . . N-K1.

21 RxQP Q-K1
22 R-K1 R-B2

22 . . . RxP loses to 23 R-Q7; but 22 . . . QxP offers chances for a draw.

23 N-N5 R-K2
24 B-B1! BxB
25 RxB QxP

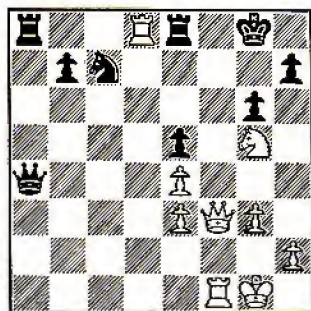
Now this capture loses by force. Black overlooks the sharp point to White's following attack. He must try 25 . . . P-R3, instead (26 R/1-B6? PxN 27 RxP, R-N2 28 Q-R5, R-R3!).

26 R-Q8! R-K1

26 . . . K-N2 loses to 27 Q-B3! with threats of 28 Q-B8 mate and 28 Q-B6†: e.g., 27 . . . RxR 28 Q-B6†, K-R3 29 QxR or 27 . . . K-R3 28 Q-N4!

27 Q-B3!

Now White threatens mate in two. Black can parry only with his Queen, and even so he loses his Knight. The situation is very cute.



27 Q-B5

There are two other Queen moves, but neither helps. For the Queen must maintain protection of KB2 and cannot also protect the Knight: e.g., 27 . . . Q-R7 28 R-Q2! Q-N6 29 R-QN2! Q-B5 30 R-QB2! or 17 . . . Q-N6 28 R-Q3! etc.

28 R-Q7! Resigns

The sharp point is in 28 . . . R-KB1 29 RxN! QxR 30 QxR†! RxQ 31 RxR†, KxR 32 N-K6†. As White also has the two powerful threats: 29 Q-B6 and 29 NxP, there is no defense.

RUSSIA, 1954

USSR Championship—Semi-finals

Obliging Solution

In the Dutch, Black's . . . P-QB4 is a move which requires careful timing. For opening the position in the center is usually White's main problem. Here Black's fourth move, giving too much scope to White's pieces, is the obliging solution, as White forcefully demonstrates.

DUTCH DEFENSE

Kotov Pimenov
White Black

1 P-Q4 P-K3 6 NxP N-B3
2 N-KB3 P-KB4 7 O-O P-QR3
3 P-KN3 N-KB3 8 N-QB3 B-B4
4 B-N2 P-B4? 9 N-B2 P-Q3
5 P-B4 PxP 10 P-K4 P-K4

10 . . . PxP 11 NxP or 10 . . . O-O 11 PxP also gives White a superior game.

11 B-N5 P-R3

11 . . . O-O 12 N-Q5, K-R1 is the minor evil.

12 BxN QxB
13 N-Q5 Q-B2
14 P-QN4! B-Q5

Black has but poor choice. After 14 . . . B-R2 15 P-N5, PxNP 16 PxNP, N-Q1 (16 . . . N-Q5 17 P-N6, NxN 18 N-B7†!) 17 P-N6, B-N1 18 PxP, BxP 19 N/2-K3, B-K3 20 P-B4, Black's position is lamentable. With the text move, Black hopes to win a tempo.



15 P-N5!

A deadly blow. White's attack is irresistible.

15 PxNP

Or 15 . . . BxR 16 PxN! e.g., (1) 16 . . . NPxP 17 N-N6, and White wins a piece; (2) 16 . . . B-N7 17 N-N6, R-QN1 18 NxB, RxN 19 Q-N1, B-Q5 20 NxB, PxN 21 PxNP, R-QN1 22 PxP, and White wins; (3) 16 . . . B-Q5 17 NxB, PxN 18 P-B7 or 18 N-N6, with a winning advantage for White.

16 PxNP PxKP

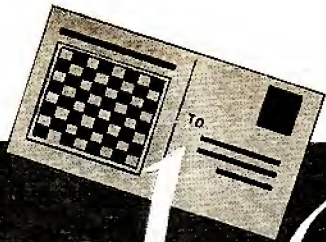
Black's counter-stroke fails. White also wins, however, after 16 . . . BxR 17 PxN, B-Q5 18 NxB, PxN 19 N-N6, R-QN1 20 NxB, RxN 21 PxNP, QxNP 22 PxP, followed by 23 R-K1†.

17 PxN QxN
18 NxB QxN

18 . . . PxN loses to 19 BxP!

19 Q-R5† Resigns

The continuation might be 19 . . . K-B1 20 QR-Q1; (1) 20 . . . Q-N5 21 P-B4; (2) 20 . . . Q-N3 21 RxP; (3) 20 . . . Q-B4 21 BxP, PxP 22 R-B1, followed by 23 BxP.



Postal Chess

POSTAL SCRIPTS

Forty-niners Finish

The fourth annual Golden Knights, the Postal Chess Championship started in 1949, has finished, and we give the final list of prize winners below.

The trek of these Golden Knights was hardly comparable to that of the 49-ers of gold rush fame—or else our returns have been featured by break-downs on the way. James T. Sherwin won a clear first very early as reported in CHESS REVIEW, page 5, January, 1954. But we were able to name him winner as he had a clean score and it was possible to rule out all others on early losses.

Even now, we can announce the finish only because of frequent prompting of the tardy ones and double forfeitures ruled against those who failed to reply to inquiries after the date for their final reports had passed.

Here — at last — is the list of the seventy-five cash prize winners:

FINAL LEADERS

J T Sherwin ....46.2	H Wallgren ....33.9
C Brasket ....45.1	E E Hansen ....33.55
L C Norderer ....45.1	C Merritt ....33.5
R E Pohle ....44.0	J E Evans ....33.45
I Sigmond ....43.95	R Holloway ....33.05
O W Strahan ....42.95	D F Stetzer ....33.05
V Krugloff ....42.9	R C Simpson ....32.85
C Kugelmass ....41.75	F H Weaver ....32.4
H H Hyde ....41.45	W F Taber ....32.3
W J Bryan ....40.7	D J Define ....32.25
R C Eastwood ....40.2	R J Bender ....31.85
C Merkis ....40.2	B W Holmes ....31.3
B B Wisegarver ....39.75	E D Wallace ....31.15
J Hirsch ....39.5	G L Kashin ....30.8
L Stolzenberg ....39.45	A H Leonard ....30.8
D Eisen ....39.05	W Knox ....30.7
F J Yerhoff ....39.0	J Fischer ....30.45
J F Heckman ....37.35	M Sokoler ....30.0
A Suchoback ....37.25	O G Eirsten ....29.55
J A Ilyin ....37.2	J T Lynch ....29.5
H B Daly ....36.7	Dr H Y Sigler ....29.5
Dr R C Slater ....36.7	G W Heisig ....29.45
H Zander ....36.35	M Eucher ....29.05
W Solifrey ....36.25	W J Harris ....29.05
J A Sweets ....36.1	S L Thompson ....29.05
Dr I Farber ....35.65	E H Peterson ....29.0
Dr B Rozsa ....35.15	R D Bruce ....28.95
B Kozma ....35.0	G C Gross ....28.9
Dr J Platz ....35.0	J Lieberman ....28.55
C N Fuglie ....34.95	M Semb ....28.5
R N Herwitz ....34.95	P Sherr ....28.4
W Muir ....24.95	J Shaw ....27.9
N A Proo ....34.95	O E Frazier ....27.35
W H Holmes ....34.65	G A Lyle ....27.25
G Katz ....34.5	W L Wengraf ....26.2
R L Richardson ....34.45	C Magerkurth ....25.65
N Sansome ....34.15	L E Wood ....24.55
J B Payne ....24.4	

Weighted point totals are based on the following scale: 1.0 points per win in the prelims; 2.2 in semi-finals; and 4.5 in finals. Draws count half these values.

The prizes run: first \$250, 2d \$100, 3d \$80, 4th \$65, 5th \$50, 6th \$40, 7th \$30, 8th \$25, 9th \$20, 10th \$15, and the remaining 65 prizes are \$5 each.

Brasket and Noderer must play off for 2d and 3d prizes. They and all other prize winners simply must report their current addresses. Too often in past Golden Knights, the prize recipients have moved and their checks (or play-off assignments) are then returned. So, even if your address remains as it was, report it.

TOURNAMENT NOTES

Progress Reports for Golden Knights Tournaments

4th Annual Championship—1949

This tournament closes on a sorry note as we have had to close out Finals section 49-Nf 15 with two double-forfeits for lack of reports. These double forfeits, plus withdrawals, leave only J. Hirsch as completing all games. His weighted point total is 39.5.

5th Annual Championship—1950

No new Finals has completed play on reports in current Postal Mortems. The list of leaders (page 127, April issue) still pertains.

6th Annual Championship—1951

C. W. Rider has qualified for assignment to the Finals as a result of current Postal Mortems. He joins K. B. Keating and W. Wells on the waiting list for the next Finals section to be assigned.

7th Annual Championship—1952-3

As a result of current Postal Mortems, the following have qualified for assignment to the Finals: J. R. Cox, E. C. Pearce, B. Ross, J. P. Karalaitis, R. E. Rankel, S. B. Laird, C. R. Heising and G. L. Kashin.

Kashin has also qualified from a different prelim section to the Semi-finals.

8th Annual Championship—1954

E. Pflumm is the second qualifier to the Finals in this tournament, as a result of current Postal Mortems.

The following qualify for assignment to the Semi-finals: R. A. Carlyle, L. Edwards, J. R. Wood, O. G. Birsten, R. Talboys, Dr. A. J. Welker, G. R. Payne, J. Petriceks, S. B. Laird, N. B. Joseph, R. O. Miller, M. R. Kurins, F. M. Al-piser, A. Feuerstein, J. E. Bennett, A.

Trucis, J. H. Murray, N. A. Jacobs, V. Smith, G. Namikas, M. Sokoler, K. B. Thomas, P. M. Lozano and L. F. Horne.

9th Annual Championship—1955

As a result of current Postal Mortems, we have one qualifier to the Semi-finals: E. W. Riedel.

POSTALMIGHTIES!

Prize Winners

The following postalites have won prizes in 1953 and 1954 Prize Tourneys as a result of current Postal Mortems.

Tourney	Players	Place	Score
53-P	9 E A Capillon	1st	5½- ½
	37 F T Huffman	1st	5 -1
	101 M S Lubell	1st	5½- ½
	117 M W Green	1st	5 -1
	127 J V Ragin	1st	5 -1
	166 S Fairchild	1st	6 -0
54-P	7 N McLeod	2nd	5 -1
	13 R O Kaser	1-2	5 -1
	R F Long	1-2	5 -1
	49 L Krozel	1st	6 -0
	F Harris	2-3	4 -2
	W Spencer	2-3	4 -2
	50 R J Conway	1st	6 -0
	E B Congleton	2-3	4 -2
	F H Roe	2-3	4 -2

Certificate Winners

The following postalites have qualified for Victory Certificates in 1953 and 1954 Class Tourneys as a result of current Postal Mortems. Certificates cannot be sent until all tourney results (which go on certificate) have been reported and recorded.

Tourney	Players	Place	Score
53-C	56 J De Leve	1st	5½- ½
	179 H F Dreiske	1-2	5 -1
	P H Lounsbury	1-2	5 -1
	198 G Oliver	1st	5½- ½
	261 J B Tangeman	1st	5 -1
	265 F D Dulicai	1-2	5 -1
	L E Wood	1-2	5 -1
	283 A Falk	1st	5½- ½
	8 T Miller	1st	5 -1
	33 R H Baker	1st	6 -0
54-C	39 K H Werner	1st	5½- ½
	61 C Gillespie	1st	5½- ½
	64 S O Wassner	1st	5½- ½
	67 M Agnew	1-2	5 -1
	W R Swartworth	1-2	5 -1
	83 F M Bindman	1st	5½- ½
	92 M Montecillo	1st	6 -0
	95 S T Fardon	1st	6 -0
	105 P B Calder	1st	5 -1
	109 P S Allen	1st	5 -1
	113 C A Glass	1-2	4½-1½
	F Pollak	1-2	4½-1½
	128 W J Terrott	1st	6 -0
	144 J P Tymec	1st	6 -0
	148 J L Rubin	1st	5 -1
	149 G C Knudson	1st	6 -0
	154 R Ellis	1-2	5 -1
	D Heit	1-2	5 -1
	173 C W Garrison	1st	6 -0
182 F D Dulicai	1st	5 -1	
195 G Bacalis	1st	5½- ½	

POSTAL MORTEMS

Game Reports Received

during April

To report your results, all you need give is section number, full names of both players and the outcome of the game—but, for Class Tournaments in 4 man sections, state also if it is first or second game to have been finished with that same opponent (not Game A or B).

The following examples show how to give results with minimum effort for you and maximum clarity for proper recording:

55-C 466: Paul Morphy 1 A. B. Meek 0 (1st)
55-P 401: A. Halprin ½ H. N. Pillsbury ½ (2)
55-Nf 13: F. J. Marshall 1 H. E. Atkins 0.

In these, the year (55), the type tourney (Class, Prize, Golden Knights Finals) and the section numbers appear in the initial key. And, for Class and Prize tournaments, the first or second game is indicated in the final parentheses. Please give game reports separate from any other correspondence, as they must be filed so. A postcard is ideal for size, easy to send.

Please note: Winners (and those with the White pieces in case of draws) must report as soon as result is confirmed by opponent. The opponent may report also to ensure his record and rating going through but must then state clearly that he was the loser (or played Black in case of a draw).

Game reports sent in time for receipt by dates given above should be printed below. And players who so reported should check to see that they are so published. To spot them, look under your section number, first

by the key (e.g., 55-C indicating Class Tourney begun in 1955) and by number (466) given in text below the key.

Symbol f indicates a win by forfeit without rating credit; a shows a rating credit adjudication; df marks a double-forfeit.

CLASS TOURNAMENTS

Tourneys graded by rating classes

Started in 1953 (Key: 53-C)

Notice: As these tournaments run over-due (more than 2 years from month in which play began), we forfeit both players in each unreported game. Tournament sections 1 to 81 have now been so scored off. Sections 82 to 94 will be so scored off next issue. Sections 95 to 112, begun during May, 1953, are due for reporting immediately now.

Check now to be sure you have reported and seen published results for any such tournament sections coming up for closing. If any doubt exists, report all your results in such '53 tournaments as a final check and summary with us.

Extension of play will be granted on request for any games in sections 113 and on. But the request must be filed one month before the two-year over-due date of tournament section concerned.

Tourneys 1-81: 51 Hance, Mayer 2 df. 55 Lynch, Morse 2 df. 57 Culpepper, Taliaferro 2 df; Barlow, Taliaferro 2 df; Barlow, Culpepper df. 63 Hall, Marshall 2 df. 65 Gregory, Yates df. 66 Groat, Towle 2 df. 68 Wyller, Yost 2 df; Davison, Yost 2 df; Bergquist, Yost 2 df; Davison, Bergquist

2 df. 70 Gonzalez, Toth 2 df. 71 Pettigrew, Kolotkin 2 df; Pettigrew, Douglas df. 73 Miller, Marjon 2 df. 75 Price, Brodsky 2 df. 77 Wyller, Suter 2 df; Weston, Suter 2 df. 81 Williams, Allyn df.

Tourneys 82-303: 129 Keplinger tops Tudor, 167 Petonke sinks Suyker. 179 Dreiske downs Morris, Graham each twice. 198 Oliver tops, then ties Heath. 208 Arrow axes Summerill. 218 Souders sinks Bradshaw. 256 Turpin tops Milton. 261 Tangeman downs Dykes. 265 Wood whips Tangeman. 277 Mertz mauls Dunn. 295 Daly defeats Wyller. 297 Smith smites Goetz.

Started in 1954 (Key: 54-C)

Notice: If your games are still going on after one year in play, they are slower than average. Hustle 'em up so as to finish in time. Get after tardy opponents, require moves on time and report delays per Rule 13 or 14.

Tourneys 1-100: 8 Kidwell withdraws. 10 Henderson halts Gelbard. 33 Baker, Fribourg best Benhard; Baker beats Fribourg. 36 Taylor withdraws. 39 Rousseau tops Gifford, ties Werner. 47 Glusman biffs Parker. 48 Richardson rips O'Neill. 61 Gillespie Goldinger tie. 64 Wassner trips Chitron. 65 Ellis chips Chapman, Vicinus. 67 Swartworth tops (2a) Kutzen. 72 Stettbacher stops Stephens. 74 Middlebrook licks Lynch twice. 80 Zilz downs Duncombe. 83 Bindman, White tie. 92 Montecillo tops Rowe twice. 95 Fardon fells Dudley.

Tourneys 101-170: 105 Calder overcomes Alley. 106 Horton beats Bragg, bows to Nika, Shaw. 108 Stanga stops Kalleberg. 109 Alley tops (2f) Yosso. 113 Glass, Pollak tie. 115 Wolfram jolts Jungermann. 128 Terrott tops Whittier. (2) Durocher. 130 McCarthy withdraws. 135 Swartworth mauls Mark. 141 Lucas licks Fichtner. 142 Roe tops Wulff twice. 144 Kidwell withdraws; Stone loses to Tymec, licks Attig. 148 Novak, Rubin tie. 149 Knudson nips Austin. 151 Landon tops, then ties Welch, loses to Morrison. 153 Hoffman bests Shields, bows to Minzes. 154 Ellis tops (2f) Faber. 155 Collier trips Terfingler twice. 157 Locke licks Whittier. 158 Dodge downs Meel. Dodge, Rogers twice tie. 165 Rowe with draws. 166 Downey defeats Jennings. 170 Muecke splits two with King, loses to Silver.

Tourneys 171-215: 172 Hansen, Yates split two. 173 Garrison tops Sweet twice. 174 Deer downs Powell. 175 Reich rips Holmes. 178 Vetter defeats McDermott. 180 Van Wagenen whips Waak. 181 McConkie tops Barth, ties Keith. 182 Bass, Lucas twice tie. 183 Gardner rips Rubin. 184 Rich, Saunders tie. 187 Mittlacher smites Smith. 189 Vogel, Williams tie. 190 Norman (2), Block maul Mills. 191 Brile bests Houst, bows to Fisher. 192 Gibson stops Stiffe. 194 Hurt tops Nolan twice; Harms rips Nolan, Ridge. 195 Bacalis, Krohn tie. 196 Vicinus conks Cassidy. 198 Bernstein stops Lauzer. 199 Baildon, Wilkerson split two. 200 Epstein stops Zalewski. 201 Bogas mauls Malamed. 202 Sommer bests Beck. 205 Lester loses to Billman, licks Johnson. 207 Oglesby whips Weibel. 212 Sarno downs Gordon; McNulty splits two with Culver, ties with Gordon. 213 Ellsworth, Nooger tie. 215 Bacalis bests Marston.

Tourneys 216-275: 218 Rankins tops Smilkstein, ties Willrich. 219 Augsburgers bests Petonke twice. 220 McConkie conks Joyce twice. 221 Drozynski drops Rea twice. 222 Norman tops Johnson twice. 224 Fowler fells Hollander twice; O'Neil bows to Taub, bests Hollander twice. 225 Charlesworth downs Davy. 226 Colman loses to Erickson, ties Wittitz. 229 Bokma, Thompson twice tie. 234 O'Neil nips Morris. 235 Venesnar pinks Pearson. 237 Spencer spills Clark. 243 Goldstein withdraws. 249 Kumro ties Weber, loses to Bagwell. 250 Scott tops Sweet. 255 Clark clips Taylor. 258 Toor tops Schwandt twice. 259 Patten whips Williams. 260 Parham bows to Hornby, bests Taylor. 265 Holley halts Suyker; Perrine withdraws. 272 Silver mauls Miner, Paul. 274 Milana licks Lawton.

NEW POSTALITES

The following new postal players started play during April, with these ratings:

Class A at 1300: P. O. Abeles, A. Agüero, R. Bagley, H. Berliner, Pvt. G. Borowiecki, A. Briggs, W. Carson, H. Dasteel, K. Farkas, Capt. R. P. Flala, R. J. Fleming, Pvt. A. E. Gedraitis, P. G. Haley, J. R. Harrison, J. D. Hill, W. T. Marteney, D. J. Mundy, J. Orzano, S. Ramanauskas, R. Seaman, M. R. Silverberg, J. B. Sneathlage, R. S. Vandenburg, L. W. Wesley and V. Wilcox;

Class B at 1200: P. Barakas, E. F. Beardsley, A. W. Bishop, A. Bobrowsky, E. Boschan, H. C. Brown, W. D. Camp, Rev. A. Carter, M. M. Cohen, R. C. Collins, B. D. Darnell, K. C. Daulton, M. DeKoven, A. K. Ehle, L. Goldsmith, W. Gregson, F. A. Hamill, R. Hoffman, J. C. Hornick, D. C. Hughes, Dr. C. A. Jackson, G. S. Johnson, H. Kenney, Dr. D. B. Kimmelman, H. H. Miller, M. L. Miller, J. C. Moneyhan, Major D. B. Netherwood, S. S. New, R. H. Nimitz, W. T. Nolte, H. A. Peterson, P. B. Plavcan, F. G. Rawlins, R. Richman, T. L. Robinson, V. Rukays, E. F. Scott, E. W. Toifi, R. J. Ursille, P. Votruba, J. J. White and A. Zion;

Class C at 900: E. Alexander, R. R. Allen, R. E. Antelfiff, D. Aughenbaugh, G. B. Austin, F. B. Beckman, Dr. S. M. Bergreen, M. Biallas, N. H. Blake, Bertha Block, L. Borcker, J. T. Boyce, L. T. Brewster, Susanna Brooks, N. M. Brown, Dr. W. L. Bunch, Mabel Burlingame, A. A. Cardenas, M. E. Carlson, A. J. Chappell, D. A. Cherskov, R. C. Clark, K. H. Cole, S. C. Constable, R. Crites, J. B. Cullum, T. Dela Paz, W. J. DeMordant, J. P. Dobritt, P. N. Dobson, D. R. Duncan, D. Edwards, F. Emerson, C. Flora, S. T. Foster, W. S. Foster, G. Gabrielli, B. Gagliano, S. Garner, A. E. Gates, M. Gates, L. G. Gatter, Dr. R. J. Gehr, L. Goldstein, W. W. Gornly, E. E. Grebner, S. Grossman, K. W. Haley, J. Hampton, D. Hoffman, A. E. Hollister, E. L. Hurlburt, Mrs. O. M. Johnson, Dr. R. B. Juergens, S. A. Katcher, B. Kelly, D. Kendall, A. C. Kett, I. Kornfield, H. Kripaitis, R. Lankton, R. C. Link, Dr. J. R. Linores, R. F. Laux, E. Lukas, M. Luxemburg, S. Madore, M. M. Mann, W. Maymire, W. S. McArdle, R. McLean, A. N. Metzler, W. H. Michaels, J. H. Miles, D. E. Mines, A. H. Moesch, E. L.

Montgomery, D. H. Morris, L. Moskowitz, Dr. Leo Nadvorney, N. Nimitz, T. R. Norton, P. J. Orth, L. P. Peck, E. W. Pedrick, J. Petersen, J. Ransom, R. W. Rempel, E. Reynolds, J. R. Rheume, J. Ries, R. Ritter, R. H. Robertson, R. A. Rockstad, L. Roddie, D. O. Rothenbluescher, M. Rudolph, L. Schempp, G. Schultz, L. M. Senese, E. F. Serra, R. Singman, J. M. Skoglund, J. G. Skold, E. R. Smith, J. A. Spada, F. E. Spangler, L. J. Strauch, W. A. Sullender, R. Taylor, R. W. Taylor, C. Thurman, R. Tidd, N. C. Tvedt, R. A. Vogeler, P. F. Waivers, J. A. Walecka, R. N. Webster, S. Waker, A. Weiss, C. Wennerstrom, H. R. Westerman, E. White, W. White, H. R. Yearsley, W. Zanglien and N. D. Zimmerman;

Class D at 600: M. Agranoff, J. J. Albrecht, W. A. Baker, D. F. Beani, W. H. Beard, C. L. Birdsall, K. Bolton, S. A. Briggs, J. R. Browne, P. Burke, L. Campi, C. M. Connell, H. L. Crosbie, E. T. DeWitt, Chaplain L. A. Doty, G. Ebert, L. Elmore, A. Eschinger, Mrs. T. Eschinger, C. Failmezer, Dr. W. J. Fay, W. R. Fee, E. H. Flath, D. Forte, W. J. Golden, Miss N. B. Goldstein, G. R. Hall, W. R. Hamby, R. Hanna, C. Y. Hansen, P. Harris, E. J. Hartline, Nancy Hendrickson, A. Hills, R. G. Hite, D. S. Johnson, M. E. Johnston, J. Jolly, B. E. Kennel, F. Klauer, J. R. Klenk, A. Kowalzek, P. Lydon, R. B. Macaw, E. W. Macdonald, Nadine Macdonald, C. McGrath, E. Mills, W. O. Nichols, S. S. Nunn, M. R. Ogden, R. Pattee, Joan B. Reid, P. Rohlfing, C. D. Russell, C. Samuels, E. P. Schockley, C. C. Sellers, B. A. Shames, B. Simpson, P. Smith, M. Swindle, D. Viele, S. Washburn, T. C. Wendell, P. R. Whitney, A. P. Wilson and G. W. Wisner.

RETURN POSTS

The following old-timers resumed play in April with their departing ratings:

C. Alter 636, C. Antelfiff 600, G. A. Bouvier 1056, R. E. De Lozier 1200, G. Fielding 1460, F. H. Foote 1112, J. D. Frierson 832, F. E. Fuller 470, C. E. Goodson 1066, E. M. Gross 1106, W. D. Guthrie 926, M. Haliparn 1486, D. C. Hecht 1190, Dr. A. Kahn 1356, W. J. Lewis 718, R. Ohmes 1498, F. B. Olier 1170, J. G. Packard 820, O. Perry 1300, M. F. Vosloh 1151 and J. E. Wilson 1098.

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Tourneys 276-300: 277 Jelusich loses to all. 282 Power tops Essex. 285 Scales whips Wilkinson twice; Rushing rips Wilkinson. 286 Lange licks Schwandt. 289 Bowers bests Hull. 290 Lounsberry whips Willis. 291 Funkhouser fells Ostermann. 294 Yosso rips Reissman, Robison. 299 Platt mauls Mayer.

Started in 1955 (Key: 55-C)

Tourneys 1-120: 15 Hastings halts Smith. 17 Gorfy tops Michelman twice. 56 Hunt bests Benjamin. 59 Davis downs Graves.

PRIZE TOURNAMENTS

Class Tourneys for Premiums

Started in 1953 (Key: 53-P)

Notice: As these tourneys run over-due (more than 2 years from month in which play began), we forfeit both players in each unreported game. Tournament sections 1 to 46 have now been so scored off. Sections 47 to 53 will be so scored off next issue. Sections 54 to 61, begun during May, 1953, are due for reporting immediately now.

Check now to be sure you have reported and seen published results for any such tournament sections coming up for closing. If any doubt exists, report all your results in such '53 tournaments as a final check and summary with us.

Extension of play will be granted on request for any games in sections 62 and on. But the request must be filed one month before the two-year over-due date of tournament section concerned.

Tourneys 1-46: 9 Capillon overcomes Millman twice. 24 Ruhman, Finn 2 df; Freeman, Finn 2 df. 25 Zindell, Dudley df. 32 Zalys, Young df; Young, Fuchs df. 37 Howen, McCartney twice tie; McCartney tops Draughton twice. 38 Stevens, Levenson df.

Tourneys 47-178: 85 Landon tops (2a) Di-stefano. 101 Lubell tops, then ties McKee. 96 Ragan rips Thompson. 116 Raimi routs Iiskin. 117 Green downs Curdo. 124 Ragan rips Frankel, Scoville. 127 Murphy mauls Ragan. 148 Holbrook nips Nist. 159 Van Patten halts Huffman. 162 Cha overcomes Proper. 166 Fairchild whips Wexler.

Started in 1954 (Key: 54-P)

Notice: If your games are still going on after one year in play, they are slower than average. Hustle 'em up so as to finish in time. Get after tardy opponents, require moves on time and report delays per Rule 13 or 14.

Tourneys 1-50: 3 Cha chops Campbell. 5 Benham bests Wellman; Hammer, Miller tie. 7 McLeod licks Grady. 13 Lang outpoints Poillon. 16 Holbrook tops (f) Bates. 22 Locke halts Hammett. 23 Sweig swats Doherty; Heuchert tops (1a) Neville. 28 Gibby halts Healy. 29 Rager stops Stevenson. 30 Freeman bests Bicknell. 31 Jarvis, Margolis tie; Hooper halts Sampson; Graf grinds Halliwell, Sampson. 36 Garrett flips Flo. 37 Kearney licks Myers, loses to Thompson. 43 Bicknell rips Rouda. 44 Heath, Ostergaard trip Kasperek; Roe tops ReVeal. 46 Downs defeats Horn. 47 Conway, Clark clip Winn; Clark licks Lanam. 49 Krozel cracks Harris. 50 Conway masters Roe, Miller.

Tourneys 51-65: 54 Stark stops Strel-zoff, Millman. 55 Dutton tops (f) Silver; Gries conks Kinney. 56 France frazzles Kalash. 57 Allison axes Hammett. 58 Silver, Harris halt Chapman; Mathews bows to Chapman, bests Harris. 59 Parr pastes Poillon. 60 Netherthon nips Neumann, Connell; Conway nicks Neumann, Vovell. 61 Fisher fells Keefe; Miller mauls Silver; correction: Fisher won from Silver. 62 Harrison bows to Deer, Stonkus, ties Kugel-mass. 63 Matzke mauls Pierson; J. C. Kees-ling bows to J. Keesling, bests Wittmann. 64 Cotter conks Mears; Lagowski clips Klar.

65 Newman biffs Durnerin, Kaser; Bull-winkel hams Kaser; Kaser, Durnerin pow Tresidder.

Tourneys 66-80: 66 Fortier overcomes Kelly; Reese loses to Fisch, licks Wheel-wright. 67 Grady ties Babcock, tops Gal-luccio; Bingham withdraws. 68 Conway, Williams whip Charlesworth; Williams, Ware jolt Jurek; Ware downs Davis. 69 Harris halts O'Gorman, Reardan; Graeff withdraws. 70 Rider tops Aston; Grosz conks Capillon. 71 Hildebrandt, Doherty stops Stevenson; Doherty downs Glass. 72 Greensite, Curdo, Fuchs conk Curtis; Fuchs fells Curdo. 73 Krueger tops Antone. 74 Hildebrandt halts Graham. 75 Rudolph loses to Meyer, ties Reardan; Graeff withdraws. 76 Bullwinkle bests Van Patten. 77 Stanley stops South-ard. 78 Cotter rips Ribowsky. 79 Simla tops Astapoff. 80 Pauver, Ferrara, Walker axe Owen.

Tourneys 81-100: 81 Boehm licks Larsen. 82 Hill stops Owens, Steele; Heath halts Furlan, Hill. 83 Renton bests Bennett. 84 DeVine, Harris tie. 85 Wild mauls Matthews. 87 Taub, Ellis, Piser (arnish Silver; Brad-ley, Ellis tie. 88 Beltzer resigns to Coster, Krozel, withdraws; Krozel cracks Thomp-son. 90 Child chops Pearson, Seiler. 91 Maclean clips Giasson. 92 Mears mauls Yanis. 93 Zabin bests McCabe. 94 Ortega downs Davis. 95 Coleman licks Laine. 96 Lee blasts Bleich. 98 Muir mauls Austin. 99 Wagner tops Robison, (f) Pearson.

Started in 1955 (Key: 55-P)

Tourneys 1-57: 2 Baker bests Kalash, Gayden, bows to Gedaly. 3 Duddy, Pre-diger tie. 4 Stevenson stops Phillips. 5 Mears bests Mailhot, bows to Rosner; Kennison rips Rosner. 6 Connell downs Danielson; Ware conks Kahn; Hecht halts Cheek. 7 Fountain fells Mitchell. 8 Horst-man withdraws. 9 Diebling defeats Mc-Connell. 10 Jack jolts Rhoads. 13 Matthies loses to Sosa, licks Roemer. 15 Levitov tops Pangidchi, Jarvis. 16 Corda downs Manyak. 17 Stowe stops Johnston. 18 Burns bests Matthies. 20 Conway conks Lanam. 22 Ortega tops Greenwood. 25 Ford with-draws. 28 Hall, Churchill down Dawson. 31 Holt halts Holbrook. 47 Laux replaces Pelz.

GOLDEN KNIGHTS

Progressive qualification championships

4th Annual Championship—1949

FINALS (Key: 49-Nf)

Sections 1-18: 15 Gilligan, McAuley df; McAuley, Morris df.

5th Annual Championship—1950

SEMI-FINALS (Key: 50-Ns)

Sections 1-43: 41 Pasternak, Felton df. 43 McCurdy defeats Walton.

FINALS (Key: 50-Nf)

Notice: Most game reports are over-due. Check up on games, report any you may have missed or send summary-report of all results if in any doubt. Request opponents still playing to move on time or report time complaint, if any fails to do so.

Sections 1-17: 16 Wright wins from Fir-man, who withdraws also.

6th Annual Championship—1951

SEMI-FINALS (Key: 51-Ns)

Notice: All unfinished games must be re-ported no later than June 20th. If your game is not finished by then report as for adjudication on June 20th, giving moves played, diagram of position reached and statement of how you propose to win or to draw.

Sections 1-33: 30 Rider tops (a) Brice-Nash. 31 Keating bests Wilson.

FINALS (Key: 51-Nf)

Sections 1-12: 4 Shaw tops Kretzschmar. 9 Oakes tops (f) Rauch. 10 Skema defeats Bosik. 11 Podolsky, Stolzenberg tie.

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7th Annual Championship—1952-3

PRELIMINARY ROUND (Key: 52-N)

Notice: Tournament sections 1 to 145 are now over-due. Sections 146 to 153 must be reported in full during July.

Sections 1-62: 44 Draughton, Rosman df. 50 Manderson, Morrow df. 54 Rucker, Welker df. Kahn, Welker df. 58 Hayes, Robinson df. 59 Davies, Hulbert df. Davies, Yopp df. 60 Buchanan, Howard df. Buchanan, Davis df. Buchanan, Haines df.

Sections 63-153: 132 Kashin tops Miller. 149 Sims tops (a) Garner. 152 Van Durmen halts Hanni.

SEMI-FINALS (Key: 52-Ns)

Sections 1-49: 8 Ross tops Poole, ties Ilyin. 9 Runkel rips Prosser. 19 Maclean clips Gillow. 24 Howell halts Morris. 29 Define withdraws. 30 Werner ties Parrish, loses to Graetz. 35 Nearing nips Nye; Taig tops Johnson; Bueters bests Nearing, Nye. 37 Pearce sinks Sigler. 38 O'Neil nips Lekowski; Van Osdol downs Myers. 40 Roth, Stonkus tie. 41 Addeleston rips Richter; Temple tops Hill. 42 Clareus clips Levitt. 44 Berzzarins takes Talmage, Ekstrom; Karalaitis tops Talmage, ties Faber. 45 Shaw, Burg best Moehrman; Grafa nips Knight. 46 Christman mauls Yarmak. 47 Bevier beats Noderer, Moser, bows to Gibson; Berzzarins, Gibson maul Moser. 48 Cox licks Rabinowitz, loses to Williams. 49 Jolly jolts Peddicord.

Sections 50-59: 50 Kashin overcomes Faber, Trull, Krieger. 51 Trull bests Lubin, bows to Troitzuk. 55 Heising halts Condon, Lyle. 56 Kirmann conks Spaulding. 57 Roth rips Jolly.

FINALS (Key: 52-Nf)

Sections 1-12: 1 Farber defeats Smoron. 3 Archipoff rips Ratermanis; Van Brunt nips Northam. 4 Ilyin nicks Nieder; Kugelmaass, McLaughlin tie; Heckman halts Wallgren. 7 Dimond withdraws.

8th Annual Championship—1954

PRELIMINARY ROUND (Key: 54-N)

Sections 1-49: 6 Alpiser, Schwartz tie. 7 Lapham licks Folsom; Petriceks trips Spann. 12 Coveyou ties Rainwater, tops Hyde; Allen axes Garner. 17 Lang licks Knight. 20 Dalbergs downs Lavik, Tresidder. 22 Jacobsen jolts Landis. 23 Troitzuk halts Huffman. 29 Walrath conks Capillon. 30 Nye nips Jones; Suyker sinks Mueller. 32 Clark, Moks tie. 33 Ernie, Hart stop Stephens; Jacobsen jolts Erne, Doherty; Doe downs Doherty. 36 Mauer, Ross tie. 37 Krieger, Smith smite Lewis; Carlyle, Smith lick Gaines. 38 Kretschmar stops Stephens. 39 Brigham trips Trull. 40 Capp conks Stephens, Bernero; Mitchell tops (f) Stephens; Bernero, Miller tie. 41 Feuerstein tops Rabin (f), Silver (a). 44 Carlyle nips Nisbet. 47 Donnelly tops (f) Becholdt, Churchman.

Sections 50-74: 50 McBain bests Bier. 53 Brown rips Riedel. 54 Bane, Middlebrook tie. 55 Zawacki conks Collins. 57 Collins smites Schmitt. 58 Wennerstrom aves Evison; Stoller withdrawn. 59 Wright conks Care. 60 Morris dusts Rhoads. 61 Schmitt bests Arndt, bows to Bikrem. 62 Rhomberg biffs Rodes; Heckman bams Keough; Krozel paws Parsons. 63 Underwood licks Smith, loses to Murray; Jacobsen jolts Heino. 65 Hedgecock swats Sweet. 66 Mitchell mauls Howell. 67 Simpson sinks Hollander. 69 Wilson clips Cleveland. 70 Wood whips Kashin. 71 Schmitt mauls Mayreis. 72 Strahan strops Bryant; Welker whips Kahn, Terflinger. 73 Edwards downs Davis; Laird defeats Diebling. 74 Abramson, Haines tie; Pearce withdraws.

Sections 75-89: 76 Hawksworth, Ross trip Tresidder; Stauffer stops Hawksworth, loses to Everett; Fisher tops Ross, ties Paine. 77

Entries are still acceptable for the 1955 Golden Knights (see advt., page 157, May). Entries for the Class Tournaments always are.

Ek bows to Yadravshnikova, bests Hagedorn. 78 Frey nips Neumann. 79 Namikas, tops Peterson, ties Deer; Richter rips Peterson. 80 Donnelly, Welker tie. 81 McGinniss, Lubenkof top Oseroff. 82 Miller spills Sperling; Fisher mauls Mulligan; Everett, Carpenter lick La Freniere. 83 Southard conks Caldwell; Dickinson downs Morrison. 84 Zaas bows to Smith, bests Harvey. 85 Horton ties Massey, loses to Gerstein; Beard bows to Gerstein, bests Horton. 86 Bock, Ellis tie; Sokoler spills Spidle; Kinney withdraws. 87 Ellis, Lagowski tie. 88 Harris licks Fenn, Sherman, loses to Gerth.

Tournaments 90-99: 90 Boyle bows to McClung, bests Faber; Snyder, Faber clip McClung. 91 Churchill ties Bratz, loses to Doyle, McClure. 92 Prock bests Major, bows to McLaughlin. 93 Birsten beats Remick, Smith; Magnani, Williams smite Smith; Remick rips Magnani, Smith; Lagowski withdraws. 94 Joseph tops Kunze, ties Vegaulla; Davis downs Everett. 95 Schroeder bests Brandvold; Payne axes Arendt. 96 Zalkowski sinks Semb. 97 Hamilton halts Terflinger, Conrad; Conrad bows to Hardy, bests Terflinger. 98 Wood licks Lorenz. 99 Randlett routs Kuritz.

Sections 100-124: 100 Antonelli strikes out Hayward; Bennett beats Driver. 101 Brower grinds Green. 102 Eads rips Roecker; Montgomery mauls Pratt. 103 Bindman beats Holmes; Jacobs jolts Sullivan, Goldberg. 104 Kramer, Rolo tie; McKillop spills Sperling. 105 Spritzer tops Kaiser, ties Henriksen; Henriksen downs Davidson. 106 Smith smites Brewer. 107 Capp tops Ortega. 108 LaPlaca, Thomas halt Hamilton; Simon tops (f) Fields. 109 Lozano ties Paul, tops Iida. 111 Horne, Paul rip Rabinowitz; Horne, Paxton halt Seewald; Paxton bests Krueger, bows to Horne. 113 Thomas loses to Weeks, licks Kemp. 114 Kugelmaass conks Kearney. 118 Wisegarver, Hansen whip Laine. 122 Williams trips Terflinger. 123 Zemke tops Venesaar. 124 Barnhiser beats Oliver.

Sections 125-133: 125 Contoski biffs Delaney; Nika, Jewett bam Nordin; Nika, Wagner pow Jewett. 127 Kimpton conks Smith. 128 Wheeler whips Terflinger, Brambila, loses to Taber; Bentley bests Brambila; Terflinger withdraws. 129 Kurins beats Beaudry, Ester; Armstrong, Lapsley tie. 130 Hall halts Kunde; Trucis trips Hall, Odarchenko. 131 Linburn stops Staffer; Gurici. Sherr maul Marcus.

SEMI-FINALS (Key: 54-Ns)

Sections 1-19: 1 Pflumm sinks Soules. 2 Lynch mauls Miskin; Skeina conks Katz. 4 Stevens stops Werner; Curdo downs McClellan.

9th Annual Championship—1955

PRELIMINARY ROUND (Key: 55-N)

Sections 1-52: 6 Hullam ties Ways, halts Hall, Collison, Riedel; Hecker ties Hall, tops Leary; Leary ties Hall, Ways; Riedel rips Collison, Leary, Hecker, Hall.

Solutions to CHESSBOARD MAGIC on page 171.

No. 1 1 R-QR4! Q-QB1 (or 2 R-KR3 is mate except on 1 . . . QxR which is followed by 2 R-R3†, 3 R-R4† and 4 RxQ) 2 R-KR3†, QxR 3 R-R3†, etc.

No. 2. 1 K-K7, P-R7 2 K-Q6, P-K5 3 K-B5, P-K6 4 K-N4, P-K7 5 R-K7, P-R8(Q) 6 RxP†, K-N8 7 R-K1†, K-R7 8 RxQ†, KxR 9 K-B3, followed eventually by KxP, and White queens.

No. 3. 1 P-R7, R-N4† 2 KxP, RxP 3 K-B7 (threatening mate), B-K3 4 K-N8 (threatening mate), B-Q4 5 RxB! RxR! 6 P-R8(R)! (if 6 P-R8(Q), R-Q1† 7 QxR stalemate), R-Q3 (to prevent mate) 7 K-B7, and Black cannot stop both threats, of mate or loss of Rook.

POSTAL GAMES

from CHESS REVIEW tourneys

Our Postal players are invited to submit their BEST games for this department. The moves of each game must be written on a stand-ard score sheet, or typed on a single sheet of paper, and marked "for publication"—



annotated by JOHN W. COLLINS

Roles Reversed

Usually, it is White who speculates on an attack along the open King Bishop file in the King's Gambit. But this time it is Black.

KING'S GAMBIT DECLINED

M. Rankins H. Polstein
White Black

1 P-K4 P-K4
2 P-KB4

Like days of old, when openings were bold.

2 B-B4

The alternatives are 2 . . . PxP, the Gambit Accepted, and 2 . . . P-Q4, the Falkbeer Counter Gambit.

3 N-KB3 P-Q3
4 N-B3

If 4 PxP, PxP 5 NxP, Q-R5†, Black gets much too good a game.

4 N-KB3
5 B-B4 N-B3
6 P-KR3

Here White contributes nothing to development and weakens his KN3. 6 P-Q3, protecting the King Pawn and freeing the Queen Bishop, leads to equal chances: e.g., 6 . . . B-K3 7 B-N5, P-QR3 8 BxN†, PxP 9 P-B5, B-B1 10 P-KR3, Q-K2.

6 O-O
7 P-Q3 P-QR3
8 P-R3

Both sides make hideaways for their King Bishops at QR2.

8 B-K3!

Steinitz' idea—doubled, isolated King Pawns (weak in themselves) for the exchange of White's best Bishop, control of Q4 and KB4 and open Queen and King Bishop files.

9 BxB PxP
10 N-KN5

Now White loses time. The threat to the King Pawn is readily met and the Knight cannot be maintained on KN5. Best is 10 PxP, PxP 11 B-N5.

10 Q-K2
11 N-K2

Good moves are hard to find in this position. Makeshifts, like 11 P-KN4 and 11 P-QN4, are relatively best.

11 P-R3
12 N-KB3 N-KR4

Black takes over.

13 PxP NxP!

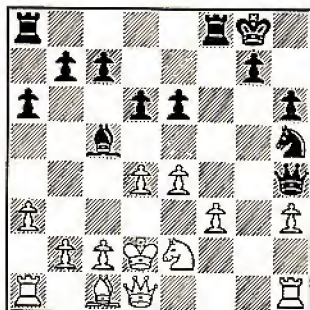
He aims to exchange White's King Knight and thus more easily exploit the King Bishop file and KR5-K8 diagonal.

14 P-Q4

If 14 R-B1, NxN† 15 RxN, RxR 16 PxR, Q-R5†, Black wins.

14 NxN†
15 PxN Q-R5†
16 K-Q2

If 16 K-B1, Black mates in two.



16 RxP!
17 Q-K1

Or 17 PxP, PxP, threatening 18 . . . R-Q1†! It is only a question of time now before White must topple his King.

17 QxKP
18 PxP Q-Q4†

Or 18 . . . PxP and 19 . . . R-Q1†.

19 N-Q4 QxN†
20 K-K2 R/1-KB1

Now Black threatens a complete black-out with 21 . . . R-B7†. Poor White does the best he can.

21 B-Q2 N-N6† 23 RxR RxR
22 K-Q1 R-B8 Resigns

Compound Combination

This game ends suddenly with a compound combination—comprising a fork, a discovery and a pin.

ENGLISH OPENING

M. Montecillo R. K. Hubbard
White Black

1 P-QB4 P-K4

Black can also lock horns with 1 . . . P-QB4, fish for an Orthodox Defense with 1 . . . P-K3 or stalk with 1 . . . N-KB3.

2 N-QB3 N-KB3
3 N-B3 N-B3
4 P-Q3

Other options are 4 P-Q4, 4 P-K3 and 4 P-K4.

4 P-Q4
5 PxP NxP
6 P-KN3

The Dragon Variation of the Sicilian Defense with colors reversed.

6 B-K2
7 B-N2 N-N3

Pachman's recommendation, 7 . . . B-K3 8 O-O, Q-Q2, makes steadier progress.

8 O-O O-O
9 B-K3 P-B4

A good move, seldom played, is 9 . . . B-KN5 with pressure on KB6 and Q5.

10 Q-B1

If it is good for Black, it is good for White—this Reti-Tartakover Variation of the Sicilian.

10 P-KR3
11 R-Q1 Q-K1

Not precise. 11 . . . B-K3 is.

12 N-QN5

Black leaves his Queen Bishop Pawn, White goes to it.

12 B-Q3

Preferable is 12 . . . B-Q1 13 B-B5, R-B2, followed by 14 . . . P-R3.

13 NxP

This and the next move ensure a static advantage—sounder Pawn structure. Play for the long haul!

13 PxN
14 BxN PxP
15 Q-K3 R-R3

Too passive. Better is 15 . . . P-QN4 and, if 16 Q-N6, P-N5, then perhaps tempoing on the Queen with 17 . . . R-R3.

16 P-QR3

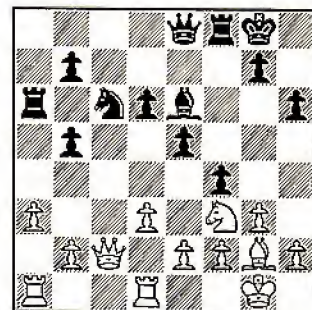
White prevents 16 . . . N-N5, prepares the development of the Queen Rook.

16 P-B5
17 Q-Q2

An alternative is 17 Q-K4, B-B4 18 Q-Q5†, Q-K3 19 QxQ†, BxQ 20 QR-B1, with better end-game prospects.

17 P-QN4
18 Q-B2 B-K3

If 18 . . . P-N5? 19 PxP, NxP? 20 Q-B4†, White wins a piece.



19 P-Q4!

This move invigorates White's whole game and threatens to win a piece.

19 Q-B2

Black misses the coming compound combination. Better is 19 . . . B-B2.

20 P-Q5!! BxP
21 N-N5!! Resigns

Fork (with the Pawn) and discovery (of the Bishop). On 21 . . . PxN, 22 BxB (pin) wins the Queen.

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

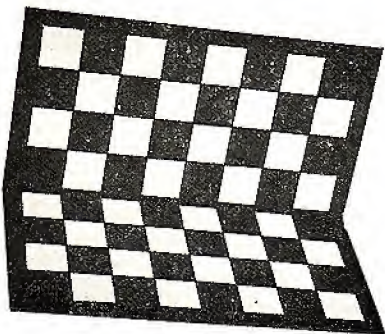
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Book of the Month

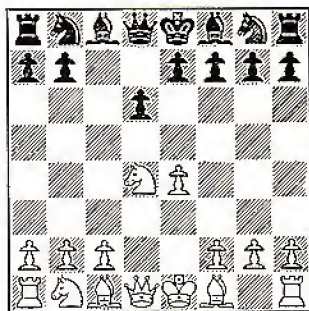
THIRD BOOK OF CHESS:

How to play the White pieces by Fred Reinfeld: 96 pages, 73 diagrams, published by Sterling Publ. Co. \$2.50.

HAVING DISPOSED of "The Nine Bad Moves" in his *Second Book of Chess*, Reinfeld continues his monumental series with a treatise on how to play the White pieces. His approach is intriguing in this completely new and badly needed method of explaining your goals in the openings.

Instead of piling up hundreds of variations in long columns with murky footnotes in small type, the author provides a down-to-earth treatment of the actual problems which confront a player in a game. He starts by showing just what is meant by control of the center. Then, in the first batch of 30 odd illustrative games, he shows step by step how White smashes Black after the second player has neglected the center or lost control of it. In each case, the emphasis is on White's problem. Reinfeld shows what White needs to do, explains how he goes about it and then carefully demonstrates the consequences. It is a genuine, convincing study in winning play. What adds to the value of Reinfeld's demonstration is that he has given us a wide variety of openings in this and the following chapters.

The next chapter is called "How to Exploit your Superior Development," and it, too, gets the same judicious treatment. Right at the start, the author makes this valuable distinction: "Because White enjoys the theoretical advantage of moving first, there is always a likelihood that his development will proceed more rapidly than Black's. For White, neglected development may mean nothing worse than *losing the initiative*. For Black, the same sin may mean *losing the game*."



To this chapter, the logical follow-up is "How to Exploit your Superior Mobility." Again, there is the same pithy exposition: for example, Reinfeld's comment in the diagrammed position above:

"In such positions, White always has a practical problem: *how can his superior mobility be increased still further?* White solves this problem by a general advance of his King-side Pawns, which will achieve the following:

"1. He will congest Black's position more than ever.

"2. He will drive away Black's King Knight—his best defensive piece—from KB3.

"3. He will subject Black's position, already cramped unbearably, to a devastating Pawn-storming attack."

Subsequent chapters on the following subjects are equally good:

"How to Exploit Black's Premature Opening up of the Position," "How to Exploit Black's Premature Counter-Attack," "How to Exploit Black's Weakening Pawn Moves," "How to Exploit Black's Errors of Judgment."

The last two chapters are mainly of a reference nature but quite useful. One is "Opening Mistakes White Should Avoid." It concentrates on inferior openings and pinpoints the weak moves which disqualify them. Thus, Reinfeld indicates not only the positive goals but also shows the drawbacks by which White can go astray.

The last chapter lists all the common openings and some not so common, explaining their characteristics in comments which range from a sentence to several paragraphs. These brief but concentrated comments may help the reader to get his bearing quickly without having to plow through a great deal of analysis which may only confuse him without producing any lasting impression of value.

A good book, one which makes us look forward to the obvious sequel: "How to Play the Black Pieces." Maybe Reinfeld will explain what happens when a player who has read the book on the White pieces meets a player who has read that on the Black pieces. Obviously, the solution is to read both!—P. L.

In the Nuremberg Congress of 1906, there was no time-limit if a game took six hours or less. Afterwards, the players were required to move at the rate of 15 moves an hour.

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—The Fireside Book of Chess

CHESS REVIEW, JUNE, 1955

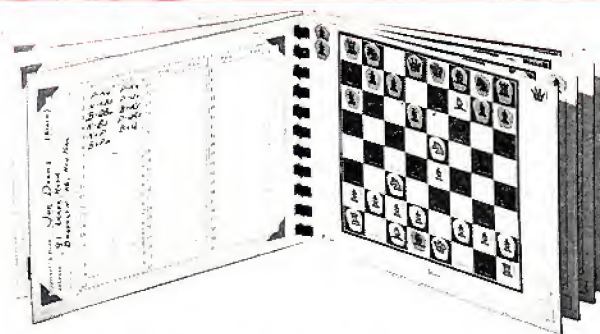
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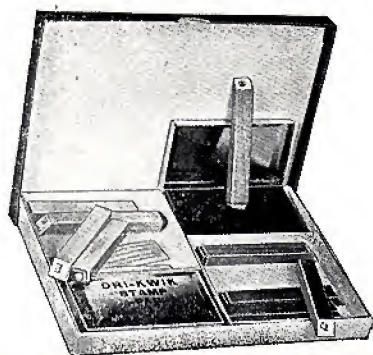
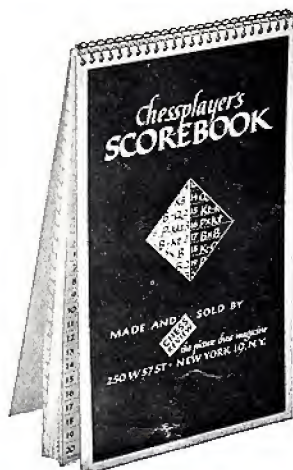


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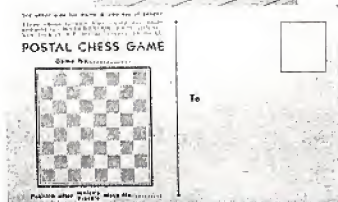
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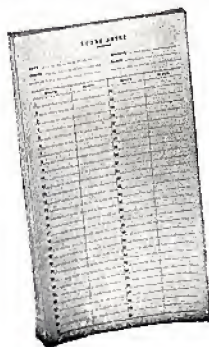
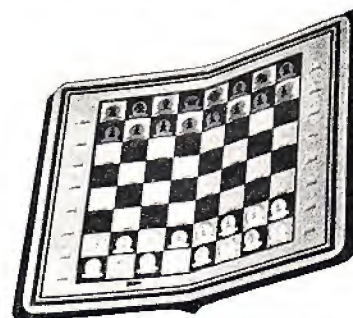


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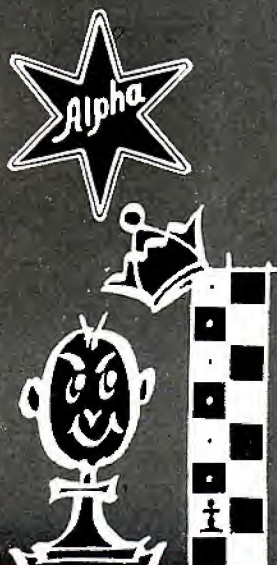
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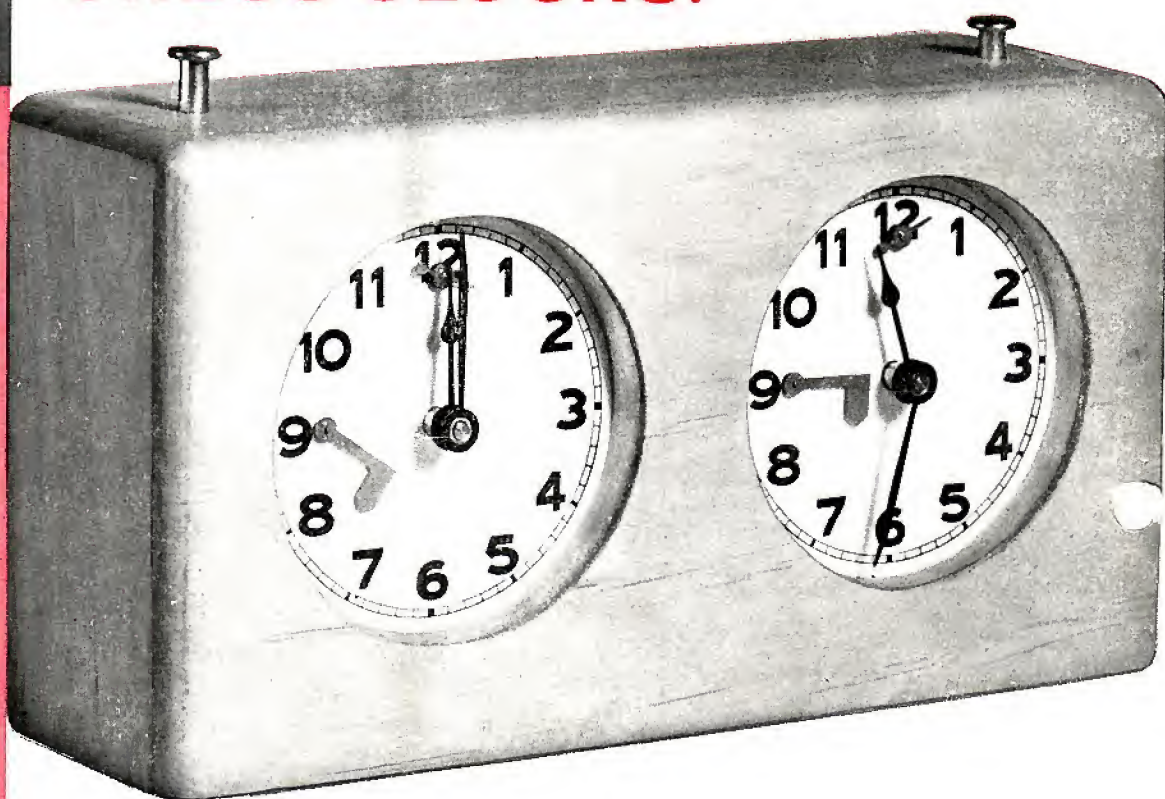
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**MUSICAL
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(See page 193)



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Book of the Month

1000 Best Short Games of Chess:

A Treasury of Masterpieces in Miniature by Irving Chernev: 555 pages, frequent diagrams, published by Simon and Schuster, New York, \$5.00.

CHERNEV has made such a name for himself as a chess author that it is hard to imagine anyone in the chess world not knowing of him. But—for the benefit of those who came in during the intermission—it was Reuben Fine, I think, who once wrote of Chernev's little, black notebook. Chernev was here, there, everywhere that Fine turned, always, notebook in hand, ready to take down a notable position, a chess witticism or anything chessical of merit. He was ready, too, whenever Fine met him to produce the little, black book and from it some exquisite end-game composition or three-move problem or breath-taking chess brevity.

With years of this fascinating hobby of collecting chess memorabilia behind him, Chernev became known as the Ripley (Believe-it-or-not!) of chess. His *Curious Chess Facts* blossomed forth naturally, as did his column in *CHESS REVIEW* and his part (with Fred Reinfeld) in *The Fireside Book of Chess*. Chess anecdotes and oddities have no better raconteur.

His collecting but naturally, also, produced the quintessence of composed endings in *Chessboard Magic*!

To my mind, he is ever associated with *The Bright Side of Chess* for that book title fits his zest for the sparkling aptly, though his *The Russians Play Chess* mirrors the spectacular in combinative play as well. And there is something both of the brilliant and of the cheerful in all his books and works: note the effervescence of *Chernev's Chess Corner* in *CHESS REVIEW*, and the practical application of tactical brilliancy in his *Winning Chess Traps* as well as in that inspiring treatise on middle game combinations in *Winning Chess* (another bit of collaboration with Reinfeld).

It is worth mentioning that Chernev can teach, seriously teach. *An Invitation to Chess* (with Kenneth Harkness), which grew from the *CHESS REVIEW* series: *Let's Play Chess*, is assuredly and by far the best book for beginners ever written. *Winning Chess* (with Reinfeld) is as good a text on middle game combinations as was ever put out. And *Chess Strategy and Tactics* (early collaboration with Reinfeld) is a solid classic still.

With the years, that little, black notebook has grown, indeed. Chernev has probably as fine a chess library as anyone.

All this, you may be sure, has gone into the making of *1000 Best Short Games of Chess*. As the publishers say: "Perhaps, if you owned one of the four or five great chess libraries of the world, you could, by diligent search, find most or all of these delectable nuggets. But who has either the time or the assets? So Mr. Chernev . . . has provided us here with 1,000 of the sweetest sugar-coated pills in all chess literature, each introduced with a brief, pungent or witty comment."

This book is essentially an anthology of short chess games. But don't write it off as just that. The chess oddities, the chess historicals (and hystericals), the chess personalities figure brightly in it. Chernev's problem-trained eye, you may be sure, has caught some memorable endings. The bright side of chess in all its lightness, cheeriness and brilliancy is captured here. The zest for combinative sparkle is the keynote. And, while I don't think Chernev has actually said so, I'm sure that he knows the worth of these chess brevities for instructive purposes.

Yes, if your aim is to learn how to play chess well, don't shrug off these chess miniatures as mere pleasantries. You can learn through joy—if you give this book a try. For what catches your attention without effort is best remembered. And the double-distilled quintessence of tactics necessarily must be imbued into any game won in twenty moves or less. Yes, Virginia, there must also be a mighty serious error by the loser, too. But you can learn chess by dint of others' errors much more painlessly than by your own. And, if you think these losers may be beneath your contempt, let Chernev show you Morphy being mated in twelve moves, Capablanca defeated in thirteen and Lasker blitzed in fourteen. You'll learn, all right!

Can you mate by castling? by capturing *en passant*? by under-promotion? Do you know the epaulette mate? the varied forms of smothered mate? Say, by the way, can you mate?

Whether or not, you'll want *1000 Best Short Games of Chess* to round out your chess collection, anyway, to entertain many an idle hour with the bright side of chess, to pore over the oddities of the royal game. Scheherazade herself could not give you such a thousand nights entertainments!

—J. S. B.

HERE is a taste or two from Chernev's book, selected strictly at random or at least from those which would fit the space available.

323

A PROBLEM theme, the shut-off, is the attractive key to a Queen sacrifice and a piquant two-Bishop mate.

Berlin, 1879

Schnitzler

1 P-K4
2 P-Q4
3 P-QB3

P-K4
P x P
P x P

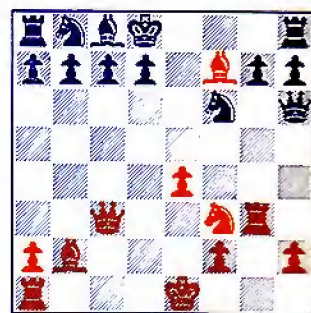
Alexandre
4 B-QB4 P x P
5 QB x P Q-N4
6 N-KB3 Q x P
7 B x P† K-Q1

If 7 . . . K x B 8 R-N1, Q-R6, 9 N-N5† wins the Queen.

8 R-N1 B-N5† 10 R-N3 Q-R3
9 N-B3 Q-R6 11 Q-N3 B x N†
12 Q x B . . .

With the terrible threat of 13 Q x N P.

12 . . . N-KB3



13 R-N6! P x R
14 Q x N† P x Q
15 B x P mate

114

ONE reason Denker's games are so attractive is his talent for finding surprise moves with magical winning properties.

Washington, 1936
(Simultaneous)

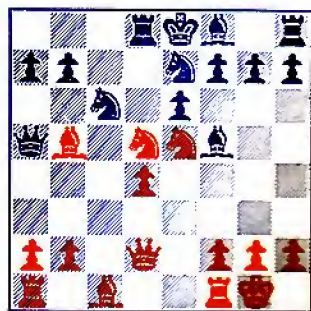
Denker

1 P-Q4
2 P-QB4
3 P-K3
4 BP x P
5 Q-Q2
6 P x P

P-Q4
P-QB4
BP x P
Q-R4†
Q x QP
N-QB3

Chiera
7 N-KB3 B-B4
8 N-B3 Q-R4
9 B-N5 P-K3
10 O-O R-Q1
11 N-K5 KN-K2
12 N-Q5! . . .

See what I mean? There is just no reply.



I omit Chernev's note here: so you can absorb Black's problem yourself.

CHESS REVIEW

THE PICTURE CHESS MAGAZINE

Volume 23 Number 7 July, 1955
EDITED & PUBLISHED BY
I. A. Horowitz

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CHESS REVIEW, JULY, 1955

Readers' Forum

Readers are invited to use these columns for their
comments on matters of interest to chessplayers.

HELP IN NEED

Reader's Forum

Gentlemen:

As Director of the Recreational Dept. on Riker's Island, I am appealing to you to send us all the chess literature and equipment you can be used by the chess enthusiasts incarcerated here.

We would, of course, greatly appreciate your performing this public service. Thank you for your cooperation.

MILTON LUGER

*Riker's Island Penitentiary
Department of Correction
City of New York*

AND ADVICE IN NEED

Can you give me any information on chess equipment for blind players?

BOB MUIR

*720 East McDowell
Phoenix, Arizona*

NOT QUITE THE ANSWER

Hope this is the kind of story you asked for in CHESS REVIEW (Cf. "Chess Twists," p. 38, February issue—Ed).

A man was arrested for losing \$100 of his wife's money in a chess game. A search of his pockets produced only a rook, whereupon his wife said:

"Your Honor, that proves it because a rook is a crook that lost a C."

The husband was asked to answer the charge, and he said:

"It's a long story, Judge."

"Take all the time you want," said the Judge, "Battell the truth."

"Well, my wife is a very rich woman, and she ought to give me half of her money."

"That," said the Judge, "is a Pet-rosyan idea. What else?"

"She can't even Pirc* coffee and is always saying that I am a lousy husband; so I decided to learn to play chess."

"I don't see the Kahn action," said the

Judge (an old master of openings himself).

"Don't you see, your Honor. Chess is the only game that improves your mating technique!"

"Another pun like that," said the Court, gravely, "and you will be faced with a stiff Fine."

"Oh, that's all right," said the husband, "I'd rather face him any time than go to jail."

The case was then dismissed for lack of Euwe-dance, but the Court advised the husband always to get the wife's permission before leaving for the chess club. And the husband said:

"Thank you, your Honor. Next time I want to play 1 Lasker first."

WILLIAM BENEDETTI
Tucson, Arizona

P. S. If your mating technique is a mess, Hurry up and improve it with chess.

• Okay, Bill, you've had your jokes—but some of our readers tell us they're ag'in puns! And what we asked for was *twists* of non-chessical into chessical jokes—for a new sort of chess game.—J.S.B.

* *Pirc* is pronounced P-e-e-r-t-s, and *Euwe*, —oh well, who can blame you?

The death of Brian Harley, born Oct. 27, 1883, ends the career of a distinguished problemist and chess enthusiast. He was author of *Mate in Two* and *Mate in Three* and edited a chess column in the *London Illustrated News*.

ON THE COVER

Members of the symphony at Radio City Music Hall play chess, often until the last minute before going into the pit and even while warming up their instruments. Hence this photo by Joseph Siegelman, apparently of two instruments hard at chess. Behind the tuba is Don Butterfield and behind the bass viol, Mario Anastasio.

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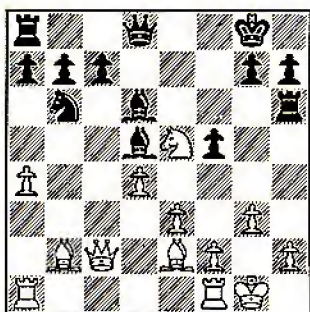
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chess Quiz²

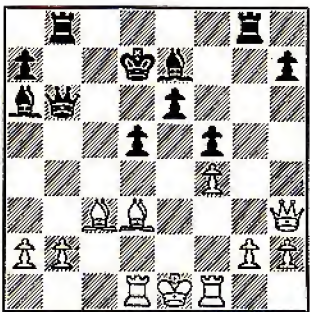
Strategy and Tactics

STRATEGY may be the soul of chess, the profound insight and hard work that wins games. But all too often it takes a tactical turn to make the strategy pay off. In each of these positions, some master has labored long to set up his win. He may—and may not—have foreseen the tactical climax coming up. The point is can you see it *now*? Score excellent for 10 correct solutions; good for 8; fair for 6.



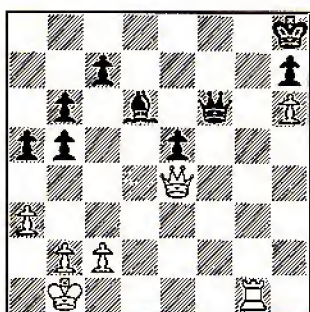
3 Black to move and win

Now, occasionally, we see another type of problem. No material behind here and a good, healthy position to boot. Or rather *not* to boot as you are expected to win! This is just the sort of position you might have to handle in an actual game. What is the winning idea?



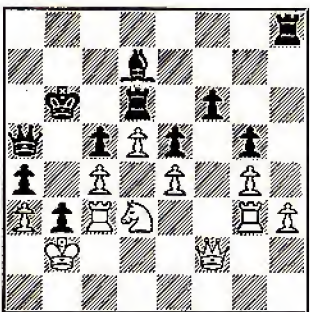
7 Black to move and win

Speaking of combinations, did you know Mieses ran only second to Alekhine in the number of brilliancy prizes won? This is one of his gem-like combos. It branches into variations after the key move. Be sure you cover all major possibilities. But first, what's the key move?



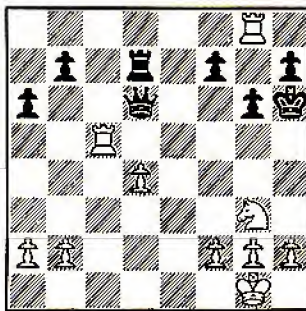
4 White to move and win

Here again, you have your fair share of material. Two Pawns for the Exchange may or may not be enough for the opposition in ordinary circumstances. But these are not such! Your winning idea can branch into two major variations. First, get the idea; then try cover the variants.



8 White to move and win

Combinations come in all sorts and shades. Here your material is even again and the chances apparently so. But how blocked up that position is! And that is precisely your problem. When you find a way to make a "break" you will have solved it.

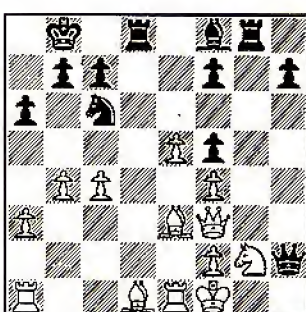


1 White to move and win

The usual quiz set-up in chess is to have the winner in dire straits, usually indeed, materially behind. You are behind here; and, if Black were on the move—?

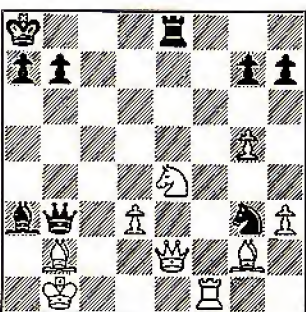
For all that, this one is easy. What is your brilliant finish?

Solutions on page 223



5 Black to move and win

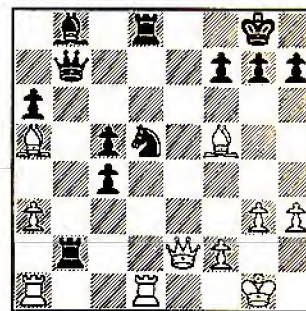
Now here's a typical one! You are a piece down but the White King certainly doesn't look healthy. It's no time to dally or White's material will tell. It's no clue to say: the King's the target. That's obvious. But how to get at him? Well now, that is your problem.



9 White to move and win

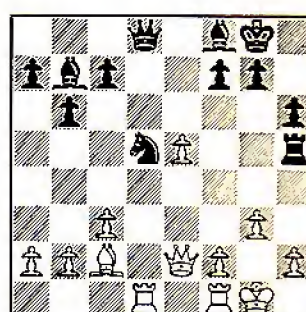
Here's a real switch: you are materially well ahead! What then is the problem? As in someone's definition of *zugzwang*, you have a razor at your throat. "Just try to move your head, boy!"

The saving move may be obvious if *somehow* you work out two tricky sequels.



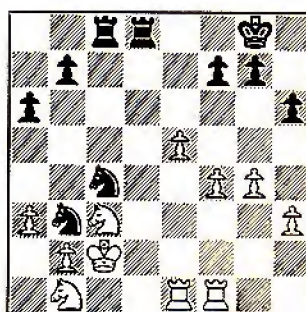
2 White to move and win

Here your material deficiency is a mere two Pawns and one of Black's can be counted partially off as doubled. Just to keep you from being complacent, however, your Queen is *en prise*—no mere detail that! How do you eke out a win and yet surmount that difficulty?



6 Black to move and win

This position ought to be easy: you're materially to the good! Two pieces for a Rook and Pawn is an eventual win in itself. So just to make it interesting: you must win quickly, combinatively, that is. It's not hard: just takes a bit of inspiration. How's yours today?



10 Black to move and win

For a finish, try this tranquil one—at least there's no pressure as in the last. Just a Pawn to make up. As in most "quiet" positions, there is a sly try, though. In fact, it's a clincher—may all your games turn up as happy ones! White can resign after . . . ?



The World of Chess

INTERNATIONAL

Kudos for O'Kelly

Repeating his 1954 success in Ireland's An Tostal festival, in which an international tournament was made part of the program for the first time, O'Kelly de Galway of Belgium recently won a similar event ahead of T. D. Van Scheltinga of Holland, B. H. Wood of England and Dr. O. S. Bernstein of France. Best showing of the quartet of relatively inexperienced Irish players was made by E. N. Mulcahy, Irish titleholder, who defeated Bernstein and drew with Von Scheltinga.

O'Kelly added another first prize to his collection when he outscored N. Karaklaich, new Yugoslav champion, in a 5 man tourney at Brussels. Karaklaich, held to two draws, played second fiddle with 3-1 to O'Kelly's 3½-1½.

Pan American Opening Event

In the first annual tournament of the newly founded Pan American Chess Club in Washington, D. C., Joaquin Fernocelli Bacardi of Cuba, Isabel Lynne of the U. S. and Arthur E. Gropp, also of the U. S., were winners of the first, second and third categories respectively.

Dr. Luis Quintanilla, Mexican representative to the Organization of American States, presented the prizes.

UNITED STATES NATIONAL

As we go to press, the U. S. team is taking plane (two planes) to play the Soviet Union team in Moscow. Samuel Reshevsky, Arthur Bisguier and Larry Evans, the first three boards, and Editor I. A. Horowitz have left today (June 22). The rest, Donald and Robert Byrne, Isaac Kashdan, Herman Steiner, Max Pavey and Alexander Kevitz leave June 23.

By our next issue, we shall know the results from the four-round, 8 man team match.

In another national representation, Edmar Mednis of New York will play for the world junior chess championship at Antwerp, Belgium, also during July.

REGIONAL

North-South Annual in California

Once again, the North beat the South in the huge turnout for this annual Californian chess fest. The North now leads by 14-5 with three draws; and, this, despite the clear advantage for the South on the top 10 boards. In fact, the South scored 6½-3½ on the top 10, and 13-12 on the top 25.

For the South, Isaac Kashdan of Los Angeles drew with Imre Konig at first board, while Herman Steiner won for the South at second board against Valdemars Zemitis.

The total of 118 players, however, did not approach the record 144 set last year.

Eastern States "Open"

In a sort of classic chiasmus, Walter Shipman and Saul Wachs tied for first in the third running of the Eastern States "Open" Championship. Wachs made the grade when he defeated James T. Sherwin in the final round: Jimmy had a winning game but lapsed into his old habit of incurring many moves for scarcely any minutes. But Saul likewise was pressed for time, yet survived.

The tournament was studded with talent: hometowners Attilio Di Camillo, peripatetic Weaver W. Adams, veteran A. E. Santasiere included. Stanley Winters, who, under an alias, was once Southern Champion, and Dr. Ariel A. Mengarini, former Amateur Champion and one-time vanquisher of Samuel Reshevsky, made reappearances (Winters, in fact, was continuing a fairly recent comeback).

Though no official report has come to us direct (any strong players omitted here do take note), we understand that the following also took part: Philadelphians Joseph Schaffer, Charles Kalme, and New Yorkers Abe Turner, Eliot Hearst, Arthur Feuerstein and Anthony Saidy, and a newcomer from Yugoslavia, Rudoichich, of whom, it is said, we shall hear a great deal more.

In all, Shipman and Wachs scored well to achieve top rank!

The Eastern States, directed by William Ruth, was held in Philadelphia this time. It was previously held, twice last year, at the Log Cabin Chess Club in West Orange, New Jersey.

Trans-Mississippi Championship

The 31st annual Trans-Mississippi chess tournament was won by Povilas Tautvaisas, former Illinois State Chess Champion, with five wins and two draws in the three-day event. Miroslav Turiansky, a fellow Chicagoan, likewise scored 5-1, but only 25 S.-B. points as compared to Tautvaisas' 29.

In all 86 players from 11 mid-Western states competed in the tournament. It was the largest affair ever sponsored by the Tri-City Chess and Checkers Club of Davenport, Iowa, and the largest event of its kind ever held in Davenport.

Other prize winners included: Angelo Sandrin, Chicago (3d and highest Class A player), Charles Ilenin, Chicago, 4th, and Albert Sandrin, also Chicago, 5th. Edward Vano of Highland, Indiana, was 6th and second highest Class A player, and Bob Ulmann of Grand Rapids, Michigan, 7th and third. Dane Smith of St. Paul, Minnesota and Phil Morrell of Kansas City, Missouri, were 8th and 9th and first and second Class B players.

And, apparently, the prizes ran on, as follows: 10 Somner Sorensen of Rochester, Minn., 11 Daniel Fischheimer, Chicago, 12 Lawrence Maher, Moline, Ill., 13 David Kerman, Detroit (also 3d in Class B), 14 Steve Winikaitis, Chicago, 15 Sheldon Rein, Minneapolis, 16 Walter Grombacher, Chicago, 17 Boniface Egle, Dubuque, Iowa, 18 Matt Sweig, Chicago, 19 Ted Lewis, Chicago, 20 and highest Class C player Sander Davidson of Tulsa, Oklahoma; and Les Lindblade of Moline, Illinois took second in Class C.

Conquest by Columbus

The Columbus Y chess team, overcoming stout opposition by the Detroit Jewish Community Center Chess Club, scored a match victory by 8½-6½. Underwood, Schroeder, Abolins, Rebold, Collins and Hartley won for Columbus; Marcus, Zalc, Berger and Weinsburg tallied for Detroit. Five games were drawn.

With the Eastern Clans

More intercity strife took place as Plainfield, New Jersey, grappled with Lehigh Valley, Pennsylvania, W. W. Adams won on top board for the Jerseyites, with

his team-mates S. Hauck, E. Faust and H. Herbert following suit. On the Lehigh Valley side, M. Cleaver, P. Sherr and R. Rockel were the winners. Three draws were registered in the hard-fought tussle, giving victory to Plainfield by $5\frac{1}{2}$ - $4\frac{1}{2}$.

Assorted Battles

A 4 man, double-round match between Steubenville College (Ohio) and the Butler County (Pennsylvania) Chess Club saw the students slaughtered by 8-0. Winners were J. Korvick, T. Ciarlariello, T. Malinalo and P. Crocker.

Against Bethany College (West Virginia), Butler County, with Korvick and Malinalo missing from the line-up, caught a couple of Tartars. Of Butler's four players, only Ciarlariello was able to win, while J. Wacktel and D. Kuby triumphed for Bethany. When the remaining game was drawn, the match went to the collegians by $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$.

ARIZONA

Tucson High School, defending champion, was winner of the second annual state high school championship. Keen rivalry was the order of the day, with Tucson scoring a $2\frac{1}{2}$ point superiority in game totals over Safford High School in second place. Outstanding players in the event were M. Neville, B. Hamilton and W. Stellmacher of Tucson; L. Bentley and S. Brinkerhoff of Safford; and W. Hess and B. Klotz of Phoenix Union High School.

MARYLAND

Dropping only one match to the Johns Hopkins University Chess Club, the Arion Chess Club captured the Maryland State Team Championship with the fine score of 7-1. Captained by W. Koenig, team personnel were J. Glatt, J. Losarko, C. Van Brunt, N. Boehl, W. Eietz, R. Worthman, G. Downs and L. Schreiber.

I am a fairly good wood pusher,
but I am a far better **PHOTO
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Tucson High (Arizona Champion): front (l. to r.): Walter Stellmacher, David Fudge, Melvin Neville, Milton Pope; rear: Ellison Donaldson, Leon Thikoll, Gideon Weisz, Brett Hamilton and James Christy. (Story at left)

MASSACHUSETTS

A triple tie at 4-1 in game scores was registered in the strong Massachusetts open. Harry Lyman of Mattapan, Mass., won out on tie-breaking points, followed by Elliot Wolk of Storrs, Connecticut, and Dick Gleason of Springfield, Massachusetts. Dr. Joseph Platz was fourth with $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$. Twenty players, including many of the best in Massachusetts and neighboring states, were drawn to the battle.

The state title tourney, an all-Massachusetts affair, went to John Curdo of Lynn, 4-1. With the same game score but fewer S.B. points, Harry Lyman was relegated to second place. Dr. J. Keilson, $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$, took third. Insofar as preliminary sectional tourneys were held in five cities, the 12 man championship final was considered the most representative thus far held in the state's history.

MONTANA

For the first time in two decades of play, victory in the state open tournament was gained by a player residing outside Montana. The hero of this event was Robert Edberg of Tieton, Washington, who upset precedent with a game score of $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ and S.B. supremacy. Adam Smith of Butte, also $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$, was runner-up. Gerald Moore of Billings, defending champion, was third in an unresolved tie at 4-1 with Dr. Griffith Parker of Spokane. Edberg's victory was well earned, for the field of 28 contestants included many of Montana's best.

NORTH DAKOTA

James C. Bagwell of Fargo, CHES REVIEW postalite, pocketed the North Dakota Open Championship at Grand Forks with $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$. He thus superseded the late William H. Steckel of Minot, who won the title last year. In second place with 4-1 was George E. Kenny of New England, while Stanley S. Johnson, Gordon Anderson and Melvin Johnson, 3-2 each, finished third to fifth on S.B. totals in the order named. The winner of the 12 man Swiss is chief quartermaster with the Navy recruiting service.

The state junior title tourney for youngsters up to 16 years of age was picked up by Stephen Robinson.

(See pictures, pages 197 & 199.)

PENNSYLVANIA

Winner of the Pennsylvania Scholastic Team Championship was Central High School of Philadelphia, thanks to decisive victory by $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ over Pittsburgh's Taylor-Allerdice High School. Members of the successful team were C. Kalme, R. Nickel, G. Hasenfuss and A. Cantone.

WISCONSIN

In a tournament for the Wisconsin title that attracted most of the state's best talent, Hugh Meyers of Racine scooped up six triumphs in as many Swiss sessions and then clinched matters in the final round by drawing with CHES REVIEW correspondent Arpad Elo of Milwaukee. Elo, who lost to Marshall Rohland, tied

runner-up Don Clark with 5½ game points but dropped to third place on Swiss reckoning. In taking second, Clark is reported to have made the best showing of his career in state competition.

LOCAL EVENTS

Delaware. A Hobby Show in Wilmington sponsored by Recreation Promotion and Service, Inc. included a chess exhibit by the Wilmington Chess Club. Boards were set up and all comers were invited to play, with three-months' memberships being offered to any who could win against the club's exhibitors. New members thus recruited were Mary Jane Snively of Wilmington and Robert and David Hamilton of Elsmere. In connection with the Hobby Show, M. R. Paul, club president and state champion, gave a 15 minute radio talk on chess.

District of Columbia. N. T. Whitaker, recent winner of the Washington Chess Divan title with 6½-½, added another crown to his collection when he swept 10 games in the Federal-YMCA club championship. Second to fourth were Romanenko, J. C. Williams and T. Bullockus with 9-1, 8-2 and 7½-2½ respectively.

The new junior titleholder of the Washington Chess Divan is D. E. Kasparek, who romped home with a 9-0 picket fence.

Florida. Contesting a double round robin for the Tampa championship, Glenn E. Hartleb, formerly of Pennsylvania, and B. L. Roberson each made 10-2 scores to tie for first. Third was B. F. Lopez, 7½-4½. A play-off gave Hartleb imposing victory by 4-0. Nestor Hernandez, Florida state champion and perennially first in Tampa chess, was unable to play owing to ill health.

At Sarasota, a 10 player round robin went to J. Reyes Martin, followed by I. Lingren and E. Pallenberg in second and third places respectively. This annual event is always attended by a number of tourists. One of the requirements for winning a prize is to complete at least 85 per cent of the games scheduled. H. E. Holbrook, assisted by Major J. B. Holt, directed the tournament.

Nebraska. The fifth successive victory in the Lincoln city title tourney was registered by Alexander Liepnicks, 8-1. J. Danenfels and A. Staklis, both of whom drew with Liepnicks, tied for second with 6-3 each.

Maine. For the third consecutive year, Dwight R. Parker captured the Portland city championship. He triumphed convincingly by 10-1, two points ahead of J. Weston Walch, C. Stuart Laughlin and David Nalilow.

Ohio. Going through a round robin without loss, Rudolf Pitschak won 6 games and drew 3 to retain his Cleveland city championship by the wide margin of 2½ points. Runner-up was Malcolm Patrick with 5-4.

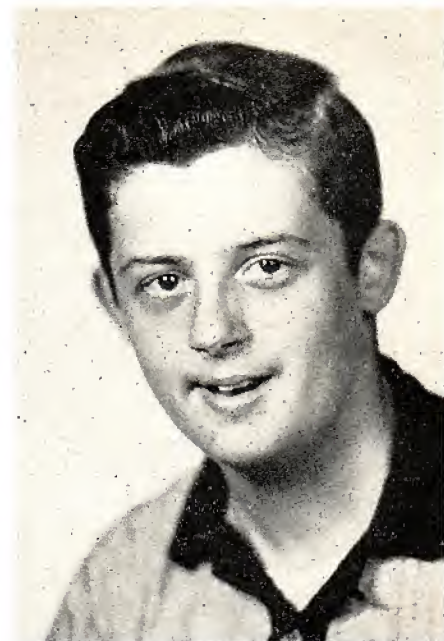
By virtue of one Solkoff point, Michael Paruta of the Ukrainian-American Chess Club shaded Durwood Hatch in the Cleveland open championship. Both made game scores of 6½-1½. Third was E. M. Schara, 6-2.

The Columbus Open Tournament, a 20 player Swiss, was pocketed by T. Krieger with a 2-0 play-off victory after he and V. Voskressensky had tied for first with 5-1 each in the tournament proper. J. Puesecker was third with 4½-1½.

Easy victory by 8½-1½ was gained by the Cleveland juniors over the Toledo juniors in a match at Cleveland.

Pennsylvania. As a result of triumphs over Gettysburg College by 8½-1½ and over the Chess Club of Altoona Center by 6-0, the Pennsylvania State University Chess Club remained supreme in central and western Pennsylvania as far as college chess is concerned. Penn State team members were J. Bernhardt, Dejaiffe, C. Dietrich, Eilberg, W. Friedman, H. Kalodner, F. Kerr and B. LaVan.

The Nazareth Area High School chess team closed its 1954-55 campaign undefeated, and, while doing so, copped the Penn-Jersey Interscholastic Chess League crown for the third time in four years. Members of the Nazareth team were Cap-



Stephen Robinson, winner of North Dakota Junior Championship, is the son of Prof. and Mrs. Elwyn B. Robinson. He succeeds Jimmy Brown who has moved to Los Angeles but who, last year, won the first junior championship in North Dakota history.

Stephen Robinson resides in Grand Forks, North Dakota.

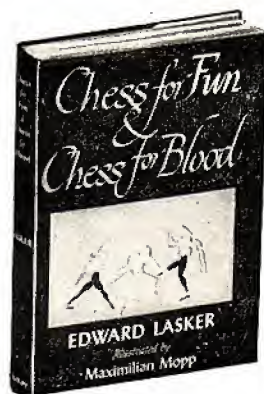
CHESS FOR FUN AND CHESS FOR BLOOD

by Edward Lasker

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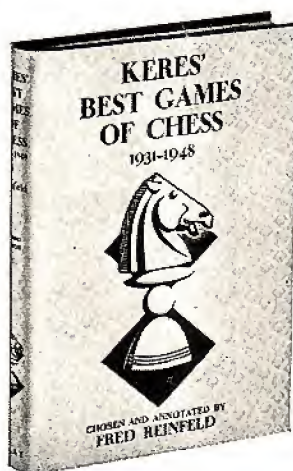
KERES' BEST GAMES OF CHESS

by Fred Reinfeld

An attractive collection of the 90 most brilliant games of Paul Keres, considered the greatest attacking player of our day. The games are annotated with great care to bring out their many beautiful points. The play is unusually rewarding to students because of its richness of combinative detail, and the openings adopted have great theoretical value. Revised and augmented edition.

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tain Dennis Doyle, Richard Achenbach, William Scott, Jan Trach, Dale Johnson, Donald DeLong, Philip Kostenbader, Leonard Bessenhoffer and Francis Minnich. The Quakertown High School team, losers only to Nazareth, finished second with a 4-2 record.

The Franklin Chess Club crossed swords on 9 boards with the York YMCA Chess Club and emerged on top by 5½-3½. P. B. Driver, M. Agard, A. Quindry and D. A. Giangulio won for Franklin, while H. Bottstein and D. Grenda struck blows for York. There were 3 draws.

In Philadelphia, the University of Pennsylvania downed Haverford by 4½-½ and the Jardel Club disposed of Delaware Valley by 7-1.

Texas. A score of 9-1 in an 18-player Swiss gave the Dallas city title to J. W. Stapp, ahead of C. F. Tears, 8½-1½. K. R. Smith, 7½-2½, was third.

A return match between the Port Arthur Chess Club and the Beaumont Chess

Club at the latter's headquarters resulted in a Port Arthur victory by 15½-8½. Previously the two teams had battled to a 12-12 tie.

A 19 player Swiss at Corpus Christi was won by Folk Weaver with a tally of 5½-½. One point behind was Charles Fuschman, runner-up.

Wisconsin. Matched for the fourth time against the Waukegan Chess Club, the Racine Chess Club made it four straight with 7½-3½. Racine winners were R. E. Rigg, W. Teubner, A. Domsy, J. Byrd, R. Kime, F. Buttenhoff and J. Wermter. The trio of Waukegan victors were A. Sinclair, C. Hendersen and M. Gore. Weidner (Racine) drew with F. Votruba.

Racine was no match for Milwaukee in an encounter on 21 boards. The latter administered a wholesale drubbing by taking 17½ points, though victory on first board went to Racine through the efforts of her champion, Hugh Meyers. Among upper-board winners for Milwaukee were A. Powers, Kraszewski and M. Rholand.

CANADA

Alberta

S. Malowsky of Lethbridge, 4½-½, won the Southern Alberta championship, ahead of D. Fleming and Sho Nagata, 4-1 each, who placed second and third respectively on S.B. totals. The Swiss event attracted 18 players.

British Columbia

M. Jursevskis of Vancouver held on to his British Columbia title with the good score of 8½-½, one point ahead of G. Zerkowicz of Nanaimo.

Ontario

In the title tournament of the Hamilton Chess Club, P. Vaitonis proved invincible with an 8-0 slam.

Team competition in a chess pageant sponsored by the Ontario Chess Association saw the Ottawa RA "A" team victorious by 2-1.

Of eight contestants for the "senior boys'" Ontario championship, D. Grimshaw made the best record with 8-0. Alan Jurma, 5-1, led the "junior boys."

Leon Shultz, 4½-½, made off with the first Niagara District Championship.

A match between the St. Catharines Chess Club and the Toronto Chess Club ended in a 5-5 stand-off.

Separated by a whisker (one-half of a Solkoff point), Ivan Suk and Paul Vaitonis made a game score of 5-1 each in the struggle for the 1955 Ontario championship. Suk won by the narrow squeak mentioned when he drew with Vaitonis in the last round. Rudolf Draxl finished third in the list of 22 players.

Geza Fuster retained his Toronto championship by taking a 2-0 play-off from R. Draxl.

Two crushing victories were credited to the Toronto Chess Club. Oshawa was blanked by 0-6 and Hamilton fared little better with ½-6½.

Quebec

In a 6 board clash between Montreal and Toronto Ukrainians, the former won by 4½-1½.

Saskatchewan

Winner of the annual Northern Saskatchewan meet was Eric Hoehn of Meacham, 4½-1½. Hoehn, who also won in 1949, gains possession of the T. Eaton Trophy. Runner-up was H. W. Kernan, 4-2, followed by O. Dravnieks, 3½-2½.

LATIN AMERICA

Argentina

The right to represent Argentina in the coming junior world championship was won by 18 year old Samuel Schweber. More than 600 young players took part in the preliminaries.



COMING EVENTS IN THE U. S. AND CANADA

Abbreviations—SS Tmt: Swiss System Tournament (In 1st round entries paired by lot or selection; in subsequent rounds players with similar scores paired). RR Tmt: Round Robin Tournament (each man plays every other man). KO Tmt: Knock-out Tournament (losers or low scorers eliminated). \$\$: Cash prizes. EF: Entry fee. CC: Chess Club. CF: Chess Federation. CA: Chess Association. CL: Chess League.

New York—Aug. 27-Sept. 4

Annual New York State Congress at Cazenovia Junior College, Cazenovia, New York: State Championship, 9 rd SS Tmt, EF \$10, 1st prize \$100; Experts' Tournament, EF \$5, 1st prize \$50; also Rapid Transit. Send EF to H. M. Phillips, 258 Broadway, New York 7, N. Y., by August 20. For further details, write to Willis Hull, 30 Circuit Drive, Binghamton, N. Y.

New England—September 2-5

New England Championship at YWCA, Newburyport, Massachusetts: 7 rd SS Tmt; EF \$10; registration closes August 31; 1st rd 8 PM, Sept. 2: \$\$ first \$100, others. Bring boards, sets, clocks. Send registration fees or inquiries to Bartlett Gould, 15 Walnut St., Newburyport, Mass.

Alabama—September 3-5

Alabama State "Open" Championship, Rm. 207, Central YMCA, Birmingham: registration till 8:30 AM, Sept. 3: 7 rd SS Tmt; EF \$5; \$\$ run to 65, 20, 10 and 5% of EF after expenses. Highest Alabama scorer official Alabama State Chess Champion, but tournament open to all: 100% rated. For further information or to register, write to Charles Cleveland, Sec., Birmingham Chess Club, 320 Massey Bldg., Birmingham, Alabama.

Minnesota—September 3-5

St. Paul "Open" Championship (actually combining "Open" with "Northwest") at the Downtown YMCA, starts 12:30 PM, ends PM of the fifth: open to all: 7 rd SS Tmt; EF \$7 (but \$3 for high school students); \$100 and trophy guaranteed for 1st prize, plus other prizes: for further details, write to Bob Gove, Downtown YMCA, 9th & Cedar, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Texas—September 3-5

Southwestern "Open" Championship at the Roosevelt Hotel, Waco, Texas: 7 rd SS Tmt; EF \$5 plus membership in USCF and TCA (\$5). \$100 guaranteed for 1st prize and there will be other prizes and trophies. For further details, write to William H. Janes, Leroy, Texas.

Nebraska—September 3-5

5th Midwest "Open" Championship at the Hotel Rome, Omaha, Nebraska (air-conditioned): 6 rd SS Tmt; EF \$7; \$\$ probably \$75 for 1st, at least: for further details write to Edward Ireland, 6941 Binney St., Omaha, Nebraska.

For benefit of our readers, these items are printed if reported by authorized officials at least two months in advance.

Mexico

A special invitation tournament at the club Ateneo Espanol in Mexico City in honor of the visit of Kimball Nedved, former Illinois champion, was won by Mondragon, a symphony violinist, with a score of 5-1. Nedved and Ventosa, each 4-2, tied for second.

FOREIGN

Australia

In the Victorian championship, K. Ozols placed first with 9½-1½, closely followed by F. A. Crowl, 9-2, and S. Lazare, 8½-2½. The Queensland title tourney resulted in a 9-0 picket fence for M. Kuszelsky. Runner-up was S. Broughton, 8-1, and third was G. Sigel, 7-2. J. Hortovanyi, 17 years old, also scored a 9-0 sweep to win the Australian junior championship for the second time—the only youngster thus far to accomplish this feat. He was 14 when he first won the title.

England

A mammoth chess battle between "Teen-agers" and "Old Stagers" during National Chess Week was captured by the "Old Stagers," 643½-366½. On the top 6 boards, played in London, the "Teen-agers" trimmed their more experienced opponents by 4-2.



Naval Victor of North Dakota, chief quartermaster of the Navy recruiting service, James C. Bagwell of Fargo, is the new North Dakota Open Champion.

In the Isle of Man title tourney, the defending champion R. J. Kermeen retained his honors. The Isle of Man League team championship was won by the Douglas "Bishops."

The hundredth annual encounter between the cities of Manchester and Liverpool was credited to the former by 6-4. Another traditional match, that between Cambridge and Oxford Universities, was won by Cambridge with 4-3.

Germany

For the fourth straight time, the national club championship was seized by Munich, with Wolfgang Unzicker on top board doing his part to beat out the strong Berlin team.

Holland

The city of Arnhem has introduced chess as a subject in the curriculum of the sixth form of a primary school. If psychological tests at the end of the course indicate benefit to the children, chess lessons may become part of the public educational system throughout the nation.

Donner was winner of a small tourney at Gouda.

Ireland

In the Irish Universities' team championship, Queen's University of Belfast captured first, while individual honors went to E. N. Mulcahy.

R. A. Heaney won the Ulster championship.

Lithuania

The national title will be decided in a 6 game play-off between R. Cholmov and E. Cukajev, both of whom made scores of 11½-3½ in the regular championship tournament.

South Africa

Mastering a strong field in the Western Province Championship, 17 year old Bernard Rabinowitz won a 9 round Swiss with 7½-1½. Schobi, 6½-2½, was runner-up.

As usual, W. Heidenfeld is South African champion. The latest title tourney saw him finish 1½ points in front of Leon Wilken.

Wales

The first Welsh championship went to A. S. Griffiths.

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Game of the Month

A TOURNAMENT FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF RUSSIA is never dull. Except for 1954, it has always been the greatest of the great who have participated in this competition for the title of honor; and, apart from the many fine games produced—"parlor draws" being a rarity indeed in Moscow—to many, it usually meant a sensation to find "chess gods" in the "gutter." Smyslov, Keres, Bronstein have all, at one time or another, finished in the neighborhood of tenth place. And even World Champion Botvinnik, three years ago, "shone" in fifth place.

Such a showing is a sensation to those who do not realize that chess tournaments are comparable to "sets" in the game of tennis. They must be integrated into one grand "Game," in order to give a true picture of the proportionate strength. When we apply this criterion to the Russian championships, we find world champion and championship-aspirants again in orderly line-up: Botvinnik, Keres, Smyslov, Bronstein—then no Taimanov, Petrosyan, Averbach nor Geller "show." The four ranking players ever continue to form a class by themselves. Yet, no more than we can visualize tennis champions winning all the sets, can we expect to see these four always occupying the front seats. In 1951, two young players, Petrosyan and Geller divided second place between them, a half-point behind Keres but a half-point ahead of Smyslov, a point and a half ahead of Botvinnik even and two points ahead of Bronstein. We might therefore have anticipated that these two "boys"

before long would be occupying the places of the world champions. The following competition, however, though actually carrying Taimanov and Averbach to the top, forced Geller and Petrosyan to content themselves with more modest places. So it has worked out that the great ones came out on top three times, as against the low ones' once, and *vice versa*.

Yet there is always the possibility of a real turn of the tide. In the last championship tournament, the strong and the (relatively) weak, the youngsters and the veterans, have been thoroughly scrambled up. But one player has emerged so far to the foreground who is so young as to leave no doubt that here we're actually dealing with a prodigy, the seventeen-year-old Boris Spassky. Whether he will turn out a phenomenon a la Bronstein (at first outstripping everybody but ultimately stranding at the last half-point mark for the world championship) or whether he will, in due time, take this last hurdle as well must reveal itself only in the years to come. This much is certain: Spassky possesses the talent for matching the world champions.

At this writing, no game scores from the 22d USSR Championship have become known. We shall therefore show a game by Spassky from the preliminaries. Spassky ran fourth in the Leningrad sector behind Taimanov, Cherbakov and Kan. In the finals, however, Spassky far outdistanced these rivals. (He figured in a four-way tie for third—see CHESS REVIEW, page 135, May issue—Ed.)

GRUENFELD DEFENSE

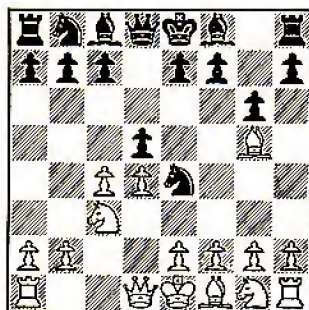
B. Spassky V. Byshev
White Black
1 P-Q4 N-KB3 3 N-QB3 P-Q4
2 P-QB4 P-KN3 4 B-N5

It is noteworthy that Spassky practically never plays fashionable variations. That is a general characteristic, for that matter, of the opening repertoire of rising talents. The text move, introducing the so-called Stockholm Variation, is probably no stronger than 4 P×P or 4 N-B3. It has the advantage, however, of being less well known.

4 N-K5

The indicated continuation inasmuch as White threatened to win the Queen Pawn.

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.



5 B-B4

The line with 5 NxN, PxN 6 Q-Q2 has been given up. By 6 . . . B-N2 and 7 . . . P-QB4, Black obtains good chances in the center.

5
6 P×N

N×N
B-N2

Theory teaches that, in this variation also, Black can calmly offer his Queen Bishop Pawn: 7 P×P, QxP 8 BxP? Q-B3 9 B-R5, P-N3 10 B-N4, P-QR4.

7 P-K3 O-O
8 N-B3

Here, again, the Queen Bishop Pawn remains tabu on account of 8 P×P, QxP 9 BxP, Q-B3.

8 P-QB3

More in consonance with the tenor of the Gruenfeld is the aggressive 8 . . . P-QB4.

9 B-Q3 P×P

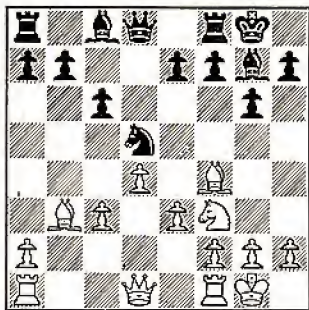
Black aims at bringing his Queen Knight into the game with a gain of tempo, to QN3 via Q2. On 9 . . . N-Q2 at once, White has the possibility of 10 P×P, PxP 11 Q-N3 (and, on 11 . . . N-N3, 12 P-QR4).

10 BxBP N-Q2
11 O-O

All quite ordinary, or so it appears at present. But White already is keeping an insidious twist in reserve.

11 ... N-N3
12 B-N3 N-Q4

If Black does not play this last move at once, White can follow up with 13 P-B4. On the other hand, it now looks as if Black, owing to his double threat of 13 ... NxBP and 13 ... NxB, is getting the upper hand in the game.



13 N-K5!

A particularly strong move. The meaning becomes clear from the following variation: 13 ... NxBP 14 NxKBP! RxN 15 BxR†, KxB 16 Q-N3†, N-Q4 17 P-K4, and White will have won the Exchange.

But what follows if Black introduces the Zwischenzug, 13 ... BxN? There is likewise a keen-edged combination: 14 PxB, NxBP 15 Q-B3! N-Q4 16 B-R6, R-K1 17 P-K4, and mate looms if Black retreats his Knight. Or 15 ... P-K3 16 -R6, R-K1 17 P-K4, N-N4 18 QR-Q1, Q-K2 19 P-QR4, N-B2 20 Q-B4, and Black won't live much longer.

13 ... NxB

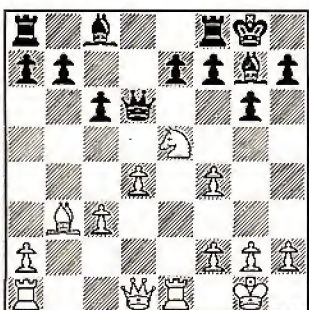
In this manner, Black at least retains the advantage of having the two Bishops and gives White the disadvantage of a weakened Pawn structure.

14 PxN Q-Q3

A very difficult position for Black. His first concern is to drive White's strong Knight away or to render it harmless. For this purpose, the exchange, ... BxN, can never be considered as it dissolves White's minor disadvantages and leads straightway to a preponderant position for White (weakened Black King's position, Black's Pawns posted on the wrong color, and the like).

So Black will now have a try at ... P-N3, ... B-N2 and ... P-QB4.

15 R-K1



White has no fear of 15 ... P-N3. On that move, he intends to continue with 16 Q-B3, B-N2 17 P-B5! with a strong attack.

15 ... P-K3?

A tremendous concession. Now Black wants to drive the Knight away with ... P-B3; but, in order to do so, he must first close the White King Bishop's diagonal. The consequences of the text move, however, turn out to be very serious. So Black probably does better to either carry out his original plan: 15 ... P-N3 16 Q-B3 but then with 16 ... B-Q2, instead of 16 ... B-N2 or to divert the struggle into entirely new channels by means of 15 ... B-K3.

16 Q-B3

White's primary aim here is to prevent 16 ... P-N3.

16 ... R-K1?

Black is in great difficulties. He perceives that 16 ... P-B3 17 N-Q3, P-N3 (otherwise 18 N-B5) is not satisfactory because of 18 P-B5! NPxP 19 N-B4. Therefore, he fortifies his King Pawn first. But, in so doing, he lands from the frying pan into the fire.

17 P-KR4!

White wastes no time.

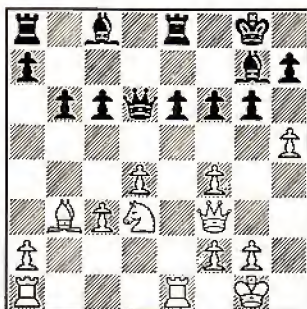
17 ... P-B3

At last.

18 N-Q3 P-N3

Without Black's last move, things wouldn't work out right for him.

19 P-R5



Black cannot permit White to exchange with RPxP as his King-side is then decisively weakened. On the other hand, Black's King Pawn becomes untenable.

19 ... PxP

Consequently, 19 ... B-Q2 is perhaps the lesser evil, after all. Still, then 20 PxP, PxP 21 Q-N4, K-B2 22 R-K3, etc., is hardly amusing for Black.

20 P-B5 K-R1
21 N-B4

One pin on Black's King Pawn is relieved but the other persists—a lingering disadvantage resulting from Black's 16th move.

21 ... B-N2

On 21 ... P-K4, 22 QxRP decides the issue.

22 PxP R-K2
23 NxP

White takes the most forceful continuation: N-B5 via N3.

23 ... QR-KB1
24 N-N3 P-QB4

Black's last is a painstakingly prepared counter-thrust which now no longer accomplishes anything.

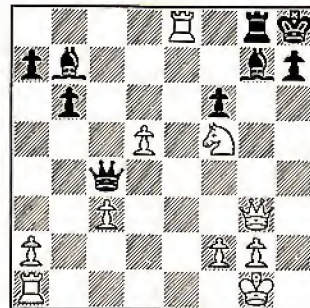
25 P-Q5 P-B5

Already desperation.

26 N-B5 Q-B4
27 BxP RxP

A pair of desperadoes: each piece gobbles a Pawn before execution.

28 RxR QxB
29 Q-N3 R-KN1
30 R-K8!



And a pretty finish besides.

30 ... Resigns

Mate or loss of the Queen cannot be averted (30 ... B-KB1 31 RxB).

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CHESS REVIEW



MY ENCOUNTERS WITH LASKER

By DR. OSSIP S. BERNSTEIN

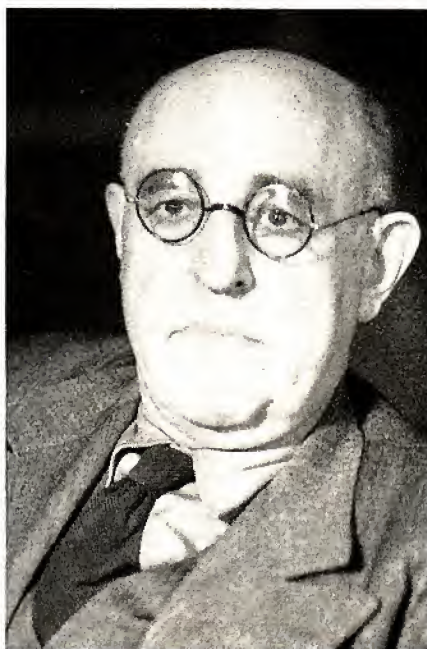
I met Emanuel Lasker for the first time in the summer of 1902. It was during the Congress of the German *Schachbund* at Hanover. I took part in the Haupttourney A. I was then 19 and almost won the first prize with a score of 14 points. (John was first with 14½.) I was entirely unknown in the chess world but very well known in Germany where I had been studying for about a year, first in the technical high school at Hanover, later in the law school of Berlin. My chess victories up to that time were limited to the first prize in the Hanover Chess Club, a win in a match with Carl Carls and first prize in the summer tourney of the Berlin Chess Association.

At that time, Lasker was 34 and at the height of his renown after his triumphs in two championship matches against William Steinitz and his success in the four grandmaster tourney at St. Petersburg,* with Steinitz, Pillsbury, Lasker and Tchigorin. Thereafter, he had scored a dazzling victory in London in 1899, winning first prize with 22½ points, 4½ points ahead of Pillsbury and Janowski, a hitherto unheard of advantage. His latest success was the brilliantly won first prize at Paris in 1900, in which Lasker lost only a single game to Marshall— which proved to be one of the greatest "swindles" of the chess board.

I was completely taken up with the daily battles of the Haupttourney, while Lasker, just back from the United States, was a spectator of the chess congress for a week. Naturally, I played an important part in the Congress. Lasker, on the other hand, and rightly so, deeply admired and honored by all, conducted himself like a real king, confident and assured, yet modest and gracious.

One characteristic pleased me greatly— contrary to most grandmasters, he did not speak only of chess but evinced lively interest in all things outside of chess. Even at that time, one could well say of him: *Nil humanum me alienum esse puto*.**

From our first meeting, a spark was kindled between us, and we felt united by a common bond. Lasker observed my games (which I naturally considered the best in the world) and commented on them



DR. OSSIP BERNSTEIN

critically and constructively. Every point which he made indicated his mastery of the role of annotator and critic.

AFTER the tourney, I returned to Berlin to continue my legal studies. For some time thereafter, Lasker resided in Berlin, and I met him frequently. The hours we spent together were of singular interest to me. I looked up to the world champion and treasured every word whether it concerned chess or other things.

At that time, rapid transit chess had not taken hold. The masters avoided it and spoke of it with scorn. This fact forbade me from noting that the great Tchigorin had excelled at rapid chess. Of course, off-hand games were played, not "blitz," but for an average of half an hour a game. And there were indeed some lightning artists, like the renowned Bernhard Kagan and several others.

At this time, I met the other great Lasker, Dr. Berthold Lasker, brother of the world champion. It was he who had introduced Emanuel to the game. Dr. Berthold, who was several years older than his brother, was an extraordinarily gifted man and chessplayer. I must say that I had concluded that he was even more talented than his brother. Only a certain nervousness and his intensive effort and labor in his profession kept him from becoming one of the greatest of chessplayers.

In the course of these seven years, 1902-1909, I often met Lasker but never played chess with him. Our friendship and

mutual regard grew deeper. We spent much time together, discussed games of other masters. He was an inspiring companion. His foresight was uncanny; his strategy and precaution incredible; the courage which he manifested in battle, the independence of his judgment concerning openings and positions were remarkable.

1909—I was by now employed at Moscow, married and the father of a child, when the great tournament took place at St. Petersburg. The best Russian and foreign masters took part: Lasker, Rubinstein, Spielmann, Duras, Vidmar, Tartakover. In this tournament, I played against Lasker for the first time.

I had White and played with great vigor. I played a new variation in the opening, and, after that, brilliantly, but I was under such tension that, at the moment I thought a win was certain, I exchanged all pieces—a move too soon—and went into the ending. But I had miscalculated as to one tempo and lost the win. My anguish was beyond words.

RUY LOPEZ

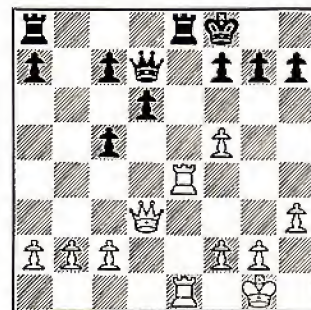
Bernstein			Lasker
White			Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	4 O-O	P-Q3
2 N-KB3	N-QB3	5 P-Q4	B-Q2
3 B-N5	N-B3	6 N-B3	B-K2
		7 B-N5	....

First played by me in this position.

7	PxP	13 BxB	QxB
8 NxP	O-O	14 QR-K1	Q-Q1
9 KBxN	PxB	15 R-K2	N-B3
10 Q-Q3	P-B4	16 KR-K1	Q-Q2
11 N-B5	BxN	17 P-KR3	KR-K1
12 PxB	N-Q2	18 N-K4	....

Neither had this move been played before in such positions.

18	NxN
19 RxN	K-B1



20 P-B6

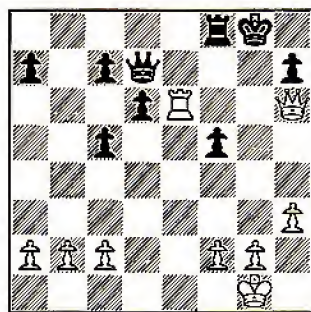
With this move, White secures the King file, and Black's role is quite passive.

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

*The title Grandmaster was as yet unknown, but the idea was widely understood. The title, Grandmaster, was introduced in the international tourney at Ostend in 1907, in which I shared first prize with Akiba Rubinstein. I should have contested a match for this title—but the match never took place.—O.S.B.

**I consider nothing that is of interest to mankind as alien to myself.

20 P x P 23 R/4-K3 R-K3
21 Q-K3 P-B4 24 R x R P x R
22 Q-R6† K-N1 25 R x P R-KB1



26 Q-N5†

Here I considered the ending a win but missed the proper move. Had I played 26 Q-K3, Black would have been lost beyond hope. But I was young then (26) and played entirely too fast (1 hour, 15 minutes for the game). Lasker took twice as long (2 hours, 30 minutes).

26 Q-N2 28 R-K7† R-B2
27 Q x Q† K x Q 29 R x R† K x R
30 K-B1

Now the game is hopelessly drawn. I had overlooked that Black could get in . . . P-Q4 and . . . P-QB5.

30 P-QB5 35 P-KN4 P x P
31 K-K2 P-B4 36 B x P P-R5
32 K-K3 P-Q4 37 P-R4 P-Q5
33 P-KB3 K-B3 38 K-K4 K-N3
34 K-B4 P-QR4 39 K-B4 K-B3
Drawn

In the course of this end-game, Lasker offered me a draw. I had refused out of childish chagrin and played on. After the game was over, Lasker, who had made a special effort throughout, said to me: "That is the first time in my life that I have made an offer of a draw. I have never done it before, and I will never do it again."

THE YEARS rolled on before I had the opportunity of playing against Lasker again. That opportunity came in 1914. In that year, the Russian Chess Federation again arranged a great international tourney at St. Petersburg to which the best Russian masters (besides me, Alekhine and Nimzovich) were invited.

The Moscow Chess Club had utilized the occasion to invite Lasker, on his way to Petersburg, to play several games at the local club. He was to play two games with me and one with the then rising Alekhine.

Alekhine managed to bring his game to a draw with a drawing variation of the Scotch Gambit—a perpetual check. I lost the first game. I played a Ruy Lopez as White and managed to obtain a somewhat better position by a daring sacrifice of a Pawn. Unfortunately, this game was lost along with my entire chess archives and chess library during the Revolution.

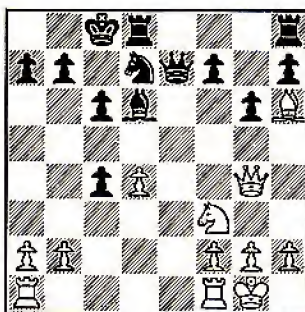
The second game, in which Lasker had the better of it but over-valued his advantage, was scored by me.

SLAV DEFENSE

Lasker Bernstein
1 P-Q4 P-Q4 6 B x B P x B
2 N-KB3 P-QB3 7 P-B4 P x P
3 P-K3 B-B4 8 Q-B2 P-KN3
4 B-Q3 P-K3 9 QN-Q2 KN-B3
5 O-O N-Q2 10 P-K4

Since neither player has followed any will-o'-the-wisp, a position of real interest has arisen.

10 P x P 13 N-Q6† B x N
11 N x P B-K2 14 Q-K4† Q-K2
12 B-R6 N-N5 15 Q x N O-O-O



16 P-Q5

Here White might have won the Exchange, but not the game. After 16 QR-K1, P-KB4 17 Q-R3, Q-B2 18 N-N5, Q-N1 19 N-K6, R-K1 20 B-N7, R x N 21 R x R, Q x R 22 B x R, Q-N1 23 B-K5, N x B 24 P x N, B x P, I would have had 2 Pawns for the Exchange and could have held the game: 25 R-K1, B x N P.

16 P-KB4
17 Q x QBP N-K4

The winning move.

18 N x N Q x N 20 Q x Q P x Q
19 P-B4 Q x QP 21 QR-Q1 B-B2

After some 20 more moves, White resigned.

RUY LOPEZ

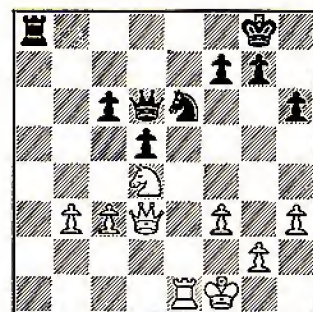
Bernstein Lasker
1 P-K4 P-K4 4 O-O P-Q3
2 N-KB3 N-QB3 5 P-Q4 B-Q2
3 B-N5 N-B3 6 N-B3 B-K2
7 R-K1

7 B x N, B x B 8 Q-Q3 gives White more initiative.

7 P x P 13 B-N3 P-QR4
8 N x P O-O 14 Q-Q3 KB-B1
9 B x N P x B 15 P x P P x P
10 B-N5 P-KR3 16 R x R Q x R
11 B-R4 R-K1 17 N-B3 B-N5
12 P-K5 N-R2 18 R-Q1 P-Q4
19 P-KR3

19 R-K1, followed by N-K5, was better.

19 B x N 27 Q x B P x P
20 Q x B N-N4 28 R P x P R-R7
21 Q-Q3 P-R5 29 P-KB3 N-N4
22 K-B1 Q-B1 30 Q-Q3 N-K3
23 N-K2 Q-N2 31 N-B3 R-R1
24 P-QN3 N-K5 32 R-K1 Q-N5
25 B-B4 B-B4 33 N-K2 Q-B4
26 B-K3 B x B 34 P-B3 Q-Q3
35 N-Q4



35 Q-R7

In an equal position, Black over-estimates his chance and consequently loses the game.

36 N x N R-R7
37 R-K2 R-R8†
38 K-B2 P x N

38 Q-N8† is futile.

39 Q-N6 Q-B2 42 Q-K3 Q-Q1
40 Q x P† K-R1 43 Q-Q4 K-R2
41 P-QN4 R-R1 44 P-R4

White deprives Black of all the black squares.

44 Q-Q2 50 P-N5 P-Q5
45 Q-Q3† K-R1 51 P x P R-Q1
46 Q-K3 R-QB1 52 Q-K7 Q x Q
47 Q-K7 Q-B4 53 R x Q R x P
48 Q-K6 Q-KB1 54 P-N6 R-QN5
49 Q-Q7 P-QB4 55 P-N7 K-R2
56 P-R5 Resigns

LASKER was then accompanied to Moscow by his wife, the gracious and spirited Madame Marco and I often had the pleasure of seeing this lovely couple at my table.

But the world of freedom came to an end shortly thereafter. In a few months, the first world war broke out, and international chess was abandoned, not to be resumed until 1920.

Lasker, who lived in Germany throughout the entire war, busied himself again with chess in various ways when peace came. He played and lost a championship match with Capablanca, a contest upon which he entered entirely without preparation. I happened to have left Paris—where I was living—for a few days to visit Berlin. I met Lasker on the evening before his departure, and we had this conversation.

"Have you made any preparations for the match?" "No."

"Have you taken time out to rest?" "No."

"At least are you taking along a chess-board in order to study chess on the voyage?" "No."

"Have you reviewed the openings you will play and studied the games of Capablanca?" "No."

"That is pure madness," I said. There was no answer. The outcome confirmed my fears. Without preparation, and handicapped additionally by age and climate, Lasker lost pitifully.

DURING ALL THESE YEARS, I was not able to take part in chess activities. The Revolution of 1917 in Russia had thrown me out of my professional and customary routine, and the successive waves of civil war had hurled me from pillar to post until I finally landed in Paris.

From 1922-24, I lived in Berlin, and Lasker and I spent much time together. In the house of the eminent Laskers, one always met most distinguished guests. Most interesting of all was, naturally, Albert Einstein, who had great affection and admiration for Lasker and discussed mathematical problems with him most earnestly.

Still I had to build a new life in order to provide for my family and could not give a thought to chess.

In 1929, I was in New York on business. By a coincidence, Lasker was there, also. On one occasion, we were invited to the home of a mutual chess friend and rode in a cab together on the way there. On the way, we noted a sign: "Lasker and Bernstein." It was the name of a firm which, by chance, included both our names. It gave us not a little amusement.

1932—after the passage of 18 years, I decided, mainly because of the urging of my dear friend Nimzovich, to take part in an international tourney again — at Berne.

A second international tourney in Zurich, 1934, brought me again in contact with Lasker. I played with great dash as White an inferior variation of the French. By sharp play, I secured a simple win. At the decisive moment, however, in the attendant excitement, I became confused and gave a wrong check. Lasker with his eagle eye grasped its weakness and never permitted me a chance thereafter. The game which was a win for me was lost. It was Lasker's revenge for 1914.

FRENCH DEFENSE

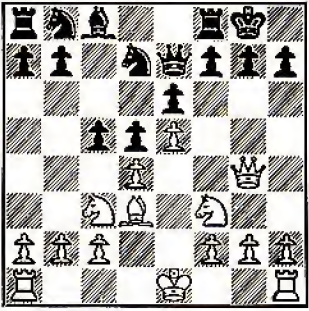
Bernstein		Lasker
1 P-K4	P-K3	4 B-KN5 B-K2
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	5 P-K5 KN-Q2
3 N-QB3	N-KB3	6 BxB QxB
	7 Q-N4	....

This is no worse than other continuations (7 N-N5 or 7 P-B4) and does offer lively combinative play. But there is no real prospect in it of any real advantage for White.

7	O-O
8 N-B3	P-QB4

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

9 B-Q3
A good and safe move is 9 P-KR3 which avoids all combinations.



9 P-B4
It is noteworthy that a Lasker shies away from the apparent threat of 10 BxP†. But Black has a calm answer: 9 . . . PxP and, e.g., 10 BxP†, KxB 11 Q-R5†, K-N1 12 KN-N5, QxN! After 13 QxQ, PxN, Black has at least equality.

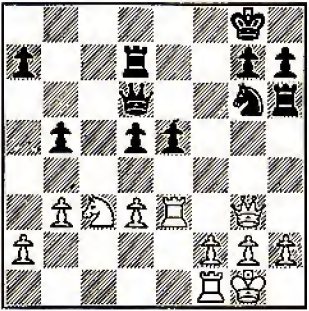
10 PxP e.p.	RxP	14 QR-K1	B-Q2
11 Q-R4	N-B1	15 N-K5	NxN
12 PxP	QxP	16 RxN	Q-N3
13 O-O	N-B3	17 R-K3	....

White indirectly protects his Queen Knight Pawn: e.g., 17 . . . QxP 18 R-N1, Q-R6 19 NxP.

17	B-K1	20 P-N3	R-Q2
18 R-N3	B-N3	21 N-R4	Q-Q3
19 Q-KN4	R-Q1	22 R-B3	BxB

This exchange consolidates White's game as it holds back Black's only advantage, his strong and mobile Pawn center.

23 PxB	R-R3
24 Q-N3	P-K4
24 . . . QxQ	25 RPxQ is better.
25 R-K3	P-QN4
26 N-B3	N-N3



27 P-Q4
This move virtually refutes Black's defense.

27	PxP
28 NxNP	Q-B4
29 Q-N8†	....

But here I went astray. Instead, with 29 R-K8†, N-B1 30 Q-Q3, White wins the Queen Pawn.

29	N-B1	32 RxR	PxR
30 R-KB3	R-QN3	33 Q-K2	P-QR3
31 Q-K8	R-KB3	34 NxP	QxN

White resigned after 10 more moves.

My TOTAL SCORE WITH LASKER is two wins, two losses and one draw. It is noteworthy that the total result is proper but

none of the games ended as they ought to have. I should have won the first game at St. Petersburg in 1909: it was drawn. The first game at Moscow in 1914 should have been drawn: I lost it. The second there, I should really have lost: I won it. The tournament game at St. Petersburg in 1914 should have been drawn: Lasker lost it. The Zurich game in 1934 should have been won by me: I lost it. So the actual score of 2½-2½ records the so-called "equalization of injustice."

In the Zurich Tournament, 1934, I had an amusing experience with Lasker. In the semi-final round, I played the Swiss master Gigli. I was a piece ahead and had an easily won game; but, as a result of carelessness, I let the win slip away; and the game ended in a draw.

Lasker had left the scene before the game was over. In the evening, we met at dinner. Lasker asked me: "How could you possibly draw such a game?"

I replied—as chessplayers in their chagrin often pass harsh judgments against themselves—"Because I am a chess-idiot."

"You said a mouthful," answered Lasker.

"What?" I replied. "You really believe that? If you do, put it in writing!"

Thereupon Lasker wrote on a postcard in his own hand: "At the request of Dr. Bernstein, I hereby pronounce him to be a chess-idiot."

This certificate duly attested by him gave me quite a laugh.

AFTER ZURICH, life again sent us on our separate ways, and we met in Paris all of five years later in 1939. Lasker and his wife were on their way from Moscow to New York and stopped for a few days in the French capital.

Again, I had the pleasure of receiving this dear couple at my home and table which had been honored frequently by Capablanca, Nimzovich, Vidmar, Tartakover and Edward Lasker while they were in Paris.

We talked of many things. We recalled our friendship of 37 years which had never been shadowed by a single cloud of any kind.

At the end, I asked Lasker about his plans for the future. Then the seventy-year-old Grandmaster said to me—he who had gained the greatest chess triumphs the chess world had ever known, the man who perhaps shall be recognized as one of the greatest end-game players of all time—in all modesty: "I am now going to New York and will study the art of end-game play. When I have mastered these fundamentals, then I will really be a completely rounded chess artist."

But the end-game of his life was not to be long deferred. In less than two years, Death announced a fatal mate. Still, his glory and reputation as a chess master will never grow dim.

THE SYNTHETIC METHOD OF CHESSPLAY

(Or Franklin K. Young Revisited)

By **LAWRENCE J. FULLER**

Lieutenant Colonel, United States Army

EDITOR
CHESS REVIEW

Dear Sir:

I enclose a manuscript which I submit for publication as an article in *CHESS REVIEW*. It relates to Franklin K. Young and his system and includes an illustrative game. I know that you people, and master chess players generally, do not regard Mr. Young with any favor; but I believe that, in fairness to all chess players, from time to time (at rare intervals, but at least once for each generation) a provocative rather than a critical article should appear in print, if only to balance the unfavorable comments previously made about his system.

The material I am submitting to you here is not intended to explain his system but merely to arouse curiosity about it. The illustrative game is one between amateurs; but, as it was just this type of player for whom Mr. Young wrote his books, I think it is quite appropriate that the game illustrates how an amateur can win using Mr. Young's system. I know that the terminology used in the annotations will not be understood entirely by one unfamiliar with Mr. Young's books; but I think that this may have the intended result of arousing the curiosity of those who may be looking for a new approach to the game.

May I add that, among the amateur chess players who are also professional soldiers, there is a small group who believe that Mr. Young's views on the relation between chessplay and warfare are correct and who find much enjoyment and profit in Mr. Young's books.

Yours very truly,
L. J. FULLER
Lt. Colonel, USA

From 1894 to 1923 there appeared on the American chess scene a series of seven volumes¹ presenting a complete system of chessplay. Its author was Franklin Knowles Young of the Boston Chess Club. The system was the "the synthetic method of chessplay." Mr. Young was a contemporary of Steinitz, Zukertort and the American champions Mackenzie and Pillsbury, from all of whom he won games which he credited to his system. By the term *synthetic*, Mr. Young did not, of course, mean artificial but meant rather the scientific method of synthesis as contrasted with the more usual but more limited method of analysis. To Mr. Young, chess was but one manifestation, along with mathematics and warfare, of the science of Applied Force. He found an identity between scientific chessplay and warfare stating that "the fact remains that scientific Chessplay is the replica of scientific warfare, and that the processes of Grand Strategy, High Tactics and Greater Logistics, as established by the Great Captains, by the movements of their armies on the surface of the Earth, are identical with the pro-

cesses established by the Great Chess Masters, by the movements of their Pieces on the surface of the Chessboard."²

Two of the volumes³ contain vivid vignettes of many famous battles and military campaigns and contain very little of chess directly. All of the volumes are most readable and are written in a high literary style. They contain an elaborate terminology which has often subjected the whole system to ridicule⁴ but which was doubtless designed to add an exactness lacking in more informal language and which may on that account have a certain attractiveness even to those not otherwise inclined to resounding phrases and rolling periods. The seven books are now, fortunately or unfortunately, out of print and obtainable only with difficulty. They are probably of interest chiefly to antiquarians and aficionados, particularly to those with military inclinations.

It was one of Mr. Young's fancies that with the synthetic system an amateur player of mediocre talents could win games now and then from those with much greater natural talent. To that extent, at least, Mr. Young has many times been proved successful by many such amateur victories, and the following game is submitted as an example. It was played in the semi-final round of one of *CHESS REVIEW*'s annual Golden Knights tournaments, and in it an amateur player of no special talent won by means of the synthetic method from a player of much higher standing. It is an example of what Mr. Young was pleased to call a Grand Operation I (one of four basic grand operations of chessplay) and more particularly of a Strategic Grand Battle I (one of the eight types of grand battles). This latter was a favorite of Mr. Young and one which he described as based on the Schrage Stellung or oblique order of warfare originally formulated by Epaminondas at Leuctra in 371 B. C. to allow 6400 Thebans to rout 22,000 Spartans and used thereafter by all the Great Captains except Napoleon. That it may also be an example of the theory of Steinitz of a flanking attack around a fixed center merely illustrates that Mr. Steinitz was a great captain of the order of Epaminondas, Alexander, Caesar, Prince Eugene and Frederick the Great. That it develops from the Stonewall Attack, an opening rarely played and never recommended by Mr. Young, merely illustrates the flexibility and universal application of the synthetic method.

¹ Vol. 1, *The Minor Tactics of Chess*, 1894;
Vol. 2, *The Major Tactics of Chess*, 1898;
Vol. 3, *The Grand Tactics of Chess*, 1896;
Vol. 4, *Chess Strategics Illustrated*, 1900;

Vol. 5, *Chess Generalship, Grand Reconnaissance*, 1910; Vol. 6, *Chess Generalship, Grand Manoeuvres*, 1913; Vol. 7, *Field Book of Chess Generalship, Grand Operations*, 1923.

² Young, Vol. 7, page 58.

³ Young, Volumes 5 and 6.

⁴ For example, by *Barnie F. Winkelmann* in *Modern Chess*, 1935, and occasionally even by *CHESS REVIEW*, viz. "Thought for the Month," Jan. 1955, p. 10.

WARNING: Before plunging into the Young-
esque treatment of the following game,
the reader is advised that the executive
editor of this magazine attributes the loss
of 10% of his chess prowess to the fact
that once, long years ago, he read a chess
book by Franklin K. Young.

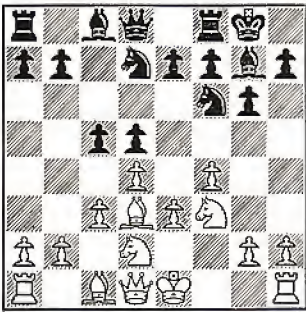
STONEWALL ATTACK			
Col. L. J. Fuller		John G. Bueters	
White		Black	
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	3 B-Q3	P-B4
2 P-K3	N-KB3	4 P-QB3	QN-Q2
		5 P-KB4	....

Occupation of a Topographical Key in
a Simple Line of Manoeuvre to prevent
P-K4 and so compel Black to deploy
within the Second Ambuscade.

5	P-KN3
6 N-Q2	....

Occupation of a second Topographical
Key to prevent the freeing manoeuvre
N-K5.

6	B-N2
7 KN-B3	O-O



Black deploys within the Sixth Ambus-
cade. Such deployment is the signal
for the initiation of a Grand Operation I.
The first step in such operation is the
Grand Manoeuvre I, the construction of
a Major Front by the Right with appro-
priate Supplemental Formations. The ini-
tial processes of this Manoeuvre are al-
ready substantially completed by what
is essentially the White Minor Front
Doubly Aligned.

8 O-O	Q-B2
9 N-K5	....

Occupation of the Major Vertex estab-
lishing the Major Front en Potence upon
the Strategic Center completing the ex-
ecution of a Grand Manoeuvre I and pro-
viding a base upon which to apply the
formative phase of a Strategic Grand
Battle I. The occupation of the Strategic
Center confers on White the advantage
in Mobility and confines Black within
the initial stage of the Seventh Ambus-
cade.

9	N-K1
10 Q-B3	QN-B3
11 P-KN4	....

Supplementing the Major Front by the
Echelon.

11	P-K3
---------	------

Black now deploys within the Second
Ambuscade. The adoption by Black of
the inferior Strategic Front confers on
White the advantage in Position and in-

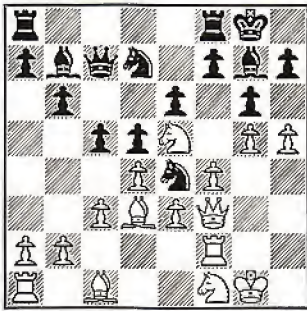
† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

icates conclusively that a Strategic
Grand Battle is the most favorable pros-
pect.

12 R-B2	N-Q3
13 P-N5	N-Q2
14 N-B1	....

The White Corps of the Left makes its
first march in a prospective Tactical
Sequence.

14	P-QN3
15 P-KR4	B-N2
16 P-R5	N-K5



17 BxN
--------	------

Sacrifice of a Detached Corps to elimi-
nate an adverse Corps Defensive and so
create a Strategic Weakness of Class I
or Class II.

17	PxB
18 Q-R3	....

Occupation of a Topographical Key at-
tacking Black's K3 to retard the ad-
vance of Black's ... P-KB4.

18	KR-K1
---------	-------

Black defends his K3.

19 N-R2
---------	------

The White Corps of the Left makes its
second march in the Tactical Sequence.

19	PxRP
20 QxRP	R-K2
21 NxN	....

Removal of another Corps Defensive
to assure a Strategic Weakness of Class
I and to make room at K5 for the White
Corps of the Left (Queen Knight) which
may now reach that point with gain of
tempo.

21	QxN
22 N-N4	....

Third march of the Corps of the Left
attacking a Topographical Key at K5 and
a Strategic Key at KB6.

22	Q-Q4
---------	------

Black prevents occupation of the Stra-
tegic Key at White's KB6 and is en route
to Defensive Posts at Black's KB4 and
KN3.

23 P-B5
---------	------



Advance of a Corps of Position combi-
ning the occupation of a Topographical
Key in a Simple Line of Manoeuvre to
prevent the Black Queen from reaching
its Defensive Post at KB4 with a Line of
Development doubly aligning the Major
Front and retaining the initiative with
the threat either to advance P-B6 or to
initiate a Strategic Line of Operations by
N-B6†. This march also initiates a Com-
plex Line of Manoeuvre against the Stra-
tegic Weakness of Class I created by
the exchange of Black's Knight following
his deployment within the Second, Sixth
and Seventh Ambuscades.

23	R-B2
---------	------

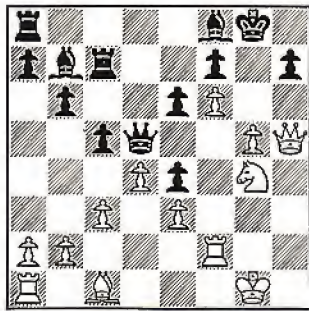
23 ... PxB or any move which leaves
the Rook at K2 would allow the initia-
tion of a Strategic Line of Operation by
24 N-B6†, BxN 25 PxB, R moves 26 Q-R6
and mates.

24 P-B6
---------	------

Further march of a Corps of Position
to obtain a Point of Lodgment against an
Objective Plane of Class B and to con-
fine Black within the Final Stage of the
Second Ambuscade. This march contin-
ues the Complex Line of Manoeuvre
against the Strategic Weakness of Class
I. It is combined with a Line of Devel-
opment by which White occupies the
Strategic Objective, forms the Grand
Front by the Right en Potence and com-
pletes the Formative Phase of a Stra-
tegic Grand Battle I. All that remains is
the Executive Phase consisting of those
evolutions necessary to administer a
Coup de Grande Bataille IB.

24	B-B1
---------	------

B-R1 is no better.



25 N-K5
---------	------

The fourth and final march of the
White Corps of the Left occupying its
Point of Command and taking post to
preserve the integrity of the Grand Stra-
tegic Front and to interrupt the logistic
radius of the Black Queen toward Black's
KB4. This allows the White Corps of
the Right, the King's Rook, to leave the
defense of White's KB5 and to occupy
its Point of Command at KR2. Note that
25 N-R6† fails against 25 ... K-R1 26
R-R2, B-Q3 (27 NxP†, RxN 28 QxR,
BxR† and 29 ... R-KN1)).

25	PxP
---------	-----

25 ... P-KR3 26 R-N2 wins for White.
After 25 ... B-Q3, White wins by 26 R-
R2, K-B1 27 QxRP, K-K1 28 Q-R8†, B-
B1 29 QxB, KxQ 30 R-R8 mate. Most
logical is 25 ... Q-Q1 after which
White wins by 26 R-R2, P-R3 27 R-N2,

K-R1 28 NxP†, RxN 29 QxR, Q-K1 30 QxQB — or 27 . . . K-R2 28 P-N6†, K-R1 29 P-N7†.

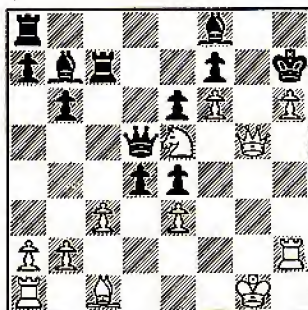
26 R-R2

Black's last move has allowed White to initiate a Strategic Line of Operations against the Black King. The Corps of the Right marches to its Point of Command.

26 . . . P-KR3
27 PxRP K-R2

27 . . . B-Q3 or 27 . . . B-B4 loses to 28 P-R7†, K-R1 29 Q-N5 and mate next move. Any other move than 27 . . . K-R1 or 27 . . . K-R2 loses to 28 Q-N5†, K any 29 Q-N7†, BxQ 30 PxB§, K-N1 31 R-R8 mate.

28 Q-N5 Resigns



The Corps of the Center takes position upon its Point of Command, and the game is over. Mate in three is threatened by 29 Q-N7†, BxQ 30 PxB§, K-N1 31 R-R8 mate and can be avoided only by 28 . . . QxN, losing the Queen.

The theme of the mating combination here and at move 27 has some similarity to that in the Anderssen-Zukertort game at Barmen in 1869.

EDITOR'S FINAL FOOTNOTE

The reader will have learned ere this that, so far as curiosity concerning the Young system goes, we are reminded of the fate of the cat.

Casting ridicule, however, is a charge not to be taken lightly. So we have presented Col. Fuller's case, and given F. K. Young his day with this generation.

As for our ridiculing Young, the item referred to is reproduced below; and we beg the reader to note that it is simply an unembellished quotation direct from Young's writings. If this be ridicule—!

As best, we say, the Young system requires a professional course in military science—to prepare to learn chess.

THOUGHT FOR THE MONTH

A Grand Strategic Front is formed by the extension of a salient two points along that diagonal upon which the minor strategic front already is established. It may properly be aligned and reinforced by the minor crochet, the major crochet, the crochet aligned, or supplemented by the formations, echelon, enceinte and en potence.

—Franklin K. Young

Chess Caviar

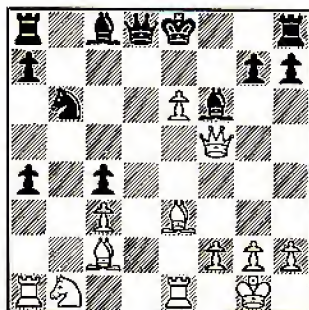
Nuremberg, 1893

Black thinks his King is safe in a closed position. But the opening up of the game comes all too soon.

FRENCH DEFENSE

Dr. S. Tarrasch	M. Kurschner
White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K3
2 P-Q4	P-Q4
3 B-Q3	N-KB3
4 P-K5	KN-Q2
5 N-KB3	P-QB4
6 P-B3	N-QB3
7 O-O	P-B3
8 R-K1	P-B4
	10 B-B2
	11 P-QN3!
	12 P-QR4
	13 PxBP
	14 P-Q5!
	15 PxP
	16 QxN
	17 QxP!
	P-QB5?
	B-K2
	NPxP
	PxP
	QNxP
	NxN†
	N-N3
	B-B3

Now White sets up a pretty mating net.



18 B-B5!
19 Q-N6†!
20 BxP mate

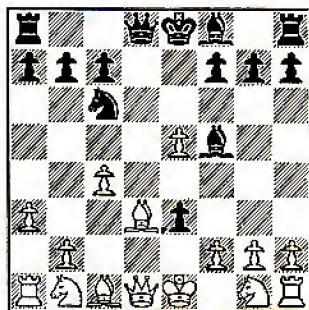
B-N2
PxQ

Vienna, 1950

Black's sacrifice of a piece echoes a famous trap in Albin's Counter Gambit.

ALBIN COUNTER GAMBIT

Hrды	H. Haberditz
1 P-Q4	P-Q4
2 P-QB4	P-K4
3 P-K3	N-QB3
	4 QPxP
	5 P-QR3
	6 B-Q3?
	P-Q5!
	B-KB4
	PxP!!



7 BxB
8 K-K2
Resigns

PxP†
QxQ†

For Black will queen, remaining a whole Queen to the good!

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

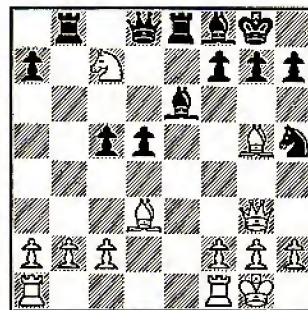
Gyor, 1924

For an international tournament game, this winds up with an abrupt finish.

SCOTCH GAME

G. Maroczy	T. Gruber
1 P-K4	P-K4
2 N-KB3	N-QB3
3 N-B3	N-B3
4 P-Q4	PxP
5 NxP	B-B4
6 NxN	NPxN
7 B-Q3	O-O
8 O-O	R-K1
	9 Q-B3
	10 N-R4
	11 N-B3
	12 PxP
	13 Q-N3
	14 B-KN5
	15 N-N5!
	16 N-B7
	R-N1
	B-B1
	P-Q4
	B-KN5?
	PxP
	B-K3
	P-B4
	N-R4

If 16 . . . B-Q3 17 BxN, BxQ 18 BxQ. White wins a piece.



17 BxP†!
18 Q-R4
19 QxN

K-R1
QxN
Resigns

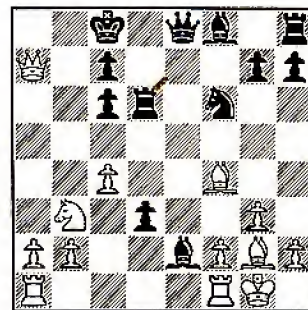
Dusseldorf, 1951

Black allows his castled position to be weakened and is soon engulfed by a classic attack.

ALBIN COUNTER GAMBIT

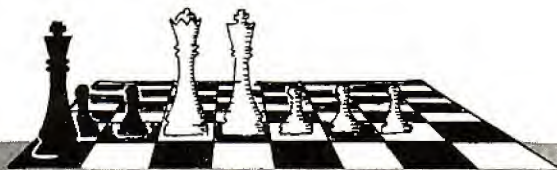
Fenske	Schuster
1 P-Q4	P-Q4
2 P-QB4	P-K4
3 QPxP	P-Q5
4 N-KB3	N-QB3
5 QN-Q2	B-K3
6 P-KN3	Q-Q2
7 Q-N3	O-O-O
8 B-N2	P-B3
	9 PxP
	10 N-K5!
	11 NxN
	12 Q-R4
	13 O-O
	14 N-N3
	15 B-B4!
	16 QxRP!
	NxP?
	Q-K1
	PxN
	B-KN5
	R-Q3
	BxP
	P-Q6
	. . .

Interested only in the attack, White is quite willing to give up the Exchange.



16 . . . BxR
17 RxB

18 N-B5
19 N-K6! Resigns



By I. A. HOROWITZ

How to win in the Ending

WHY THE END-GAME?

The game of chess is divided into three parts—the opening, the middle game and the end-game. Because the flow of ideas begins in the opening, courses through the middle game and winds up in the end-game, it may seem that the study of chess should pursue the same sequence. Curiously, and precisely, it should not.

In the beginning, to be sure, there are thirty-two units on the chessboard. It is only reasonable to assume, however, that a player who cannot manage two or three units correctly is at a complete loss when confronted with thirty-two. Hence, it is easy to see the need for learning the powers and properties of the single units in relation to each other before embracing the combined, progressive potentiality of the many.

The end-game, moreover, contains basic positions akin to the axioms of mathematics. To know these positions is to acquire a storehouse of fundamentals which are part and parcel of nearly every game. This knowledge is really the solid groundwork of foresight, the prime requisite of planning.

Foresight in the opening, for example, is nothing more than a predisposed knowledge of the middle game, and possibly the end-game. Foresight in the middle game is knowledge of the end-game. Foresight is the essential attribute for favorably projecting the future.

To crystallize the thought, let us assume one of the usual variety of middle game positions. In it, we find innumerable continuations, many alternate choices. To attack, to defend, to stall, to swap: these are vexing problems. If one could foresee with certainty a favorable result by one of these actions, he would know what to do. There would be no problem.

Rarely, however, is the issue so cut and dried. Almost always there is present an element of speculation. Yet it goes without saying that a favorable result brought about with a minimum of risk is the correct procedure. And here is where knowledge of the end-game is the answer. Because the end-game has so few units, it is often possible to calculate its consequences without fear of contradiction—without risk. Thus, the first course of action to be considered is that which leads to an end-game.

Even so we need *knowledge* of the end-game. It is one thing to be able to handle a winning end-game when placed actually in it. It is quite another thing, starting from our middle game position, to be able to judge if the end-game will be a favorable one. Rare is the talent which can run out mentally the moves which bring about the end-game and then superimpose another mental reckoning of whether or not that position is a winning one. Our essential foresight in the middle game must then include a sure knowledge of what end-game positions are winning ones.

Now that we have established the need for learning the end-game, let us proceed to the task.

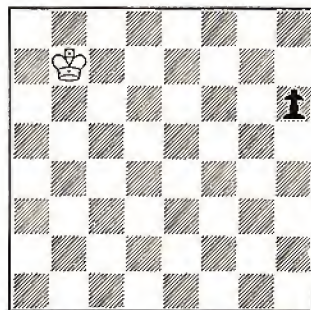


I. A. HOROWITZ

King Versus Pawn

When a Pawn reaches the eighth rank, it is a well known fact that it will promote to a piece of its own color, most likely a Queen. This power to expand is one of the most decisive factors of the entire game. That is why it is necessary in the end-game to watch every enemy Pawn advance with surreptitious caution.

Because the general run of end-games is garnished with a lot of material and because even one puny move may affect the final result, the calculations are generally deep, profound and exacting. It is rather a tedious procedure, in any given position, to count the number of moves it requires for a Pawn to Queen in order to determine whether the Pawn can be stopped by the opposing King. It is even more tedious mentally to observe: "I go here; he goes there; I go here; he goes there, etc." The chance of error or of a miscount is too great. Considering, moreover, that the calculation usually comes at the tail end of other maneuvers not yet made but only in the imagination, the total number of moves to be observed are many—often too many for the average chess player. Under the circumstances, a short cut is desirable to avert tortuous analysis. Fortunately, for one type of position, there is such a device. There is an easy way of calculating the relationship of a King to an enemy Pawn so that you can determine with exactitude that the Pawn may or may not be stopped.



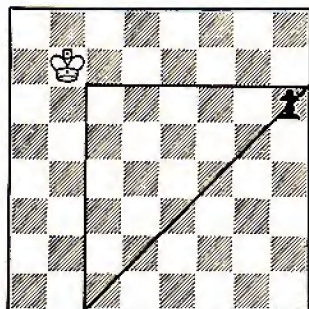
With White on the move in this position, can the Black Pawn be prevented from Queening?

In order to make the calculations step by step, we observe the following moves:

1 K-B6	P-R4	3 K-K4	P-R6
2 K-Q5	P-R5	4 K-B3	P-R7
		5 K-N2	....

The Pawn queens—to no avail!..

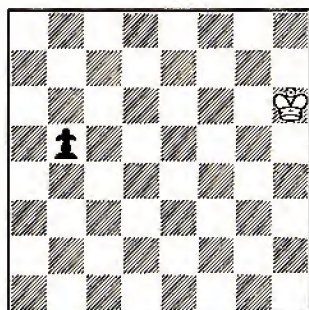
The Pawn can be stopped. But we have been taxed with calculating five accurate moves. Since the diagrammed position may be part of earlier calculations still in the mind of the player, we note the player is compelled to look ahead for a number of moves, possibly beyond his ken. There is a much more simple way of doing the same thing.



Here is the very same position. Only this time we have used a device for determining whether the Pawn can be stopped. We draw a line on the diagonal of the Pawn, extending from Black's QR3 to QB8. Then we extend the line straight upward to the same rank on which the Black Pawn stands. We have described a triangle. Now we describe a second triangle from Black's KR3 to KR8 to QB8 and back to KR3. Together, these triangles form a square. If the White King can enter the square, the Pawn can be stopped.

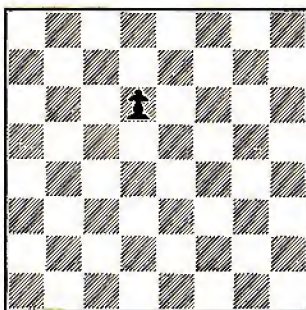
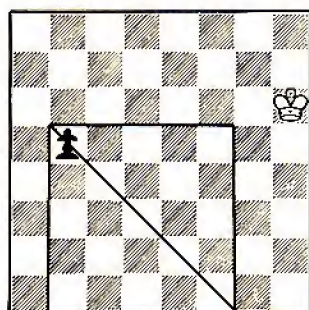
At first sight, all of this effort appears to be greater than the troublesome calculations above. After a while however, the eye can be trained to envisage the square of the Pawn at a glance, and the calculations will be made in a split second.

Here are a few more examples:



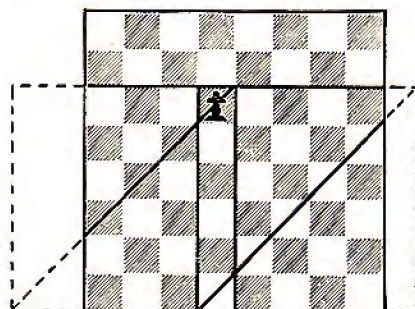
With White on the move, can the Pawn be stopped?

No. The White King is out of the square.

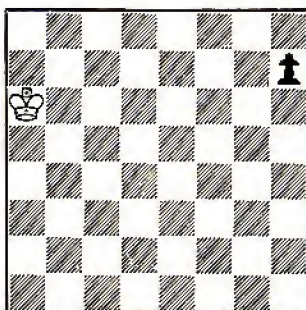


What is the square of the Black Pawn?

The Black Pawn forms two squares, one on its right and one on its left. Parts of the square, in this case, are actually imaginary since they extend beyond the scope of the board. If the White King can get into any square within the square of the Pawn, the King will stop the Pawn.



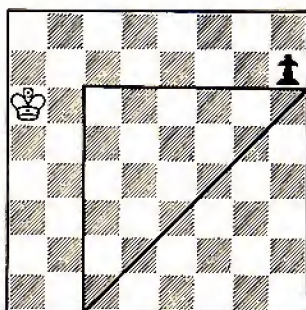
Exception to the Rule



Can the White King stop the Black Pawn?

When a Pawn is on the second rank, its advance of two squares on the first move must be taken into account. Hence, for the purposes of quick calculation, the Pawn must be considered as on the third rank. In this position, the White King cannot stop the Pawn, appearances to the contrary notwithstanding.

We may represent the "Pawn square" diagrammatically in this wise:



How to Study the End-Game

Rarely will an exact book position occur in a game. The positions which will occur, however, may embody the selfsame principles as the book position. In order to make assurance doubly sure that you understand the principle rather than the given diagrammed position, set up your own exercises. Compose positions similar to the ones you are studying and ask yourself what difference, if any, exists between the given position and the ones you have composed. You will be surprised at the answers and your knowledge and proficiency at handling end-games will increase immeasurably.



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by **WALTER KORN**

Spotlight on Openings

THE DUTCH-INDIAN DEFENSE (1 P-Q4, P-KB4 and ... P-KN3)

SOME of the earlier development of this Dutch fianchetto defense was explained in the June issue. The main line was held over till this month.

We also skirmished with the often applied term, "Leningrad System," which is a meaningless misnomer. As a short detour into abstract theory, we refer to a very detailed series of articles published by this columnist early in 1951 in the *British Chess Magazine*. In that series, we dealt *inter alia* with the confusion (still) reigning in the field of nomenclature and bibliography. We have no sensible rules on how to name a variation. The manner of reproducing openings and variations changes with every book and author. There should be a codification for easier comparison.

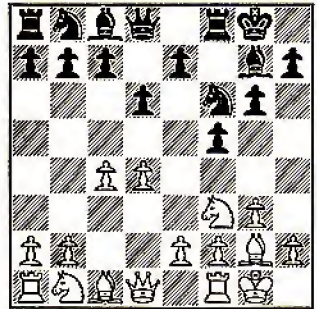
We lack a centralized source of reference and information. We have anarchy in the use of chess notation and semantics, and other points galore. This is a field in which FIDE has the first obligation of taking charge. In the meantime, however, a library run by a truly representative chess authority on a national level would be very opportune.

Now, returning from this excursion, we present the second installment of the Main Line of the Dutch-Indian Defense, together with some modern attempts by White, one of which probably is his best course against the Dutch-Indian Defense.

5 The Main Line

The Main Line arises after the following moves.

- | | | | |
|---------|-------|---------|------|
| 1 P-Q4 | P-KB4 | 4 N-KB3 | B-N2 |
| 2 P-KN3 | N-KB3 | 5 O-O | O-O |
| 3 B-N2 | P-KN3 | 6 P-B4 | P-Q3 |



7 N-B3

This is the most incisive line. Two alternatives may be compared.

(1) 7 P-Q5 is an empty threat: e.g., 7 . . . P-QR4 8 N-B3, QN-Q2 9 N-Q4, N-B4 10 P-N3, B-Q2 11 B-N2, P-R5 12 P-QN4, P-R6 13 B-B1, KN-K5 with full equality.

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

Black also does well with 7 . . . P-B3 8 N-B3, Q-R4 9 P-QR3, Q-R3 as shown in more detail in Variation 2 (A).

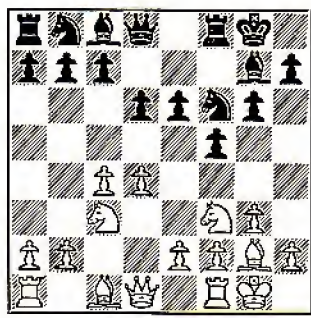
(2) 7 QN-Q2 levels off after 7 . . . R-K1 8 Q-B2, P-K4 9 Pxp, Pxp 10 P-K4, N-B3 11 P-QR3, P-QR4 12 P-B5, K-R1 13 R-K1, P-B5 — Pogrebisky-Konstantinopolsky, Kiev, 1939.

After White's text move, Black may branch off into any one of four variations, which we present in detail.

Variation 1

Black's first attempt is quite sufficient, ending with equality. (But consider note to White's move 9.)

7 P-K3



8 Q-B2 N-B3

Just as good and leading to equality also is 8 . . . Q-K2 9 P-K4, NxP 10 NxN, PxN 11 QxP, N-B3 12 B-N5, Q-B2 13 QR-Q1, B-Q2 14 Q-R4, QR-K1 15 B-R6, BxB 16 QxB, Q-N2 17 Q-Q2, P-N3 18 KR-K1, R-K2.

9 P-Q5

Stronger may be 9 B-K3! Q-K2 10 QR-Q1, N-Q1 11 B-B1, P-Q4 12 P-N3, N-B2 13 N-QN5! — Tsvetkov-Stoltz, Marianske Lazne (Marienbad), 1951.

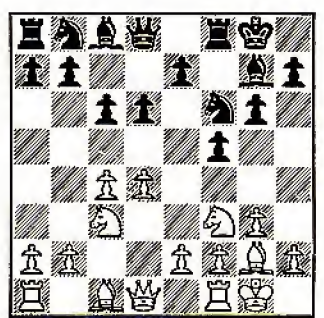
- | | | | |
|---------------|---------|----------|------|
| 9 Pxp | 11 Q-Q1 | Q-K2 | |
| 10 Pxp | N-QN5 | 12 P-QR3 | N-R3 |
| | | 13 N-Q4 | N-B4 |

The line, except for Black's equalizing 13th move, is Saemisch-Reti, Vienna, 1922.

Variation 2

Black's next attempt is less easily summed up. But Black has good chances in sub-variant A and equality, at least, in sub-variant B.

7 P-B3



Sub-variant A

- | | |
|---------|------|
| 8 P-Q5 | Q-R4 |
| 9 P-QR3 | Q-R3 |

A wild position results after 9 . . . Pxp 10 Pxp, N-R3 11 N-Q4, B-Q2 12 P-K3, KR-B1 13 B-Q2, Q-Q1 14 P-QN4, N-B2 15 Q-N3, K-R1, followed by the Black maneuvers, . . . Q-N1 and . . . B-K1-B2.

- | | |
|---------|-------|
| 10 Q-N3 | Pxp |
| 11 Pxp | QN-Q2 |
| 12 B-K3 | P-N3 |

Here Black has good chances.

Sub-variant B

(Continue from last diagram)

- | | | | |
|---------|------|---------|------|
| 8 Q-B2 | K-R1 | 12 N-R4 | BxN |
| 9 B-Q2 | N-R3 | 13 BxB | NxB |
| 10 P-K4 | Pxp | 14 QxN | P-K4 |
| 11 NxP | B-B4 | 15 Pxp | Bxp |

Black held the equilibrium and continues to do so after 16 B-B3, BxB 17 PxB, N-B4 18 Q-Q4†, Q-B3.

Sub-variant C

(Continue from last diagram)

A complicated tussle ensues after the following moves.

8 P-N3 P-KR3 10 Q-B2 Q-K1
9 B-N2 P-KN4 11 QR-Q1 P-B5
12 B-B1 N-R2

Variation 3

In this line, we find White coming up with some advantage, wherefore we refer the reader afterward to Variation 4.

7 N-B3



8 P-Q5 N-K4 10 P-K4 P-K3
9 NxN PxN 11 PxKP

White's last is better than 11 Q-N3. KPxB 12 BPxB: e.g., 12 . . . N-K1 13 P-B4, N-Q3 14 BPxB, BxB 15 B-R6, R-K1 16 B-K3, P-B3 with a level game, according to Vinogradov. But, in this line, Black goes wrong with 12 . . . K-R1 13 B-K3, N-K1 14 PxP, PxP 15 P-B4, P-K5 16 QR-B1, P-N3 17 KR-Q1, B-N2 18 P-KN4, with advantage for White — Tartakover—Alexander, Hastings, 1954.

11 P-B3

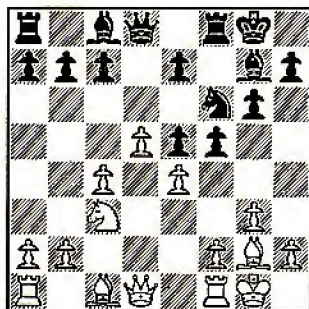
White holds an advantage after 11 . . . BxB 12 PxP, BxB/5 13 R-K1, QxQ 14 N:Q.

12 PxP PxP
13 KR-K1

With advantage for White according to Pachman.

Variation 4

Accordingly, Black may vary at move 10 in the previous variation.



10 N-N5 15 P-KR3 B-B3
11 P-B3 N-R3 16 R-K1 K-N2
12 B-K3 P-B5 17 K-B1 R-R1
13 B-B2 N-B2 18 K-K2 PxP
14 P-KN4 P-KR4 19 RPxB R-R7

This line, Ivanov—Minev, Sofia, 1952, holds promise for Black.

6 Modern Attempts

As the main line has failed so far to provide White with a conclusive refutation, as did the lines in our previous installment, he has tried in more recent time to confront Black with other positional groupings.

Variation 1

This variation features an interesting development of White's King Knight at KR3.

1 P-Q4 P-KB4 4 P-QB4 B-N2
2 P-KN3 N-KB3 5 N-QB3 O-O
3 B-N2 P-KN3 6 N-R3!

An alternative, leading only to equality, is 6 P-B3, P-Q3 7 P-K4, PxP 8 PxP, P-K4 9 P-Q5, P-B3 10 N-B3, PxP 11 BPxB, QN-Q2.

6 P-Q3
7 P-Q5 N-R3
8 O-O N-B4



9 R-N1

Here the game Taimanov—Lutikov from the 1954 USSR Championship continued with 9 N-B4, P-K4 10 PxP e.p. P-B3 11 Q-B2, NxP 12 KR-Q1, N-N5 13 NxN, BxB with excellent play for Black.

9 P-QR4 11 PxP e.p. NxP
10 B-K3 P-K4 12 N-Q5 N-N5
13 B-Q2 P-B3

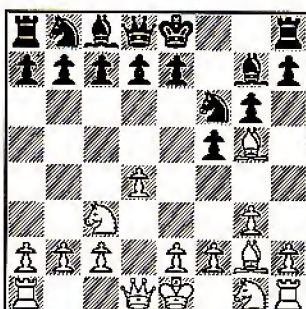
Ragosin—Lutikov, 1954 USSR Championship. With 14 N/5-B4, White could have secured a somewhat better position.

As of now, this line remains White's best course against the "Dutch-Indian."

Variation 2

In this line, White omits the usual P-QB4; but Black obtains fair chances at least.

1 P-Q4 P-KB4 3 B-N2 P-KN3
2 P-KN3 N-KB3 4 N-QB3 B-N2
5 B-N5



6 P-B4

Problematical is 5 . . . N-B3 6 Q-Q2, P-Q4 7 BxN, BxB 8 NxP, BxB 9 NxP†! K-B2! — Botvinnik—Kopilov, USSR Championship, 1951.

6 P-Q5 P-Q3 10 P-B3 N-K6
7 N-R3 N-R3 11 Q-Q3 NxB†
8 N-B4 N-B2 12 NxN P-QN4
9 P-KR4 N-N5 13 P-R5 P-KR3
14 B-K3 P-N5

From this position, Borisenko and Kuzhminikh staged a lively fight in the USSR Championship Semi-finals, 1952.

LOYD ALLOYED

Sam Loyd of immortal fame once set up a stalemate in twelve moves. Now an Englishman, L. A. Edelstein of Oxford University, has gone him one better.

1 P-KR4 P-K4 7 P-KN4 BxB
2 P-QB4 P-Q4 8 N-QR3 QxR
3 Q-N3 PxP 9 N-KB3 KBxN
4 P-K4 PxQ 10 K-K2 B-QN5
5 PxP QxRP 11 K-K1 BxN
6 RxP RxR Stalemate!

The British magazine Chess features the Edelstein exploit on page 1 of its May edition as "A Record for All Time!"

It is true that Loyd did compose such a twelve-mover. To spoil the "record," however, he also composed a stalemate in ten—CHESS REVIEW, p. 104, April, 1952.

Nor did Loyd do either of them merely for the idle satisfaction of a trick, quick stalemate. He did them as witty embellishments and fillers for much more scintillating pranks.—Ed.

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JUDGMENT DAY

POST-MORPHY is distinguished from pre-Morphy chess precisely by the consciousness that the end-game is integral, a product of evolution rather than a hazy domain of its own making. Every violation of a sound Pawn structure, every strategical sin, every weakness, barring the intervention of fate or of the chess clock, ultimately will be exposed and punished: this is the chessmaster's faith. Theologically speaking, the end-game is his day of judgment.

Woe unto him who exchanges Bishop for Knight without just cause! This principle, properly understood, is the key to many modern games. One of the persistent motifs in master chess is the acquisition and retention of the two Bishops. It is so because in the ending, especially when there are Pawns on both wings, the ideal Bishop pair can rake the board; whereas its two Knight counterpart (or Bishop and Knight) rarely work well in unison.

The striking point about the following game is the manner in which Black hoards his two Bishops like a miser. He loses vital moves in a complicated middle game, even when the ending is not yet in sight, in order to preserve his King Bishop. Once assured of the two Bishops, Black relentlessly exchanges the major pieces. When he is finally forced to part with Bishop for Knight, the miracle of transition has already come to pass: Black's advantage has been translated into a dead passed Pawn—the harbinger of retribution!

U. S. "Open" Championship Tampa, Florida, 1952

SICILIAN DEFENSE

K. Burger	L. Evans
White	Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4
2 N-KB3	P-Q3
3 P-Q4	....

An example of one of those automatic moves which have blinded radical theoretical progress. I predict that 3 P-Q3, followed by P-KN3 and the reverse King's Indian formation, will someday become the dominant manner of treating the Sicilian. Why play P-Q4 ever? It only opens up the Queen Bishop file for Black.

3	PxP	5 N-QB3	P-KN3
4 NxP	N-KB3	6 B-QB4	....

A surprise—in true copybook style! At the time this move had been introduced in the Soviet championship. Today it has become increasingly popular.

6	B-N2
--------	------

6 ... P-QR3 7 B-N5, QN-Q2 8 Q-Q2, P-R3! gives Black an equal game; 8 P-KR4!? P-R3! 9 B-K3, N-K4 10 B-N3, N/4-N5 gives Black a good game.

7 O-O
-------	------

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.



By Inter-
national Master
LARRY EVANS

More in spirit is 7 P-KR3 or 7 P-B3, followed by B-K3, Q-Q2 and O-O-O. The text puts no pressure on Black.

7	O-O
8 B-N3	QN-Q2

Today, I would probably choose the more active 8 ... N-B3 in order to contest the center immediately.

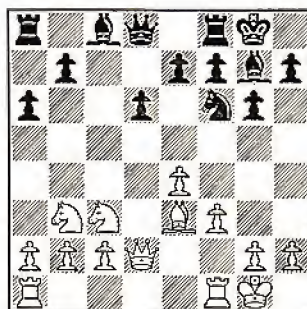
9 B-K3	N-B4
10 P-B3	P-QR3
11 Q-Q2	NxB

Black has "won" the two Bishops, but it has cost him three moves.

12 NxN
--------	------

12 RPxN allows 12 ... P-Q4 and e.g., 13 P-K5, N-Q2 14 P-K6, N-K4.

Now White threatens B-R6. With his next move, Black heralds the theme of the game!



12	R-K1!
---------	-------

This meaningless move is quite necessary if Black is to retain his advantage of the two Bishops.

13 P-QR4
----------	------

There is no way for White to improve his position. If 13 B-Q4, intending 14 N-Q5, simply 13 ... B-K3.

13	Q-B2	15 N-Q4	B-B5
14 Q-B2	B-K3	16 KR-Q1	QR-B1
		17 R-Q2	....

Correct is 17 QR-B1! threatening P-QN3. At present, 17 P-QN3 is met by 17 ... BxP!

After 17 QR-B1, Black has to play 17 ... P-QN4 18 PxP, PxP 19 N/3xP, Q-N2 20 N-R3, QxNP 21 NxN, RxN 22 R-N1, Q-B6 with pressure on the Queen Bishop file despite the loss of the two Bishops.

17	P-Q4!	19 NxN	QBxN
18 PxP	NxP	20 P-B3	....

White threatens 21 N-B5. 20 N-B5 is met by 20 ... PxN 21 RxB, QxP.

20	B-B5
---------	------

Black prepares for ... P-K4.

21 P-B4	P-K4
22 PxP	QxP!

22 ... BxP 23 N-B3, B-N2 24 B-Q4 cedes White the initiative.

23 N-B2
---------	------

White threatens B-Q4. The struggle of the entire middle game has been over White's desire to exchange Bishops and Black's equal desire to preserve Bishops.

23	Q-B3!
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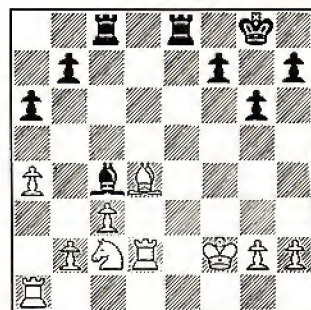
Now it is safe to exchange the major pieces: this is the next theme of the game.

24 B-Q4
---------	------

On 24 QR-Q1, Black sets up an annoying pin with 24 ... QxQ† 25 KxQ, B-N6.

24	QxQ†
25 KxQ	....

White seems to have emerged from his difficulties. The game seems likely to dissolve into a draw—yet Black still maintains a slight but undeniable advantage due to the possession of the two Bishops, which he must retain to preserve winning chances. Hence his next move.



25	B-B1!
---------	-------

That damned, elusive Pimpernel!

26 N-K3	B-K3	29 R-K2	P-B5
27 P-R5	P-B4	30 PxP	BxP
28 P-KN3	B-R3	31 K-N1	....

The ending is a matter of technique. White makes no appreciable errors in his defense, yet the Bishops inexorably begin to grind him down by restricting squares for his pieces.

In effect, Black is a Pawn ahead by virtue of his two to one on the King-side; whereas White's Queen-side Pawns are frozen. The theme of the ending is now to force a passed Pawn for Black.

31 B-N5 36 R x R† R x R
32 K R-K1 B-B6 37 R-K1 R x R
33 N-B1 P-R4 38 K x R P-R5
34 K-B2 B-K5 39 N-B1 B-N7
35 N-N3 B-B3 40 B-N1 K-B2

Here the game was adjourned. White is helpless against the eventual advance of Black's King.

41 N-K3 B-K5
42 K-K2 P-KN4
43 N-N4

On 43 P-R3, Black has 43 . . . K-N3, followed by . . . B x N and . . . B-N7.

43 K-K3
44 P-B4 B-N3
45 N-B2 B-K4

Suddenly, with one stroke, the Bishops turn their fire toward the Queen-side. Contrast the asphyxiation of White's pieces with the scope and striking power of Black's two Bishops.

46 P-N3

Not 46 P-N4? B-B6.

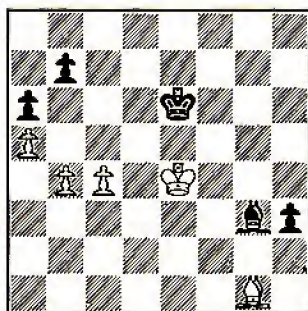
46 B-B7
47 N-Q3

Finally, the Knight begins to breathe, but it is short-lived. The threat is N-B5†.

47 B x N†!
48 K x B P-N5

Returning to the theme of the passed Pawn, White has succeeded in eliminating the hated Bishop-pair, but his King is now too far removed from the scene of action.

49 K-K4 P-R6 51 P x P B x P
50 P-N4 P-N6 Resigns



After 52 P-N5, P-R7 53 B x P, B x B 54 P x P, P x P, Black's Bishop is the right color for queening Black's Queen Rook Pawn!

There is also a cute self-mate problem contained in the final position. Do you see it?

If White co-operates, Black can mate in three moves: 1 K-Q4, P-R7 2 B x P, B x B 3 K-B5, B-N8 mate. (Technically, in two: 1 K-Q4, B-R7 2 K-B5, B x B mate.—Ed.) Too bad this was not the actual finish to the game.

Solitaire Chess

A WORD TO THE HYPERMODERN-WISE

THIS GAME is an anachronism. It begins on a hypermodern note despite its dateline of 1912. Yet it echoes the classical brilliancy of the Eighteen Hundreds. The slow, plodding positional game that Black (Loewenfisch) had planned is rent asunder by a few deft strokes. For White is Alekhine. The game, at the St. Petersburg C. C. Tournament begins with 1 P-Q4.

Cover scoring table at line indicated. Set up position, make Black's 1st move (exposing table just enough to read it). Now guess White's next, expose next line. Score par if your move agrees; if not, score zero. Make move given and opponent's reply. Then guess White's next, and so on to end.

COVER WHITE MOVES IN TABLE BELOW. EXPOSE ONE LINE AT A TIME

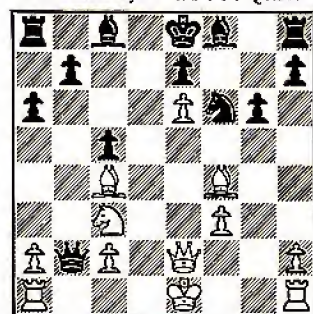
White Played	Par Score	Black Played	Your Selection for White's move	Your Score
		1 P-QB4 (a)	-----	-----
2 P-Q5	4	2 N-KB3	-----	-----
3 N-QB3	4	3 P-Q3	-----	-----
4 P-K4	4	4 P-KN3	-----	-----
5 P-B4	6	5 QN-Q2	-----	-----
6 N-B3	4	6 P-QR3	-----	-----
7 P-K5 (b)	7	7 P x P	-----	-----
8 P x P	3	8 N-N5	-----	-----
9 P-K6	7	9 QN-K4	-----	-----
10 B-KB4	5	10 N x N†	-----	-----
11 P x N	6	11 N-B3	-----	-----
12 B-B4	5	12 P x P (c)	-----	-----
13 P x P	3	13 Q-N3 (d)	-----	-----
14 Q-K2	8	14 Q x N P *	-----	-----
15 N-N5	9	15 Q x R†	-----	-----
16 K-B2 (e)	10	16 Q x R	-----	-----
17 N-B7†	6	17 K-Q1	-----	-----
18 Q-Q2†	5	18 B-Q2	-----	-----
19 P x B	4	19 Resigns	-----	-----
Total Score	100	Your Percentage	-----	-----

SCALE: 75-100—Excellent; 55-74—Superior; 40-54—Good; 25-39—Fair

NOTES TO THE GAME

- The hypermodern idea—played in 1912! Black provokes the advance of White's center Pawns, hoping they will prove weak.
- White not only provokes "easy," he throws caution and Pawns to the winds.
- Relatively better is 12 . . . B-N2.
- Exchanging Queens does not ease the bind. Threats of B-B7 and N-N5, among others, are implicit in the position.
- The double Rook sacrifice is an echo of the immortal Anderssen-Kieseritzky game.

*Position after 14 . . . Q x N P



Games from Recent Events

INTERNATIONAL

SWITZERLAND, 1955 International Team Tourney at Vevey **Intangible Brilliancy**

It is sometimes a very difficult problem to keep an attack going. In this game, White solves the problem with a brilliant combination which lacks any decisive point but leaves Black without any counter-play. In consequence, White conveniently proceeds with his attack and, with a lot of Pawns for the Exchange, wins the ending.

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE					
Hajo Kramer			Dr. M. Christoffel		
Holland			Switzerland		
White			Black		
1 N-KB3	N-KB3	4 B-N2	P-KN3		
2 P-QN3	P-Q3	5 P-N3	B-N2		
3 P-Q4	QN-Q2	6 B-N2	O-O		
		7 O-O	P-B3		

Black heads for an ordinary King's Indian. The twist, 7... P-K4 8 PxP, N-N5 (which was often tried satisfactorily in similar positions some thirty years ago) is less effective here when White's Queen Knight is not yet developed. In his game against Unzicker, at the recent Hastings Tournament, Smyslov proceeded, after 8... N-R4, with 9 N-R3! obtaining a good game.

8 P-B4	R-K1
9 N-B3	P-K4
10 P-K4	Q-N3

Black's last is not good; for White can proceed even with 11 Q-B2 (11... PxP 12 NxP, QxN? 13 N-QR4). Correct is the usual 10... PxP.

Well timed, White wins two tempi as Black's Queen now has no business on QN3.

11 ...	P-B4
12 N-K1	N-B1
12... R-B1 is more urgent.	
13 N-Q3	P-KR3
14 Q-B2	QN-R2
15 QR-K1	Q-Q1
16 P-KR3	...

White's last is safer than 16 P-B4 which leads to obscure complications after 16... PxP 17 PxP, N-N5 18 N-Q1, Q-R5 19 P-KR3, BxP 20 QxB, N/5-B3: e.g., 21 P-K5, B-B4.

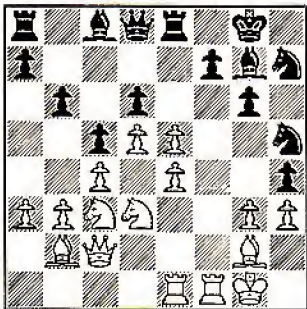
16 ...	P-KR4
--------	-------

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

Having lost too much time, Black is not ready for ... P-B4 as he ought to be. On the contrary, he faces the threat of 17 P-B4 to which he lacks a steady defense. He therefore resorts to creating complications.

17 P-B4	...
18 PxP, winning a Pawn, is threatened.	
17 ...	P-N3
18 P-QR3	P-R5
19 PxKP	N-R4

Black's surprising point. Actually, as we shall see, it is no good; but it requires resolute counter-play.



20 Q-B2!	...
Not 20 PxQP because of 20... B-Q5†	
21 K-R2, PxP†	22 K-R1, Q-R5.
20 ...	N-N4
21 PxP	NxP†
22 BxN	BxB
23 QxP†	K-R2

Now Black has dangerous threats while White's attack seemingly is halted for the moment.

24 R-B6!	...
This is White's intangible brilliancy.	
24 ...	NxR
25 N-B4!!	...

The brilliant point.	
25 ...	RxP
26 QxP†	K-R1
27 NxP	...

As a result of his combination, White has two Pawns for the Exchange in addition to fine attacking chances. His game is superior.

27 ...	Q-Q2
28 R-K3	R-R4
The end-game after 28... Q-N5† 29 QxQ, NxQ 30 R-N3 also favors White.	
29 R-N3!	R-R3

29 ... RxP fails against 30 N-N5: e.g., 30... R-N5 31 N-B7†, QxN (31... K-N1 32 N-R6†) 32 RxR.	
30 Q-N5	N-R4
31 N-N5!	...

A neat liquidation in the course of which White wins the Queen Pawn and so gets two connected, passed Pawns.

31 ...	NxR	33 QxB†	QxQ
32 QxR†	K-N1	34 BxQ	KxB
		35 NxQP	...

Even with no Rook to support it, the White King Pawn can advance, and so White must win.

35 ...	K-B3
35... R-Q1 looks strong, but White has the perfect answer, 36 K-N2!	
36 K-B2	N-R4
37 K-K3	R-R1

Now the decisive Pawn advance cannot be prevented for long, anyhow.

38 P-K5†!		
The rest is easy.			
38	K-N3	45 KxR	N-K1
39 P-K6	N-N2	46 N-K4	N-N2
40 N-B4†	K-B3	47 K-N5	N-K1
41 N-K4†	K-B4	48 K-N6	P-R3
42 P-K7!	RxP	49 P-R4	P-R4
43 P-Q6	RxN	50 K-N5	N-N2
44 N-N3†!	K-K3	51 K-R6	K-B2
		52 P-Q7	Resigns

ARGENTINA, 1955 Jubilee Tournament of the Argentina Chess Club **Turning Point**

A quiet but difficult game this. At one point, White can secure a tiny advantage; but, in trying for more, he is halted by a sharp counter-action. He errs in meeting it, and Black establishes two connected, passed Pawns. He combines threats of advancing the Pawns with threats on White's King. A few powerful moves, and the game is over.

The game marks the turning point in Bisguier's performances in this tournament.

NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE			
S. Gligorich		A. Bisguier	
Yugoslavia		United States	
White		Black	
1 P-Q4	N-KB3	4 P-K3	P-Q4
2 P-QB4	P-K3	5 N-B3	O-O
3 N-QB3	B-N5	6 B-Q3	P-QN3

A less usual continuation for Black to which there is no particular objection.

7 O-O	B-N2
8 B-Q2	...

White threatens to obtain a fine game with 9 NxP, NxN 10 PxN, BxB 11 QxB, BxP 12 P-K4—or 11... PxP 12 QR-B1.

Otherwise, however, the Bishop does little on Q2. White can proceed more actively with 8 P-QR3, B-K2 9 P-QN3 and B-N2.

8 B-K2
8 . . . B-Q3 is stronger, according to Bisguier. There is nothing wrong with his text move, though.
9 Q-K2 N-K5 12 N-K5 P-KB4
10 KR-Q1 P-QR3 13 PxP PxP
11 B-K1 N-Q2 14 P-B3 NxN
15 BxN

After some detours, this Bishop has arrived where it belongs.

15 Q-K1
16 P-QN4

Here White aims to weaken the effect of . . . P-B4.

16 B-Q3
17 P-B4

Not moving the Knight but protecting it is clearly the right thing to do, though it involves the slight concession of weakening the K1 square.

17 P-B4 19 QR-N1 R-R2
18 NPxP PxP 20 Q-B3

Now White threatens to win a piece (21 RxB, RxR 22 QxPf). Preferable, however, is 20 NxN, QxN 21 PxP, BxQBP 22 B-Q4. White then has a tiny advantage.

20 Q-K3
21 Q-R3

In conceding a protected passed Pawn, White takes chances. 21 NxN, QxN 22 PxP may still be all right, though it now involves the complicated possibility of 22 . . . P-Q5 23 RxB, QxR.

21 P-B5

With this passed Pawn, Black has a powerful trump in hand.

22 B-B2 P-N3

Black prevents 23 P-N4.

23 Q-R4 B-B1 27 P-KR3 B-QB1
24 Q-K1 R-N2 28 RxR BxR
25 RxR BxR 29 B-R5 B-R2
26 R-N1 R-N1 30 Q-N4

White's play is dubious, leaving his King Pawn unprotected. Black takes the opportunity for a dangerous action in the center.

30 NxN!
31 BPxN P-B5!

Now Black has the initiative.

32 Q-K1

32 PxP, BxPf 33 K-R1 is bad for White because of 33 . . . B-K6.

32 Q-K2

Black threatens 33 . . . Q-N4.

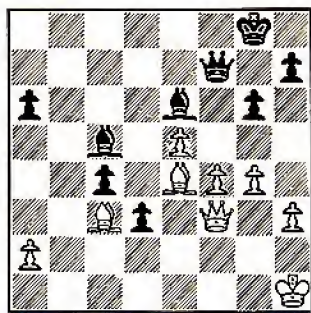
33 PxP

Very risky as Black now obtains connected, passed Pawns. Instead, 33 B-B3 retains the balance: e.g., 33 . . . Q-N4 34 PxP, QxBP 35 Q-B2—or 33 . . . P-B6 34 B-Q1, PxP 35 B-B3.

33 BxPf 36 B-K4 Q-KB2
34 K-R1 B-QB4 37 Q-B3 P-Q6
35 Q-N3 P-Q5 38 B-B3 B-K3
39 P-N4

The situation is extremely tense as White is also getting connected, passed

Pawns. Black's, however, are two tempi ahead, as usual, a great advantage.



39 Q-Q2!

Conclusive. There is no satisfactory defense against the threat of 40 . . . P-Q7.

40 P-B5

Otherwise, 40 K-N2, P-Q7 41 Q-Q1, B-Q4! 42 BxB† (forced), QxB† 43 K-R2 (also forced), B-K6, followed by 44 . . . Q-Q6—or 40 Q-Q1, B-K6—or 40 B-Q2, Q-Q5—with Black winning in each line.

40 P-Q7

The point is that 41 BxP, QxB 42 PxB fails against 42 . . . Q-K8† 43 K-N2, Q-N8 mate.

41 Q-Q1 PxP
42 B-B2

Or 42 PxP, BxP 43 BxB, QxB 44 K-N2 (the Queen Pawn is tabu), Q-B7† 45 K-R1, Q-N6, and Black wins.

42 Q-Q4† 44 BxB QxB
43 K-R2 B-Q5! Resigns

ARGENTINA, 1955 Jubilee Tournament of the Argentina Chess Club Something Better than Routine

The following game is of some importance for opening theory. It also reveals at least one secret of tournament winner Ivkov's amazing success: his abstinence from making those routine moves which seem natural but are not always best.

As Pilnik did particularly well in this tournament, suffering no other loss than this, Ivkov's performance is the more impressive.

NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE

Boris Ivkov Herman Pilnik
Yugoslavia Argentina

White Black

1 P-Q4 N-KB3 4 P-K3 O-O
2 P-QB4 P-K3 5 B-Q3 P-Q4
3 N-QB3 B-N5 6 N-B3 P-B4
7 O-O QN-Q2

As in Reshevsky-Najdorf, 7th game of their return match (CHESS REVIEW, page 218, July, 1953). Since then the text move, instead of the usual 7 . . . N-B3, has been tried several times with satisfactory results.

8 BPxP

Offering a better chance for an advantage than Reshevsky's 8 Q-K2.

8 KPxP.
9 Q-N3!

The point of White's system now appears: Black has no time to retain his King Bishop.

9 BxN

9 . . . N-N3 is preferable; for, after 10 PxP, BxP, White cannot start any quick siege of the isolated Queen Pawn; and he is a tempo behind as compared to the actual game on 10 P-QR3, BxN 11 QxB.

10 QxB P-QN3

Now 10 . . . P-B5 is preferable, though White still obtains a good game with 11 B-B5 or B-B2, followed by P-QN3.

11 PxP NxP

After 11 . . . PxP 12 P-QN3, Black faces even greater difficulty; his hanging Pawns are weak.

12 P-QN4!

White aims to clear the situation rapidly. He also envisions QB6, supported by P-QN5, as a stronghold for his pieces.

12 NxB

13 QxN B-N5

14 N-K5!

The routine move here is 14 N-Q4. As White's Knight then interferes with the Queen, White chooses otherwise. Also, his Knight now guards against a quick penetration by Black's Queen Rook or Queen to QB5.

14 Q-B1 16 QR-B1 B-B4
15 B-N2 Q-K3 17 Q-Q4 KR-B1
18 P-N5!

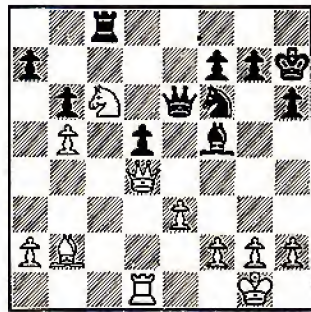
Here indeed the QB6 stronghold is established.

18 P-KR3 20 NxR K-R2
19 R-B6 RxR 21 R-Q1

White has an excellent position.

21 R-QB1

21 . . . B-N3 is better; the text permits White to augment his advantage.



22 Q-KB4!

White threatens to win the Bishop with 23 N-Q4 with the consequence that Black must permit the doubling of his King Bishop Pawn.

22 B-B7
23 R-Q2 B-N8
24 BxN PxB

With so many weak Pawns, Black has a losing position.

25 Q-Q4 P-R3
26 P-QR4 PxP
27 PxP R-KN1

Black sets a little trap: 28 QxNP? B-K5 29 P-N3, Q-R6 30 P-B4, RxP†! with a draw by perpetual check.

But White is in no hurry about the capture of this untenable Pawn.

28 P-B3 B-N3 31 Q-Q4 R-R6
29 QxNP B-R4 32 R-K2 R-N6
30 R-KB2 R-QR1 33 K-B2 B-N3

Now Black threatens 34 ... RxNP (33 ... RxNP? 34 Q-Q3†).

34 N-N4! K-N2
35 NxP Q-Q3

White's Queen Knight Pawn is a pesky one: 35 ... RxNP? 36 N-B7.

36 N-B4

A convenient liquidation. By returning one extra Pawn, White is assured of an easily won ending. The rest is of little interest.

36 QxQ 46 NxR RxN
37 PxQ , RxP 47 K-N3 R-Q1
38 P-Q5 R-N3 48 K-N4 K-B1
39 R-Q2 B-B4 49 P-B6 R-Q2
40 P-N4 B-Q2 50 K-R5 K-K1
41 P-R4 K-B1 51 KxP R-R2
42 P-Q6 R-R3 52 K-N7 R-R4
43 N-R5 P-B4 53 P-Q7† K-Q1
44 N-B6 R-R2 54 KxP R-R4
45 PxP K-N2 55 K-N6 Resigns

ARGENTINA, 1955 Jubilee Tournament of the Argentina Chess Club

Winner's Loss

In this game, tournament winner Ivkov's only loss, Black plays a difficult variation; and, in the way he handles it, it becomes just too difficult. His counter-attack on the King-side, launched from an inferior position, leads only into a brilliant performance by the Hungarian grandmaster Szabo.

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

Laszlo Szabo Boris Ivkov
Hungary Yugoslavia
White Black
1 P-Q4 N-KB3 3 N-QB3 B-N2
2 P-QB4 P-KN3 4 P-K4 P-Q3
5 P-B3 P-K4

5 ... O-O, followed by 6 ... P-B4, is preferable; for, if White then plays P-Q5, Black has two chances to open a line: ... P-QN4 as well as ... P-K3. By and large, however, this whole variation (the Saemisch System) is difficult for Black.

6 P-Q5 P-B4 8 B-Q3 N-B2
7 B-N5 N-R3 9 KN-K2 B-Q2
10 P-QR3!

This is, practically, the refutation of Black's set-up. White gets in P-QN4 first, leaving Black without any counter-play.

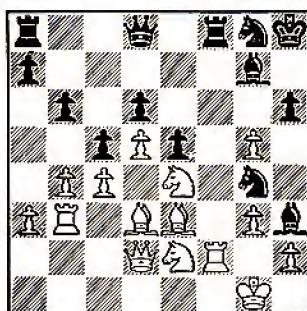
10 P-KR3 13 O-O K-R1
11 B-K3 O-O 14 R-N1 N-N1
12 P-QN4 P-N3 15 Q-Q2 N-K1
16 R-N3 P-B4

In opening lines, Black merely plays into White's cards in these circumstances. Black has no suitable plan, however, and waiting moves offer no chance as White is almost ready to pry

open the position himself. Hence, Black seems to be essaying a fair idea which fails only against White's particularly powerful play.

17 P-B4! P-KN4 19 NxP B-R6
18 P-N3! PxKP 20 R-B2 N/K-B3
21 PxNP N-N5

Here's Black's idea: the Rook is attacked, while 22 RxR, QxR leaves White still in trouble because of the strong threat of 23 ... Q-B6.



22 N/2-B3!!

Now White refutes the combination. He obtains superior compensation for the Exchange and—even more important—retains the initiative, too.

22 Q-Q2

Black overlooks the main point. 22 ... NxR 23 BxN, P-R3 is a little better.

23 N-N5!

Winning the Queen Pawn after which Black's position must collapse.

23 NxR
24 BxN R-B6
25 N/5xQP QR-KB1

All right, all right, Black has this file. But what good is it to him when everything in White's camp is so hopelessly well protected?

26 PxBP NPxP 28 P-N6! N-K2
27 R-N7 Q-Q1 29 N-B7† R/6xN
30 PxR Resigns

As 30 ... RxP loses to 31 P-Q6.

ARGENTINA, 1955 Jubilee Tournament of the Argentina Chess Club

Verdict

If there was any doubt whether the variation which Black chooses is playable or not, this game settles the case. It takes White only a handful of moves to demonstrate that he must get a winning attack against any counter-play.

SLAV DEFENSE (Tchigorin System)

Laszlo Szabo A. B. Bisguier
Hungary United States
White Black
1 P-Q4 P-Q4 6 B-Q3 B-Q3
2 P-QB4 P-QB3 7 P-K4! PxKP
3 N-KB3 N-B3 8 NxP NxN
4 N-B3 P-K3 9 BxN N-B3
5 P-K3 QN-Q2 10 B-B2 B-N5†

If this defense is playable at all (in spite of many warnings, it probably is: see Reshevsky-Howard in which 9 ...

P-K4 was tried, page 185, last issue), then it is not with this continuation.

Black must castle. With the exchange of Bishops, he only sponsors the rapid development of White's pieces.

It must be said, though, that no one ever demonstrated the inferiority of the text move more strikingly than Szabo does here.

11 B-Q2 BxB†
12 QxB O-O
13 N-K5!

White prevents 13 ... P-QN3 while posting his Knight on the best position there is for it.

13 Q-B2
14 O-O-O!

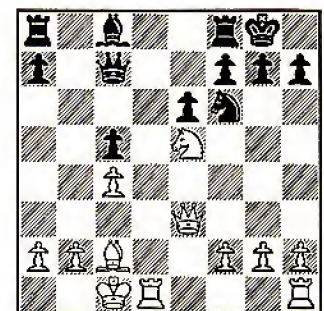
Patently, a King-side attack is brewing. The text move is immeasurably stronger than 14 O-O.

14 P-B4
15 Q-K3!

White plans to recapture with his Rook if Black plays 15 ... PxP.

15 P-QN3
16 PxP PxP

The end-game after 16 ... QxP 17 QxQ, PxQ favors White; but Black would be very happy to settle for that! With 17 R-Q4! White continues his attack. This formidable Rook move must be prevented: hence, the Pawn recapture.



17 P-KN4!

One powerful stroke after another. Black cannot prevent the dislodgment of his Knight.

17 R-N1

No better is 17 ... B-N2 because of 18 P-N5! N-K1 (White wins after 18 ... BxR 19 PxN) 19 R-Q7 (not necessary but good enough), BxR (the only chance) 20 RxQ, NxR 21 Q-KR3, P-N3 22 N-N4, N-K1 23 Q-QB3! P-B4 24 PxP e.p. P-KR4 25 Q-Q3, and White wins.

18 KR-N1 Q-N3
19 P-N3 R-N2

Black would like to retreat his Knight to Q2 but doesn't get the time for the necessary preparations.

20 P-N5 N-K1

20 ... N-Q2 fails against 21 RxN! BxR (or 21 ... RxR 22 NxR, BxN 23 Q-Q3) 22 Q-Q3, R-Q1 23 QxP†, K-B1 24 Q-R8†, K-K2 25 QxP, and White wins. The text move loses, too, though.

21 BxP†!

A bit of brilliancy finishes the strategic masterpiece.

21 KxB

22 Q-R3†
23 R-N4
There is no adequate defense to the threat of 24 R-R4 (23 ... P-B3 24 R-R4, P×N 25 P-N6).

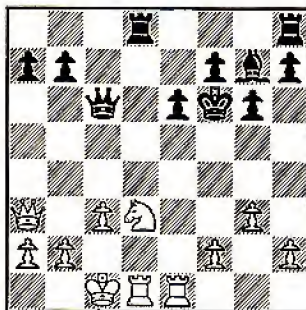
K-N1
Resigns

For, if Black now plays to win two pieces for a Rook, his game collapses: 16 ... RxN 17 RxR, QxB 18 QxNP, N-B3 19 Q-N3† (19 KR-Q1? O-O!), K-K2 20 Q-N7†, K-K1 21 KR-Q1, and White wins.

16 ... N-K2
17 B×N K×B
18 Q-R3† K-B3

Black's last move is desperation.

After 18 ... K-K1, White cannot play 19 QxP because of 19 ... BxP 20 PxB, QxP† 21 K-N1, RxN. He can win, however, with 19 N-N4! e.g., 19 ... RxR† (19 ... Q-N3 20 N-Q5!) 20 RxR, Q-B4 (20 ... Q-N3 21 Q-R4†) 21 Q-R4†, P-QN4 22 Q-R6.



19 P-KB4! ...

Simple and powerful. White posts his Knight on K5, starting a mating attack. His continuation is strengthened by the secondary threat of QxP which may come into operation, for example, after 19 ... B-B1.

19 ... Q-B6 21 RxR Q-K6†
20 N-K5 RxR† 22 K-B2 ...

Now White has a little, additional threat, 23 N-N4†.

22 ... K-B4 26 P-N4† K-K5
23 Q-K7! Q-K5† 27 R-Q4† K-K6
24 K-N3 Q-K7 28 N-B4† K-B6
25 QxBP† B-B3 29 QxB ...

And White won.

White's system holds good promise despite its failure in this game.

5 ... O-O
6 B-K3 P-K4
7 KN-K2 ...

His last move, however, though frequently played, is open to question.

The immediate 7 P-Q5 (e.g., in the Alekhine-Euwe match, 1927) has at least the advantage of giving White easier development after 7 ... P-B3: e.g., 8 B-Q3.

7 ... P-B3
8 P-Q5 ...

Again, White's move is open to question. As he has begun by maintaining tension in the center, he can proceed more consistently with 8 Q-Q2.

8 ... P×P
9 BP×P N-K1!

Black prepares at once for ... P-B4. This is his best counter-play.

10 Q-Q2 ...

Preferable is 10 N-B1, P-B4 11 B-K2. White's game is not bad after 11 ... B-R3 12 BxB, Q-R5† 13 P-KN3, QxB 14 Q-Q2.

10 ... P-B4
11 P-KR3 N-Q2

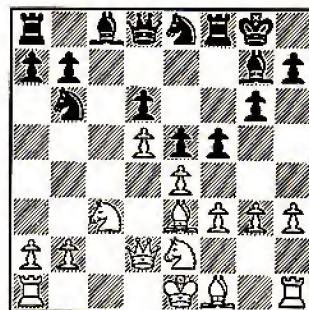
11 ... P-B5 12 B-B2, followed by O-O-O, K-N1 and R-QB1, offers White a good game.

12 P-KN3 ...

Here 12 N-B1 is necessary. White must do something about developing his King-side. It is here that Smyslov is unrecognizable, for he usually excels in smooth development.

12 ... N-N3!

Black threatens to swap off White's Queen Bishop, a serious matter in this position. And there is no good way of preventing 13 ... N-B5.



13 P-N3 ...

After 13 N-B1, P-B5, White cannot proceed with 14 B-B2, which is his only desirable move, as he then loses his Bishop Pawn.

13 ... P-B5!

At the right moment. As 14 B-B2 is not playable, White must make a major concession.

14 P×P ...

The alternative is 14 BxN in order to proceed with 15 P-KN4. It leads to a bad game for White, also.

14 ... P×P
15 B-Q4 ...

UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, 1955 Metropolitan Chess League

Twice Cursed

It normally runs that, if a player is in bad form, he will also select a variation least suitable to his condition. So it goes for Denker in this game. Still, Pilnick merits all credit for a fine performance. He conducts the entire game in a simple but thoroughly convincing way, scoring the most impressive victory for the Marshall team.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

Carl Pilnick Arnold S. Denker
Marshall C. C. Manhattan C. C.

White Black
1 P-K4 P-QB4 3 P-KN3 P-KN3
2 N-QB3 N-QB3 4 B-N2 B-N2
5 P-Q3 P-K3?!

This variation has been abandoned since substantial improvements for White have been found in recent years. 5 ... P-Q3 is preferable.

6 B-K3 N-Q5?

Black walks into great trouble. 6 ... P-Q3 is much better.

7 QN-K2! P-Q4?

Black's last is very bad. He is entirely unprepared for opening up the position.

Just as bad is 7 ... NxN? 8 NxN, BxP? 9 R-N1, B-N2 as White gets a superior game with 10 BxP. Nor does 9 ... Q-R4† help: 10 B-Q2, QxP 11 RxB! QxR 12 B-QB3!

Best, and maybe even sufficient, is 7 ... N-K2 8 P-QB3, NxN 9 NxN, P-Q3 10 P-Q4, Q-B2!

8 P-QB3 NxN
9 NxN P×P?

With this exchange, Black spoils whatever is left to spoil in his game. He must play 9 ... P-N3, regardless of the fact that, after 10 P×P, P×P, the pin on his Queen Pawn is very annoying.

10 QBxP! P×P
11 N-B4 Q-B2
12 NxQP B-Q2

Black doesn't even try for castling. He should, with 12 ... N-K2.

13 Q-N3 B-QB3
14 BxB† QxB
15 O-O-O ...

White has obtained a very fine position. His advantage ought to suffice to win against any defense.

15 ... R-Q1

With a threat which is actually a blunder in disguise.

16 KR-K1! ...

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

FOREIGN

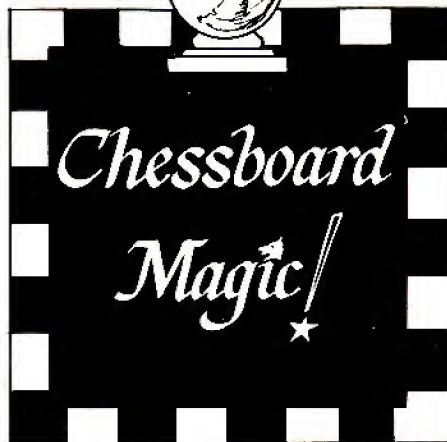
RUSSIA, 1955 USSR Championship Play-off The Deciding Game

After six draws, the match play-off went into a sudden-death status; and, with this, the seventh game, Geller won the match and the USSR Championship.

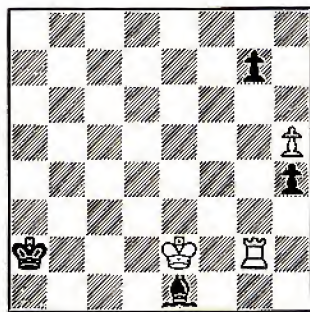
A fine performance it is, particularly outstanding for the excellent maneuvering in the opening and the first part of the middle game. Rarely has Smyslov been outplayed so thoroughly in recent years. It is simply not that Smyslov, however, whose outstanding successes have been due largely to a supreme feeling for sound development.

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

Vassily Smyslov Yefim Geller
White Black
1 P-Q4 N-KB3 3 N-QB3 B-N2
2 P-QB4 P-KN3 4 P-K4 P-Q3
5 P-B3 ...

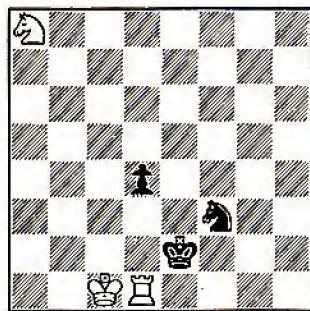


No. 1 White to Draw by Amelung



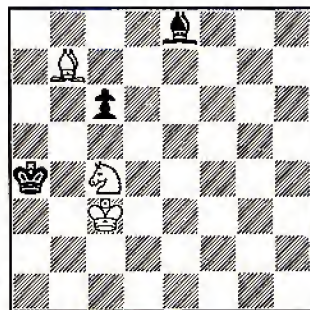
Checks are not neglected. Checks must be respected.

No. 2 White to Win Gerbec & Karsted



There is more to Black's defense than meets the eye.

No. 3 White to win by Amelung



The Bishop performs a service for which he is well equipped—mate! Solutions on page 223

The Pawn is immune: e.g., 15 NxP, BxN 16 QxB, RxN 17 BxR, Q-R5†—or 15 BxP, BxN 16 QxB, RxN 17 NxR, Q-R5†—or 15 BxN, QxN 16 NxP, B-R3 17 N/3-K2, Q-Q1, etc.

15 N-Q2!
16 P-KR4 N-K4
17 B-N2 B-Q2

White has been totally outplayed. He still cannot play 18 NxP, this time because of 18 . . . RxN!

18 B-B2 R-B1 20 R-QB1 N-QB2!
19 N-Q4 Q-R4 21 R-B2 N-R3

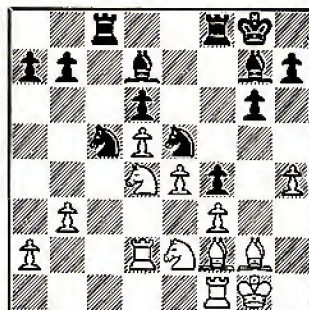
Black's maneuvering with his Knights is most remarkable.

22 O-O
There is hardly anything better.
22 N-B4
23 N/3-K2

The exchange of Queens, which Black cannot very well avoid, seems to offer some relief.

23 QxQ
24 RxQ

White still has a bad game. He may get some counter-play on the Queen file, though, after N-K6.



24 NxKP!!

This fine combination destroys White's hope. Black loses a Pawn but gains substantially in attack.

25 PxN P-B6 28 BxP R-R6!
26 NxP NxN† 29 B-B2 B-K4
27 BxN RxB 30 N-Q4 B-N5!

White's pieces are almost stalemated, particularly as he must guard against the possibility of . . . B-B6: e.g., 31 N-K6, B-B6 32 B-Q4, BxB† 33 NxR, BxP with a winning advantage, though Black's technical job is not easy. On 33 RxB in this line, Black wins with 33 . . . R-R8† 34 K-B2, R-B7†.

31 B-K1 R-K6! 33 R-K1 RxB†
32 B-B2 RxP 34 BxR R-B8
Resigns

After 35 K-B2, B-B3! White lacks a playable move: e.g., 36 K-N3, RxB 37 KxB, R-K5†.

RUSSIA, 1955 22d USSR Championship

Bad Luck with Castling

This game is likely to become as famous as that which Geller lost to Euwe in the 1953 Challengers Tournament. His castling is premature and causes trouble on the Queen-side which quickly spreads to his King position.

Truly, Geller has had luck with castling in this variation, Spassky's performance, however, is superb.

NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE

Yefim Geller		Boris Spassky	
White		Black	
1 P-Q4	N-KB3	5 PxR	P-B4
2 P-QB4	P-K3	6 P-K3	N-B3
3 N-QB3	B-N5	7 B-Q3	P-Q3
4 P-QR3	BxN†	8 N-K2	P-QN3
		9 O-O	. . . .

Correct is 9 N-N3 as then White can meet the immediate attack on his foremost Queen Bishop Pawn with N-B1-Q2, B-N2 and R-QB1. He thus guards also against Black's . . . N-QR4-N6 as well as Q-Q2-R5: e.g., 9 N-N3, Q-Q2 10 N-B1, B-R3 11 N-Q2, N-QR4 12 B-N2, R-QB1 13 R-QB1.

The text, though it looks most natural, is a serious error as Black ingeniously demonstrates.

9 Q-Q2!!

An extraordinarily fine move. The threat is 10 . . . B-R3 and 11 . . . N-QR4, followed possibly by . . . Q-R5 or . . . R-QB1 or both.

10 P-K4

Lacking means to meet the threat effectively, White resorts to playing for complications but with no better result.

10 B-R3
11 B-N5 O-O-O!

Another point to Black's 9th move. He can safely castle Queen-side for White has no chance to pry open the position there. And the threat of 12 . . . N-QR4 still stands.

12 N-N3

Apparently, with the idea that, if Black now captures the Queen Pawn, he will be unable to keep the King position closed: e.g., after 12 . . . PxP 13 PxP, NxQP 14 P-QR4, N-B3 15 B-Q2, Black can no longer rely safely on 15 . . . N-QR4.

12 P-R3!
13 BxN

If the Bishop retreats, White loses a Pawn without compensation: 13 B-K3, N-QR4 14 Q-K2, Q-R5.

13 PxR
14 N-R5

14 N-K2, N-R4 is worse as White no longer has his important Queen Bishop.

14 PxP!

Not 14 . . . Q-K2 after which White gets a fair game with 15 P-Q5: e.g., 15 . . . N-R4 16 Q-K2 or 15 . . . N-K4 16 P-B4, NxP? 17 Q-R4!

15 PxP NxP
16 NxP Q-K2

Black has the edge; his attacking chances are better than White's.

17 Q-R4

A serious loss of time. White thinks he can win a tempo while in fact he loses two. 17 N-R5 is necessary.

17 B-N2
18 N-R5 KR-N1!
19 Q-Q1

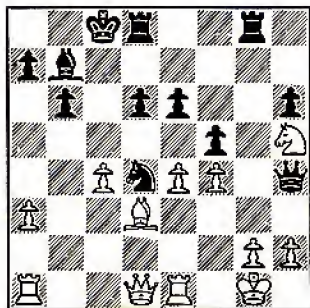
The hope to win a tempo is shattered. 20 QxP is no threat: 20 ... RxP! 21 KxR, BxP, and Black wins the Queen. Besides, Black threatens to start a winning attack with 19 ... N-B6! 20 K-R1, Q-R5 or 20 ... NxP. Hence White's retreat. But Black's attack becomes too strong anyway.

19 ... P-B4!
20 R-K1

20 P-B3 loses to 20 ... Q-N4 21 N-N3, P-B5.

20 ... Q-R5
21 P-B4

21 N-N3, P-B5 22 N-B1 fails to hold because of 22 ... QR-B1 with threat of 23 ... Q-N4 24 P-N3, PxP, followed by 25 ... N-B6! (23 P-B3, R-N4! or 23 B-K2, P-B6).



21 ... P-K4!

Even stronger than taking the Exchange (21 ... QxR! 22 QxQ, N-B6!). Black first tries to press home his mating attack.

22 R-QB1

There is no way to save the Exchange: e.g., 22 R-KB1, PxKP 23 B-K2, N-B6! 24 BxN, PxP, and Black wins.

22 ... PxBP

Threat: 23 ... P-B6 24 N-N3, P-B5.

23 B-B1 QxR

This liquidation is stronger now as Black has won a Pawn in the meanwhile.

24 QxQ N-B6!
25 K-B2 NxQ
26 RxN P-B6!

Black plays powerfully to the end. This desperado twist enables him to capture the King Pawn with more effect.

27 PxP PxP 30 B-R3! B-B4
28 PxP QR-B1! 31 BxR! RxP
29 K-K3 BxP! Resigns

RUSSIA, 1955

22d USSR Championship

Attractive End-game

A good game in which White's switching to and winning the end-game is the most attractive part.

SLAV DEFENSE

Tchigorin System

Alexander Kotov	White	Antoshin	Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	4 P-K3	P-K3
2 P-QB4	P-QB3	5 N-B3	QN-Q2
3 N-KB3	N-B3	6 B-Q3	B-Q3
		7 P-K4	....

The text move is White's best, according to views which prevailed some 30 years ago. The main claim was that, after 7 O-O, O-O 8 P-K4, Black can proceed safely with 8 ... PxBP 9 BxP, P-K4. Experiences in recent years indicate that 7 O-O offers better chances than 7 P-K4. And the whole idea of treating this line with P-K4, whether before castling or after, has been questioned by such experts as Bogolyubov, Fine and Najdorf. They recommend P-QN3 instead.

7 ... P-KP

7 ... PxBP 8 BxP, P-K4 9 PxP! leads to a great advantage for White. Even the text move has been considered a concession. Hence the emphasis by the older theoreticians on P-K4 before castling.

8 NxP NxN
9 BxN O-O

Here we have the old-style line in which White undeniably has the edge. With 9 ... P-K4! (see Reshevsky-Howard, p. 185, last issue), however, the old reasoning is rather well refuted.

10 O-O P-KR3

Black prepares for ... P-K4. Played at once, that moves loses a Pawn: 11 PxP, NxP 12 NxN, BxN 13 BxP, KxB 14 Q-R5!, etc.

11 B-B2 P-K4
12 B-K3 R-K1

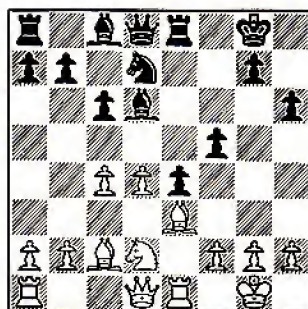
12 ... PxP 13 BxQP is very bad for Black: e.g., 13 ... N-B3 14 Q-Q3, P-KN3 15 Q-B3, B-K2 16 QR-Q1.

13 R-K1 P-K5

Here 12 ... PxP is enticing in view of 13 BxQP, RxR! with approximate equality. But White can do better: 13 Q-Q3!! N-B1 14 BxQP with a great advantage as 14 ... RxR! no longer brings relief.

14 N-Q2 P-KB4

Black now threatens 15 ... P-B5, and suddenly his position looks fine.



15 P-B3!

This combination reveals, however, that White still has the advantage. After 15 ... P-B5 16 NxP, RxN 17 PxR, PxP 18 P-K5, B-K2 19 RxP, White has excellent chances thanks to his strong Pawns (though not necessarily a win, owing to Black's Bishops).

15 ... N-B3
16 B-B2 Q-B2
17 P-KR3 B-R7!

Black counters with a combination of his own. The issue is close.

18 K-R1 B-N6 20 PxP PxP
19 BxB QxB 21 NxP NxN
22 BxN BxP

Black's point: he has a perpetual after 23 PxP, QxP! 24 K-N1, RxB 25 RxR, Q-N6! as 26 K-B1 loses to 26 ... R-B1!.

23 Q-B3!

But White refuses to take a draw. He has good winning chances in the end-game, thanks to his Queen-side majority.

23 ... QxQ
24 BxQ B-B4

Here 24 ... B-Q2 is a little better. In view of the protection of Black's Queen Bishop Pawn after 25 P-Q5, he can then proceed with 25 ... RxR! 26 RxR, R-K1, getting some relief, though 27 R-Q1 still favors White.

25 P-Q5! P-B4

25 ... PxP 26 BxP, K-B1 27 R-KB1 is bad; and, after 26 ... K-R1 27 BxP, RxR! 28 RxR, R-QN1 29 R-K7, White retains the extra Pawn and wins. 25 ... B-Q2 is still a little better than the text move.

26 P-Q6!

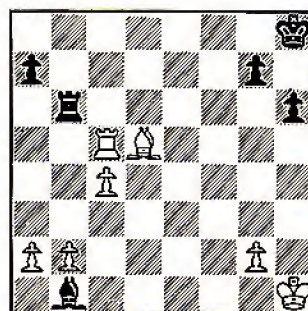
White's object is to keep the position open and work with threats so long as the Rooks are on the board. With only Bishops on the board, the protected, passed Pawn on a white square would be a burden rather than an asset.

26 ... RxR!
27 RxR R-Q1
28 R-K5

28 BxP leads to much the same.

28 ... B-N8 30 RxP R-QN3
29 BxP RxP 31 B-Q5! K-R1

Black has operated quite handily. He recovers the Pawn and has nothing much to worry about, it seems. White still holds his Queen-side majority, however, and he also has a cute way to make it tell.

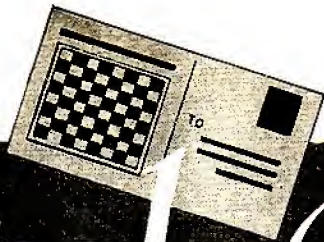


32 P-QR4!! RxP
33 R-N5!! RxR
34 BPxR!

The exchange of Rooks, which Black could not avoid, has decidedly strengthened White's Queen-side majority. Now, in fact, he either queens or wins Black's Bishop.

34 ... B-Q6 36 P-R5 K-B1
35 B-B6 K-N1 37 P-R6 Resigns

Black can do nothing against the threat of 38 P-N6 except play 37 ... BxP which would be good for a draw—except that White has a Pawn on the King-side.



Postal Chess

POSTAL SCRIPTS

Dates for Postal Mortems

Queries of postalites oft remind us that our own satisfaction with getting an issue of game reports scored and into print is no mirror of theirs. Admittedly, it takes some "inside" knowledge to understand what has to be done.

In this issue, for example, the game reports published are those received during the month of May. And some of them may have been mailed actually in April—April 29th or 30th from New York, April 26th possibly from California. It is understandable that some postalites may ask: Why the lag?

To start somewhere, let's take the reports received May 31st. Even if it were possible to score all of them in that same day, there are tabulations which must be made after that scoring is done, into Prize Winners, into Certificate Winners, into lists of qualifiers for the next round in the Golden Knights, and so on. The tabulations take time, and so does, for that matter, the typing up of the game reports themselves into the "Postal Mortems" as they appear in print, and, of course, the typing up of the tabulations.

It might be possible to have everything possible done ahead so that when the May 31st reports are scored, a minimum of such work remains.

Still and nevertheless, we would be into June. And the prepared copy for the printer has yet to be mailed. And the type has yet to be sent. To say nothing of the proofreading, page make-up and page proofing which must follow, and the mailing back and forth at each stage.

So here we are in June—and, believe it or not—the June issue has been printed and delivered ready for mailing on June 3rd.

Hence, there's nothing for it but that the May game reports must appear in the July issue.

We may as well mention here, for the benefit of all readers, not postalites alone: the magazine travels by second class mail and so, though it was mailed on June third, it reached New York readers on June 6th (remarkably fast, that) and Brooklyn readers variously on June 8th and June 10th. It often takes a week or ten days more! And only you yourself can judge—if you live in Florida,

Nebraska, Washington or California—how long it takes to reach you! That mailing time, by the way, adds considerably to the apparent lag in "Postal Mortems."

So don't mail in a game report and then look for it to appear in CHESS REVIEW of that same month.

Do look for it, however, at its own proper time, the second month after you mail your report. If it doesn't appear by then, something is wrong—perhaps your report failed to reach us. Perhaps you only thought you sent it!

So do check to see if the report is printed. The reports are there as confirmation that they were received.

TOURNAMENT NOTES

Progress Reports for Golden Knights Tournaments

5th Annual Championship—1950

We still have no further closing reports for Finals in the 1950 Golden Knights since last mentioned in April issue. Many of these games, however, are well overdue for reporting. So try to hustle reports along!

We publish final, weighted scores for players as their finals sections finish, not as individuals finish. On this basis, the following is the current list of weighted, point totals.*

PRESENT LEADERS

L. Stolzenberg	...45.1	R. Walch	...31.7
Dr. I. Farber	...43.95	I. Lateiner	...31.3
M. Hantman	...43.95	S. Hirschhorn	...30.65
Col. F. Lynch	...41.7	L. Bevier	...30.15
R. Klugman	...41.25	R. L. Froenike	...30.05
B. Wisegarver	...41.2	J. Shaw	...29.65
H. Harrison	...39.8	C. M. Peale	...29.55
W. F. Taber	...39.6	J. McClure	...29.5
J. A. Ilyin	...39.55	Dr. A. S. Neal	...28.55
J. F. Heckman	...38.55	G. King	...28.4
H. Maclean	...37.85	J. Weininger	...27.4
G. Schaeffer	...37.85	M. H. Wicksman	27.3
E. E. Hansen	...37.85	B. Rosenblum	...27.25
H. B. Daly	...37.2	E. L. Bell	...26.1
W. Hook	...37.2	Dr. H. M. Coss	...25.65
K. Venesiar	...36.55	R. F. Richter	...24.9
E. L. Ley	...36.25	H. H. Hyde	...24.05
W. C. Adickes	...36.1	J. Hobson	...23.4
S. D. Lazarus	...35.65	C. E. Braun	...22.8
J. C. Myers	...33.4	G. W. Hardman	...22.75
H. D. Wilbur	...31.55	E. Lauprecht	...19.55
H. T. Reeve	...31.8	E. Coss	...18.75
G. Willas	...31.8	W. L. Wengraf	...17.3
J. H. Staffer	...31.75	K. Runkel	...15.05
S. Freiman	...12.8		

*Weighted point totals are based on the following scale: 1.0 points per win in the prelims; 2.2 in semi-finals; and 4.5 in finals. Draws count half these values.

6th Annual Championship—1951

No new Finals section has completed play this month in the 1951 Golden Knights, nor has anyone qualified for assignment to the Finals from current Postal Mortems.

On the customary basis of reporting weighted, point totals (see preceding section), the following is the current list of finalists' scores from completed Finals sections.*

PRESENT LEADERS

J. H. Staffer	...46.2	J. S. Wholey	...30.5
M. Gonzalez	...43.5	G. E. Hartleb	...30.45
G. Aguilera	...40.7	M. Ribowski	...29.55
R. Klugman	...40.7	S. Yarnak	...29.5
W. J. Bryan	...39.5	L. H. Saret	...28.4
H. Wallgren	...39.5	E. Dayton	...27.1
W. G. Arendt	...35.3	O. M. Thomas	...26.75
Dr. F. C. Ruys	...32.7	E. M. Gault	...26.1
J. W. O'Reilly	...31.9	H. Harrison	...25.0
J. F. Heckman	...31.9	Mrs. F. Hazlett	...23.35
J. Kramer	...30.65	F. B. Levi	...22.85
O. Jungwirth	...30.5	A. Zimmerman	...22.3
D. Godbold	...12.8		

7th Annual Championship—1952-3

As a result of current Postal Mortems, the following have qualified for assignment to the Finals: V. Berzzarins, L. Graetz and Dr. N. Hornstein (we lack enough in all to fill a section).

8th Annual Championship—1954

As a result of current Postal Mortems, J. A. Curdo joins the list of qualifiers for the Finals (not enough for a section as yet).

Also, the following qualify for assignment to the Semi-finals: R. B. Hayes, R. A. La Placa, R. L. Benedicto, B. Rodriguez, S. Ortega, A. F. Nika, G. S. Gordon, T. E. Eads, Jr., V. D. Landon, H. T. Reeve, P. Johnson, F. C. Rozear, V. Krugloff, F. Sharpell, J. H. Gardner, E. W. Buerger, W. C. Schroeder, A. K. Underwood, H. M. Remick, E. M. Mitchell, K. Kunze, F. Bindman, O. M. Thomas, W. C. Barnhiser, L. Kramer, W. Deer, E. M. Mitchell and L. L. McKillop.

9th Annual Championship—1955

As a result of current Postal Mortems, A. C. Hallam, E. Ways and H. E. Hecker have qualified for assignment to the Semi-finals.

The Golden Knights are advertised on the back cover of this issue (and on page 222). Don't wait to enter: you may forget. Class and Prize Tournaments are also open for entries at this and any other time.

POSTAL MORTEMS

Game Reports Received

during May

To report your results, all you need give is section number, full names of both players and the outcome of the game—but, for Class Tournaments in 4 man sections, state also if it is first or second game to have been finished with that same opponent (not Game A or B).

The following examples show how to give results with minimum effort for you and maximum clarity for proper recording:

55-C 466: Paul Morphy 1 A. B. Meek 0 (1st)
55-P 401: A. Halprin ½ H. N. Pillsbury ½ (2)
55-Nf 13: F. J. Marshall 1 H. E. Atkins 0.

In these, the year (55), the type tourney (Class, Prize, Golden Knights Finals) and the section numbers appear in the initial key. And, for Class and Prize tournaments, the first or second game is indicated in the final parentheses. Please give game reports separate from any other correspondence, as they must be filed so. A postcard is ideal for size, easy to send.

Please note: Winners (and those with the white pieces in case of draws) must report as soon as result is confirmed by opponent. The opponent may report also to ensure his record and rating going through but must then state clearly that he was the loser (or played Black in case of a draw).

Game reports sent in time for receipt by dates given above should be printed below. And players who so reported should check to see that they are so published. To spot them, look under your section number, first by the key (e.g., 55-C indicating Class Tourney begun in 1955) and by number (466) given in text below the key.

Symbol f indicates a win by forfeit without rating credit; a shows a rating credit adjudication; df marks a double-forfeit.

CLASS TOURNAMENTS

Tournaments graded by rating classes

Started in 1953 (Key: 53-C)

Notice: As these tournaments run over-due (more than 2 years from month in which play began), we forfeit both players in each unreported game. Tournament sections 1 to 94 have now been so scored off. Sections 95 to 112 will be so scored off next issue. Sections 113 to 124, begun during June, 1953, are due for reporting immediately now.

Check now to be sure you have reported and seen published results for any such tournament sections coming up for closing. If any doubt exists, report all your results in such '53 tournaments as a final check and summary with us.

Extension of play will be granted on request for any games in section 125 and on. But the request must be filed one month before the two-year over-due date of tournament section concerned.

Tournaments 1-303: 98 Finnegan, Stein 2 df. 103 Kidwell, Yates df. 108 Kinnaman, Quinn df. 172 Gelbard, Rubin tie. 180 Dreiske, Tudor tie. 192 Binderwald bests Fowler. 202 Bogle, Wyller split two; Schoerner whips Wyller. 237 Jacobs jolts Cunningham. 255 Petrison tops Tascione. 266 Hale halts Lapsley. 279 Yascoit defeats Sumner twice. 294 Woltitz licks Letts. 303 Hall tops (2f) Clemens.

Started in 1954 (Key: 54-C)

Notice: If your games are still going on after one year in play, they are slower than average. Hustle 'em up so as to finish in time. Get after tardy opponents, require moves on time and report delays per Rule 13 or 14.

Tournaments 1-150: 10 Wildman tops Gelbard. 1 Hardy halts Nowlin. 35 Mark mauls Gage. 3 Marston, St. Villiers tie. 47 Austin tops, then ties Kaner. 53 Culver withdrawn. 55 Brown, Leavens whip Wyller; Brown bests Christopher. 57 Killian, Daniels each down Freundlich twice. 58 Wyller bests Bern-

stein. 79 Mills mauls Daniels, Christopher. 89 Fry withdrawn. 101 Ellis axes Ostermann. 103 Miller stops Sturley. 106 Bragg halts Horton. 108 Stanga rips Robinson; Kalleberg nips Nika. 112 Vetter conks Kaye. 116 Oeder downs Baidon. 134 Suter mauls Mulligan. 143 Moser withdraws. 146 Nika nips Smith; Finch fells Campbell. 148 Novak axes Arneson.

Tournaments 151-200: 152 Plotz downs Dotterer. 158 Meek halts Heinrich. 160 Heit tops, then ties Ostermann. 168 McNutt nips Moorhead. 170 King conks Silver. 175 O'Neil nips Holmes. 181 Martinson bests Keith, Barth, bows to McConkie. 184 Rich defeats Saunders. 185 Hill withdraws. 187 Clark loses twice to Smith, ties Mittlacher. 188 Yorchin conks Keith. 189 West, Vogl whip Williams. 190 Norman, Mills sock Block. 191 Fisher halts Hout. 195 Krohn tops, then ties Engel. 196 Maxwell tops Vicinus, ties Cassidy. 197 Berkstresser, Kent split two. 198 Kelly licks Lanzer.

Tournaments 201-250: 201 King sweeps Bogas, Malamed and (2) Sherwin. 204 Heit licks Brimmin twice, loses to Guinard twice. 207 Weibel licks Leclerc. 208 Armstrong downs Dando. 211 Morgan, Wolf tie. 212 Gordon socks Sarno; Culver withdrawn. 213 Nooger nips San Giorgio. 217 Oglesby overcomes Vicinus. 218 Willrich mauls Manger. 222 Norman nips Block. 223 Heuchert halts Koziewicz. 224 Taub bows to O'Neil, bests Holland. 225 Weber chops Charlesworth. 228 Wassner wins (a) from Gage, (2a) Cupingood. 230 Weber ties Bokma twice, Wilkinson once. 231 Osborn bests Brantferger. 233 Hall halts Schoerner. 235 Osborn ties, then tops Pearson, also tops Krie. 236 Gregory beats Bokma. 241 Kumro loses to Wild, ties Manis. 243 Weber bows to Ilson, bests Kelly. 246 Rager rips Van Dragt.

Tournaments 251-300: 251 Kumro twice tops Levy. 255 Taylor clips Clark. 256 Kumro conks Hall. 262 Graves licks Lang. 263 Bogle withdraws. 271 Benedicto bests Roehl. Holley; Dykes downs Roehl. 273 Yates tops Ward twice. 274 Milana licks Lawton, Breen loses to Zukerman. 276 Nadybail withdraws. 278 Hubbard halts Peluso. 281 Price, Erickson halt Hull. 282 Jones jolts Chapman. 283 Kasperek conks Frosch. 286 Lange tops (2f) Beightol. 289 Bowers bests Hull. 290 Willis, Kaser split two; Kaser, Lounsbury rip Rideout. 291 Diener downs Gifford twice; Funkhouser halts Ostermann. 294 Robison rips Reissman. 296 Sawyer mauls Malamed; Pen-tony withdraws. 297 Ernst clips Clark. 298 Williams whips Woodie.

Started in 1955 (Key: 55-C)

Tournaments 1-136: 1 Heit halts Egley. 5 Far-don downs Simpson. 8 Morrison tops Timmer. 10 Racatis rips Martinson. 12 Portala loses to all. 14 Fuchs fells Hubbard. 17 Daniels tops Michelman twice. 19 Toor licks Laugen. 25 Wheelwright bows to Ettinger, bests Geiger. 28 Rankin loses to Polstein, licks Parrella. 36 Bancroft halts Heffner. 47 Rubin rips Morrison. 59 Davis downs Graves. 62 Covington, Erickson tie twice.

PRIZE TOURNAMENTS

Class Tournaments for Premiums

Started in 1953 (Key: 53-P)

Notice: As these tournaments run over-due (more than 2 years from month in which play began), we forfeit both players in each unreported game. Tournament sections 1 to 53 have now been so scored off. Sections 54 to 61 will be so scored off next issue. Sections 62 to 76, begun during June, 1953, are due for reporting immediately now.

Check now to be sure you have reported and seen published results for any such tournament sections coming up for closing. If any doubt exists, report all your results in such '53 tournaments as a final check and summary with us.

Extension of play will be granted on request for any games in sections 77 and on. But the request must be filed one month

before the two-year over-due date of tournament section concerned.

Tournaments 1-178: 47 Kudla, Williams df. 49 Bennett, Killian 2 df; Killian, Mook 2 df. 50 Distefano, Parker df. 106 Ragan tops Meyer twice. 124 Ragan rips Scoville. 128 Werner licks Little. 139 Plock plucks Henry. 141 Tomori tops Smith. 153 Kline clips Pearce. 167 Mali mauls Hyde. 177 Sullivan sinks Suyker twice.

Started in 1954 (Key: 54-P)

Notice: If your games are still going on after one year in play, they are slower than average. Hustle 'em up so as to finish in time. Get after tardy opponents, require moves on time and report delays per Rule 13 or 14.

Tournaments 1-60: 5 Hammer tops Sirota. 7 Yaffe licks Lyberger. 8 Van Patten conks Kimball. 10 La Salle socks Vassiliakos. 18 Montrose trips Hesseldoff, Landman, (a) Alter. 24 Stone stops Keefer. 29 Bardwick halts Hooper; Stevenson stops Keli. 31 Sampson socks Halliwell. 32 Zollars halts Huffman. 33 Potter tops Gould. 38 Claffey clips Harris. 43 Nickel tops Rouda, ties Merget. 44 Ostergaard licks Liddell; Heath rips Roe. 47 Lanam whips Winn. 52 Matzke mauls McKay-Clements. 53 Laine bests Musulin, bows to Stanley; Wurl sinks Sims. 55 Gries rips Ritchie, Schneider; Dutton, Silver down Kinney. 57 Garner halts Ham-mett. 59 Nickel nicks Boschma. 60 Conway conks Connell; Neumann, Vovell down Davis.

Tournaments 61-80: 61 Fisher fells Miller. 63 J. C. Keesling, Matzke tie. 64 Klar clips Curtis. 65 Bullwinkl nips Newman. 66 Reese rips Fisher. 67 Wahler whips Galluccio. 68 Charlesworth, Sheahan, Williams down Davis; Ware tops Sheahan, ties Williams. 70 Roberson rips Aston, Baird; Rider routs Capillon; Baird, Timmann tie; Gross axes Aston. 71 Bohn bests Doherty; Glass whips Wilson; Pierson loses to Hildebrandt, ties Bohn. 72 Greensite bests Goff. 73 Antone tops Miller. 74 Hildebrandt conks Keefer. 75 Reardan mauls Meyer. 76 Bullwinkl nips Neumann, ties McCullough. 77 Bicknell, Southard tie; Bogdanoff stops Stanley. 78 Evans socks Silver. 80 Stevens stops Owen.

NEW POSTALITES

The following postal players started play in May with these initial ratings:

Class A at 1300: H. L. Emerson, J. Harrison, J. W. Hildebrand, W. J. Raudenbush, Dr. L. Streitfeld and H. F. Weiland;

Class B at 1200: C. Blackwell, D. Blagdon, Dr. J. F. Bussgang, M. Giroux, G. P. E. R. La Barron, H. A. Peterson, P. E. Phillips, M. S. Sauder, R. D. Turner and R. Whittemore;

Class C at 900: A. Abramson, D. R. Armistead, W. V. Auer, M. Baker, A. Erison, J. Crane, J. B. Davies, C. B. Dodge, E. B. Gamble, P. S. Gionfriddo, R. B. Hubbell, S. Kaplan, L. E. Kile, S. S. Kozen, S. L. Laidig, G. A. Marston, T. Massengale, V. V. Masters, C. A. McDaniel, C. W. Meredith, P. L. Meyer, J. L. Moir, M. A. Or-lowski, C. Perrin, Josephine Price, C. P. Richmond, N. Savig, R. E. Schmitt, J. Shumer, P. J. Smith, J. Sorensen, C. Thurman, B. Wechsler, C. S. White, C. E. Will-coxon and R. E. Zeidler;

Class D at 600: S. H. Brody, M. Brown, D. Delany, J. J. Giampa, R. Hanna, Pfc. R. Heinz, W. P. Henry, C. R. Hoskins, A. Kachurovsky, D. D. Kerstetter, D. Kristian-sen, J. Lochbaum, D. M. Long, J. W. Mason, A. I. Newman, J. M. Propper, J. Savoy, D. Schwartz, G. Steinbacher, Walt A. Thompson, A. Tochtman, E. G. Waters, D. Whiteman, H. P. Willett and B. Wood.

RETURN POSTS

Old-timers who resumed play in May re-started with these former ratings:

M. D. Blumenthal 1242, W. Brooke 826, Major W. B. Carpenter 900, L. For-gash 1116, G. Hutchinson 1300, T. Peisach 1090, P. S. Reynolds 802, A. Robboetoy 1162, C. Toombs 820, K. Wald 1102 and Lois Zaas 912.

POSTAL CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP

THE current edition of the Golden Knights tournament is now under way, and entries are acceptable until October 31, 1955. It is conducted under CHESS REVIEW's *Rules and Regulations for Postal Chess*, as mailed with assignments to play, and the special rules given below.

In effect, the Golden Knights is an "open" tournament, without regard to our rating classes so far as entry goes. The ratings are calculated, however, quite as usual. We "rate" all games in CHESS REVIEW tournaments. It is an "open" tournament because we cannot pretend to "seed" candidates for a championship and because it gives the weaker players a chance to gain by experience against stronger ones.

To speed play for the first round, we group all the entries received geographically so far as possible: New England, Middle Atlantic, South, Mid-west, the Plains and Mountain States and the Pacific Coast, with a scattering of Canadian entrants in those groups nearest them. Otherwise, entries are matched off into 7 man groups strictly in the order of our receipt of their applications. Qualifiers to the later rounds are grouped likewise in order of qualification, but without regard to geography.

Special Rules for the 1955 Golden Knights Tournaments.

Consult the following rules whenever any question arises as to your chances for qualifying to Semi-finals or Finals or for weighted point score, etc.

1 CHESS REVIEW's 9th Annual Golden Knights Postal Chess Championship Tournament is open to all persons living in the continental United States of America and in Canada, except CHESS REVIEW's employees, contributing editors and members of their families.

2 Any contestant who enters this tournament under a pseudonym or in the name of another person will be disqualified. All unfinished games of the disqualified contestant will be scored as wins for his opponents.

3 Two qualifying rounds and one final round will be played. In all three rounds, contestants will compete in sections of seven players. Each contestant in a section will play one game with each of his six opponents.

4 All contestants who score 4 or more game points in the preliminary round will qualify for the semi-final round. Similarly, all qualified semi-finalists who score 4 or more game points in the semi-final round will qualify for the final round. If additional players (from 1 to 6) are required to complete the last section of the second or third round, these players will be selected from among contestants who scored $3\frac{1}{2}$ points in the previous round and in the order of their CHESS REVIEW Postal Ratings at the time the last section starts.

5 Except as provided in Rule 4, contestants who score less than 4 points in either of the qualifying rounds will not be eligible for the announced cash and emblem prizes. However, each of these eliminated contestants, upon completion of all his scheduled games in this tournament, will receive one free entry (worth \$1) into a CHESS REVIEW Postal Chess Class Tournament and can apply, instead, for entry to a Postal Chess Prize Tournament at \$1 only.

6 A First Prize of \$250.00 and 74 other cash prizes will be awarded by CHESS REVIEW in accordance with the published schedule of prizes to those 75 qualified finalists who achieve the highest total scores (see rule 7) in the three rounds of the tournament. Every qualified finalist will be awarded the emblem of the Golden Knight upon completion of all his scheduled games.

7 When computing the total scores to determine the distribution of prizes, each game won in the first round will be scored as 1 point; each game won in the second round as 2.2 points; each game won in the final round as 4.5 points. A drawn game will be scored as half these respective amounts.

8 In the case of ties, if two or more finalists tie for first place, achieving the same total score, as computed in Rule 7, then the first 2 or more prizes will be reserved for those finalists and the prizes will be awarded in accordance with the scores achieved by them in a tie-breaking match or round-robin contest in which each contestant will play not less than 2 games with every other contestant. Ties for any other cash prizes will be broken in the same manner. Any ties which may develop in the tie-breaking contests will be played off in additional matches or tournaments.

9 The entry fee is \$3 and entitles the contestant to compete in one section of the preliminary round. No additional fee is charged contestants who qualify for the second or third rounds. A contestant may enter up to five sections of the preliminary round upon payment of the fee of \$3 per section entry. Multiple entries by one person will compete and qualify as though made by separate individuals. However, no contestant may win more than one prize and a player who qualifies for more than one section of the final round will be awarded his prize on the basis of the total score achieved by only one of his entries. (The entry making the highest total score will be taken.) Multiple entries will be placed in different sections of each round.

10 Upon entering, each contestant agrees that the decision of CHESS REVIEW and its Postal Chess Editor in all matters affecting the conduct of the tournament, including the acceptance and classification of entries, the adjudication of games, the award or refusal of forfeit claims, the distribution of prizes and all interpretations of the rules and regulations, shall be final and conclusive.

11 Entries must be mailed on or before October 31, 1955. Entries mailed after that date may not be accepted.

12 Except as provided in the foregoing rules, and in all other respects, this tournament will be conducted under CHESS REVIEW's Official Rules and Regulations of Postal Chess, including any amendments or additions thereto.

POSTAL MORTEMES (cont.)

Tournaments 81-100: 81 Lyon bests Sutoris, bows to Boehm. 82 Sampson fells Furlan. 83 Page beats Bennett; Kroll withdraws; Drozt halts Huffman. 84 Wicksman whips Grotke; Gooman, Van Deene down Harris. 85 Walls withdraws, loses (a) to Matthews. 87 Ellis bows to Farber, bests Taub; Bradley beats Piser. 89 Ortega tops Brooks. 90 Dawson, Seiler, Child, Mussler, Roa mob Seaman. 92 Yanis conks Cunningham; Friedman routs Mears, Lekowski, Weidler, Landon; Landon licks Weidler, loses to Mears. 93 Huffman ties Cleveland, loses to Zabin. 94 Ortega tops Wade, Hansen. 95 Coleman mauls Matthews; Lyberger, Bicknell lick Laine. 96 Lee bests Gallagher; Dundaschuck beats Bleich; Miller withdraws. 97 Clark clips Somerville. 98 Kahn conks Austin. 99 Wagner halts Hull.

Started in 1955 (Key: 55-P)

Tournaments 1-25: 2 Portala loses to Wilson, Baker, Gayden, Kalash, Slade; Kalash conks Gedaly. 3 Brewer fells Fox; Prediger jolts Jarvis, Fox. 5 Rider rips Rosner, Kennison. 6 Heller halts Kahn. 8 Montias bests Curtis, bows to Sheehan. 9 Leonard licks McConnell. 11 Franklin outpoints Peffley; Boehm bests Blood. 12 Flores, Lester tie. 13 Sosa socks Gedaly; Simla sinks Matthies. 14 Bergman, Bennett best Ehlert. 16 Manyak mauls Kumpf. 18 Graham masters Matthies, loses to White. 19 Nyman nips Dudley. 20 Lanam licks Vinnard. 21 Fisch fells Frank; Nathan nicks Turgeon. 22 Ortega tops Hubach. 24 Isaacson conks Congleton, Nichols; Congleton bests Berkowitz. 25 Nicol nips Leavens.

Tournaments 26-65: 29 Yarlott overcomes Plotz. 31 Cotto, Holbrook tie. 34 Bronson jolts Joseph. 35 Magnus stops Stammer. 36 Lanam licks Ralston. 50 Curdo defeats Seaman.

GOLDEN KNIGHTS

Progressive qualification championships

5th Annual Championship—1950

FINALS (Key: 50-Nf)

Sections 1-17: 17 Lieberman tops Williams.

6th Annual Championship—1951

SEMI-FINALS (Key: 51-Ns)

Sections 1-33: 31 Konkel bests Zoudlik.

FINALS (Key: 51-Nf)

Sections 1-12: no reports.

7th Annual Championship—1952-3

PRELIMINARY ROUND (Key: 52-N)

Notice: As the last prelims started in June, 1953, all have now run over the two-year closing date. Reports received during this month will be scored for September issue, and the last qualifiers to Semi-finals will then be assigned their section.

Sections 1-153: 59 Hulbirt tops Davies on adjudication. 86 Kirschner, Shapiro df. 150 Adickes downs Graf. 152 Danielson defeats Hanni.

SEMI-FINALS (Key: 52-Ns)

Notice: Some semi-finals games have now gone unreported for two years. Check your records and be sure you have reported results. If you want extension of time to finish games, request it before they are two years old.

Sections 1-49: 4 Bullockus bests Cowan. 19 Wisegarver ties Smith, tops Gillow. 20 Yerhoff fells Faber. 24 Howell bests Werner, bows to Zalyz. 30 Graetz, Reeve tie; Doelling tops Brodersen. 33 Hobson defeats Huffman, Richter, ties Christman. 34 Hulbirt tops Tomlinson. 36 Raymond rips Garner. 37 Smith socks Sigler; MacMillan, Pearce tie. 38 Myers mauls Michaels. 42 Bowen bests Levitt. 45 Moehrman nips Knight; Neel nicks Craig. 46 Christman, McLellan tie. 47 Berzazaris bests Noderer; Bevier beats Fish.

Sections 50-60: 50 Faber defeats Trull, 51 Hornstein stops Proper, Trull, 52 Henderson licks Giles, loses to Fuglie; Fuglie, Barry best Ritter, 53 Roecker rips Ruehl; Lambert nips Neel, 54 Ribowsky bests Bingham, 55 Helsing spills Spivey; Lyle licks Caldwell, 56 Bevier beats Kirmann, 57 Lapham mauls Mail.

FINALS (Key: 52-Nf)

Sections 1-14: 1 Kellner bests Buerger, Daly; Buerger beats Daly, Wildt; Farber fells Muir, 2 Skema licks Lozano; Amburn bests Skema, 3 Archipoff, Ratermanis rip Northam; Van Brunt ties Kontauts, loses to Ratermanis, 4 Nieder nips McLaughlin; Wallgren beats Bundick, 7 Rogers, McLellan nip Neal; Klugman clips Rogers, Gonzalez, 12 Karalaitis replaces Smith, 14 Rinkel replaces Fazio.

8th Annual Championship—1954

PRELIMINARY ROUND (Key: 54-N)

Notice: For close-grouped prelims, one year in play is normal. If your game is running past that, try to hustle it. Ask for prompt replies and report any delays per Rule 13 or 14.

Sections 1-49: 4 Miskin mauls Richter, 6 Schroeder tops Alpiser, 13 Van Brunt bests Parker, 16 Nearing nips Fowler; Latelner tops Volpe, 17 Bane beats Stanke, 20 Van Lieshout trips Tresidder, 21 Gropp, Houston tie; Mayes mauls Baker, 25 Matzke beats Beaudry, 31 Orlando downs Kerr, 35 Sharpell whips Werner, 36 Kugelmass beats Graf, bows to Rozebar, 37 Smith smites Krieger, 39 Bronson, Young tie, 41 Rubin withdraws, loses (a) to Benedicto; Reichert rips Goldfarb, Silver, 44 Gardner tops McGavock, ties Ilyin.

Sections 50-84: 50 Collins loses to Bat-chelder, ties Yascott, 54 Page mauls Middlebrook; Mitchell masters Pretty, 56 Blumen-thal rips Rhoads, 58 Rodriguez conks Wright, Care, 60 Schaeffer bests Zbar, 62 Krozel cracks Keough, 63 Jacobsen, Underwood tie, 67 Cunningham halts Hollander, 70 Stolar-sky loses to Neff, withdraws, 73 Laird licks Edwards, 74 Haines rips Roche; Abramson halts Hammer, 75 Johnson loses to Scoville, licks Corbett, 76 Stauffer stops Ross, 77 Taylor halts Eichholt, Hagedorn, 79 Deer tops Peterson, ties Johnson; Johnson, Carlson sock Richter, 83 Dickinson downs Caldwell, 84 Mali mauls Harvey; Leonov ties Zaas, loses to Smith.

Sections 85-99: 85 Powell mauls Massey; Gerstein, Myers tie, 86 Wallgren wallops Spidle; Ellis socks Sokoler, 87 Greenbank, Ellis fell Foy, 89 Matzke tops (a) Hoff, 90 Harris halts Snyder, 91 Bratz ties McClure, tops Simpson; Churchill, Simpson tie, 92 Suyker sinks Prock, 94 Kunze conks Everett, Veguilla, 95 Beverly, Warren best Brandyd, 96 Semb bests Johnson, bows to Harris; Zaikowski downs Davis, 98 Steren-buch licks Lorenz; Klein clips Wood, 99 Covington conks Randlett.

Sections 100-114: 100 Bevier, Driver tie, 101 Evans stops Green, Stulken; Brower, Middlebrook tie, 102 Fisch licks Eflin, loses to Eads, 103 Bindman bests Goldberg; Holmes withdraws, 104 Clarke loses to Rolo, withdraws, 105 MacAllister mauls Von Kleist, Henriksen; Spritzer licks Lynch, 107 Buer-ger beats Seybold, Reid; Watkins loses to Ortega, licks Capp, 108 La Placa bests McInturff, bows to Thomas, 109 Qualk licks Inda, loses to Paul; Freeman withdraws, 110 Romanov, McNulty, La Salle outpost Powell, 111 Horne, Ronan tie, 112 Eckhardt halts Blasius, 113 Thomas tops Moks, Moose, 114 Kugelmass fells Fouquet, Frank.

Sections 115-129: 115 Power, Mallory trip Terflinger; Power, Scott tie; Clark, Scott, Power maul Mallory, 116 Mowry bows to Bullockus, bests Jewett, 117 Tangeman tops Leflar, 118 Laine, Wisegarver lick Hamilton, 119 Alexander loses to Landon, Krug-loff, ties Oeder, 120 Tangeman sinks Semb, 121 Hayes halts Morris; Levinson tops Price, 122 Terflinger loses to Garner, withdraws; Garner, Lockett whip Williams; Lockett bests Bates, bows to Scott, 123 Tangeman sinks Semb, 124 Semb socks Dadosky; Sill

loses to Barnhiser, licks Hanson, 125 Nika nips Delaney, Wagner; Nordin downs Delaney, 126 Potts whips Willcoxson, 129 Arm-strong bests Beaudry; Kurins conks Frank-lin.

Sections 130-133: 131 Staffer stops Gur-ton, Marcus, 132 Gordon halts Hayes; Stern stops Chamandy, 133 Coghill downs Dicka-son, Egbert.

SEMI-FINALS (Key: 54-Ns)

Sections 1-24: 2 Lynch licks Giordano, 3 Kahn, Stevens tie, 4 Curdo downs Wer-ner, Stevens, Pavitt, 7 Klugman clouts Gilbert, Smith, 11 Altusky withdraws, 19 Smith smites Everett.

9th Annual Championship—1955

PRELIMINARY ROUND (Key: 55-N)

Sections 1-67: 6 Collison tops Leary, ties Hall, loses to Ways, Hecker; Hecker halts Hallam, Ways; Ways whips Riedel, Hall; Hallam licks Leary, 10 Mason replaces Swindle, 16 Mease mauls Gedaly, 25 De Mordaunt replaces Harris, 37 Seaman re-places Bobrowsky, 38 Knox nips Williams, 46 Crowder replaces Zion.

POSTALMIGHTIES!

Prize Winners

The following postalites have won prizes in 1953 and 1954 Tourneys as a result of current Postal Mortems.

Tourney	Players	Place	Score
53-P	10 E Olin	1st	3½-2½
	32 I Zalys	1st	5-1
	49 R W Booher	1st	5-1
	106 J V Ragan	1st	5-1
	124 J V Ragan	1st	5-1
	128 E J Werner	1st	6-0
	153 E C Pearce	1st	4-2
54-P	8 H T Van Patten	2nd	5-1
	18 E Montrose	1st	6-0
	M E Lyman	2nd	5-1
	29 A S Bardwick	1st	5½-½
	E D Hooper	2nd	5-1
	57 J E Garner	1st	6-0
	J M Allison	2-3	4-2
	F W Hammett	2-3	4-2

Certificate Winners

The following postalites have qualified for Victory Certificates in 1953 and 1954 Class Tourneys as a result of current Postal Mortems. Certificates cannot be sent until all tourney results (which go on certificate) have been reported and recorded.

Tourney	Players	Place	Score
53-C	55 C Wahl	1st	5-1
	70 D A Walsdorf	1st	4-2
	73 J C Mallory	1st	4½-1½
	77 C Souders	1st	5-1
	180 W B Tudor	1st	4½-1½
	192 H S Kneip	1st	5-1
	202 W H Schoerner	1st	5½-½
	303 R D Hall	1st	5½-½
54-C	53 G Turner	1st	5-1
	55 R E Brown	1st	5-1
	222 G Norman	1st	6-0

RATINGS

The semi-annual listing of Postal Chess ratings will appear in the August issue of CHESS REVIEW.

The ratings appearing therein will represent standings as after game results reported and received here by June 30th, the half-year mark.

Aside from other difficulties in preparing copy for printing, ratings present the added one of having the calculations finished. Hence, for games reported in June, it is not possible to publish the ratings any earlier than in August. August is therefore the date of publication for mid-year ratings.

PRIZE AWARDS

If your receipt of prize awards seems slow, it may of course be that a slip has occurred somewhere and you should so report. But, before reporting, do check on the following time element.

We are under constant pressure, first of all, to get results published in the magazine, in time! We must therefore tend strictly to publication before all else. In the interim when the magazine is actually printing, we mail out awards or notices of awards for that coming issue of the magazine. As the magazine goes by second class mail, you should get your award (or notice) before the issue in which your winning of it is published. If not, then is the time to so report.

Such awards are published in the same issue with your final award-winning result in Postal Mortems. They include prizes from Prize Tournaments, consolation prizes for finishing play in a Golden Knights tournament and Golden Knights emblems for completing the Finals.

Answers to CHESS QUIZ on page 194

1. White forces mate in two with 1 R-R5†, PxR 2 N-B5.
2. White wins with 1 RxN.
3. Black wins a piece by the simple 1 ... BxN (2 PxR, Q-R5 and mate soon).
4. White wins neatly with 1 Q-Q5: (a) 1 ... Q-B1 2 Q-Q6, followed by 3 R-N8†; (b) 1 ... Q-Q1 2 Q-B7, etc.
5. Black mates after 1 ... R-K7 (threat: 2 Q-R8 mate) 2 PxN, R-N4†.
6. Black mates after 1 ... N-B5 (threat: 2 ... N-R6 mate) 2 QxR, Q-R5.
7. Black wins with 1 ... R-N6: (a) 2 PxR, Q-K6†; (b) 2 QxR, B-R5; or (c) 2 Q-R5, BxB.
8. White breaks through with 1 NxBP, QxN 2 RxP†, PxR 3 RxP†, etc.
9. White extricates himself with 1 N-B5. One sequel of course is 1 ... NxQ 2 NxQ, and White has material enough to win. On 1 ... QxB† 2 QxQ, BxQ, White has 3 R-B7! threatening Bishop and mate (4 BxP† and 5 N-R6). On 1 ... Q-N4, White has 2 QxR†, QxQ 3 R-B8, QxR 4 BxP†, K-N1 5 B-K5 mate.
10. Black clinches the win with 1 ... N/5-R4. The threat is 2 ... N-R8† and 3 N/4-N6 mate.

Solutions to CHESSBOARD MAGIC on page 218

- No. 1 White contrives to win Black's Rook and so to draw after 1 P-R6, PxP 2 K-B3\$, K-N6 3 R-N2†, KxR 4 K-N2.
- No. 2 White only draws after 1 N-N6, P-Q6 2 N-B4, P-Q7† 3 NxP, N-K8; but he wins with 1 N-B7, P-Q6 2 N-N4, P-Q7† 3 K-B2, N-K8† 4 K-N1! N-N7 5 N-B3†, K-Q6 6 K-N2, N-K6 7 R-QR1! No. 3 White kills a tempo to win: 1 B-R8! and now 1 ... B-Q7? 2 N-N6† or 1 ... B elsewhere?? 2 BxP mate or 1 ... P-B4 2 B-K4, B-N4 3 B-B2 mate.

POSTAL GAMES

from CHESS REVIEW tourneys

annotated by
JOHN W. COLLINS

A Rich Reward

Postalite Al Rich of Brooklyn, N. Y. breaks into print with an ending in which the Queen Rook Pawn plays the dominant role.

GRUENFELD DEFENSE

R. F. Saunders, Jr.

A. Rich

White

Black

1 P-Q4 N-KB3
2 P-QB4 P-KN3
3 N-QB3 P-Q4

The Gruenfeld Defense—a tactical, “hypermodern” opening. Black encourages his opponent to establish an ideal “classical” Pawn center. Then he starts shooting at it.

4 B-B4

4 PxP, 4 B-N5, 4 Q-N3, 4 N-B3 and 4 P-K3 are also common at this point. Perhaps the best is the “Russian System,” 4 N-B3, B-N2 5 Q-N3.

4 B-N2 6 Q-N3 O-O
5 P-K3 P-B3 7 N-B3 Q-R4!

Black's last is stronger than 7 . . . PxP, 7 . . . P-KR3, 7 . . . P-N3 or 7 . . . P-K3.

8 B-Q3 N-R3

Dr. Trifunovich, author of the Yugoslav book on the Gruenfeld, prefers 8 . . . PxP 9 BxP, P-QN4 10 B-K2, B-K3 11 Q-B2, P-N5 12 Q-R4, Q-N3 13 N-Q1, QN-Q2 14 O-O, P-B4 with good play for Black.

9 O-O N-QN5

Or 9 . . . PxP 10 BxP, P-QN4.

10 B-K2 PxP
11 BxP P-QN4
12 P-QR3!

White plays for control of the Queen Rook file and avoids 12 B-K2, B-K3 13 Q-Q1, QN-Q4 14 NxN, NxN.

12 PxB 14 PxQ N-Q4
13 QxN QxQ 15 NxN PxN
16 R-R5 B-N2

With 16 . . . P-K3, Black buries the Queen Bishop but makes the Queen Pawn wholly secure and creates the option of . . . B-KB1 later.

17 R-N5 B-QB3
18 R-B5 KR-B1

If 18 . . . B-N2? 19 R-B7 wins a Pawn.

19 P-N5 B-N2
20 N-K5

Not 20 R-R1? RxR 21 PxR, BxP.

20 BxN 22 B-N3 P-QR3
21 BxB P-B3 23 P-N6

White tries to win. 23 PxP keeps the draw in hand.

23 RxR

This capture gives White two connected, passed Pawns, but they are halted temporarily by the Bishop. Centralizing the King (23 . . . K-B2) is standard procedure in such positions.

24 PxR P-QR4 26 P-B3 K-B2
25 R-R1 P-R5 27 P-K4

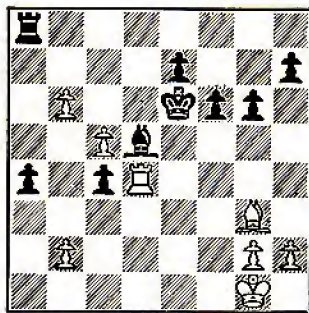
Again, White plays for the win with a sacrifice. 27 K-B2 is more mechanical.

27 PxP 29 R-QB1 B-Q4
28 PxP BxP 30 R-Q1

Here White misses a much better try. 30 P-B6 forfeits the connected, passed Pawns but ensures a safe game, may even put pressure on Black: e.g., 30 . . . BxP 31 RxP, B-Q4 (best) 32 R-B5, B-K4 (forced) 33 R-B7, R-QN1 34 RxP†, etc.

30 K-K3
31 R-Q4

White's last loses. And so does 31 RxB? KxR 32 P-N7, R-K1 33 P-N8(Q), RxQ 34 BxR, P-B6! 35 PxP, P-R6 because White cannot get back with his Bishop in time to stop the Pawn. Correct is 31 R-K1! K-Q2 32 R-Q1, K-K3 33 R-K1† and draws. If 32 . . . K-B3, White has 33 P-N7, KxNP 34 RxB, K-B3 35 R-Q1 with some winning chances.



31 P-B6!

White must have overlooked or underestimated this advance.

32 PxP P-R6

A little Rook Pawn, but it wins.

33 P-B4 B-B3
34 R-Q1 P-R7
35 R-R1 K-B4

Black not only has a fully advanced passed Pawn and a perfectly posted Rook and Bishop, he has the better King.

36 B-K1 K-K5
37 B-B3 K-Q6
38 R-QB1

If 38 B-N2, Black wins with K-B7 39 B-Q4, P-K4.

38 R-R6
39 B-R1 R-N6

Resigns

The winning continuation might be 40 P-N3, R-N8 41 R-B1, K-B7 42 K-B2, RxR† 43 KxR, K-N8 44 B-B3, P-R8(Q) 45 BxQ, KxB 46 K-K2, K-N7 47 K-Q3, P-K4.

Demonstration

A short game which further demonstrates that three pieces are a mate.

CENTER COUNTER GAME

L. Krozel

W. Thompson

White

Black

1 P-K4 P-Q4

An old opening, long in disfavor, which is even less effective in Postal Chess than it is in over-the-board play.

The French, Sicilian, Caro-Kann and 1 . . . P-K4 stand up best.

2 PxP QxP
3 N-QB3 Q-Q1

Or 3 . . . Q-QR4. In either case, White has the advantage in time and space.

4 P-Q4 N-KB3
5 B-K3 P-K3

Better is 5 . . . P-B3 6 B-Q3, B-N5, with an unhampered Queen Bishop.

6 N-B3 B-Q3
7 B-Q3 N-B3

Rather than make it impossible, Black ought to try for 8 . . . P-B4 with 7 . . . QN-Q2.

8 O-O O-O
9 N-K4

The White pieces begin heading for the fortress of the enemy Monarch.

9 NxN
10 BxN R-K1

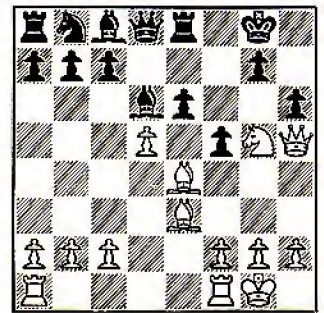
As . . . P-KB4 is a virtual must —to obstruct White's King Bishop—it ought to be played at once.

11 N-N5 P-B4
12 P-Q5 N-N1

Of course, on 12 . . . PxP? 13 BxP†, K-B1 14 NxP†, K-K2 15 B-N5†, White wins. But 12 . . . PxB and 12 . . . N-K4 are far superior to the utterly passive text.

13 Q-R5! P-KR3

Or 13 . . . PxB 14 QxP†, K-B1 15 Q-R8† K-K2 16 QxP mate.



14 P-KB4!

A Marshall move!

14 PxB

Now White wins by force. A better chance is 14 . . . PxN. But White replies with 15 PxP, threatening P-N6.

15 Q-B7† K-R1
16 B-Q4

Threatening mate at KN7 and underscoring the 12th move.

16 B-B1

Or 16 . . . R-N1 17 Q-N6, PxN 18 Q-R5 mate. And, if 16 . . . P-K4, 17 PxP, B-K2 (17 . . . BxP 18 BxB, RxB 19 Q-B3†, QxQ 20 RxQ mate) 18 P-K6, R-N1 19 P-KR4 White has a winning attack.

17 Q-N6 Resigns

On 17 . . . PxN 18 PxP! (threatening 19 RxB†, RxR 20 QxP mate), Q-K2 (White has much the same answer for 18 . . . R-K2 and 18 . . . P-K4) 19 Q-R5†, K-N1 20 P-N6, Q-R5 21 QxQ, B-Q3, White mates in two.

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.



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SEE SPECIAL RULES, PAGE 222.

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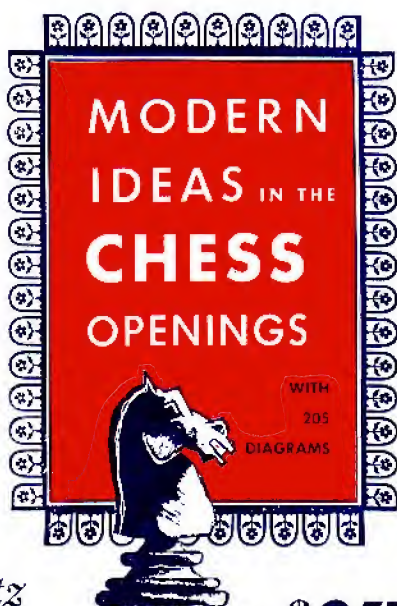
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I.A. Horowitz

Author of: HOW TO WIN IN THE CHESS OPENINGS
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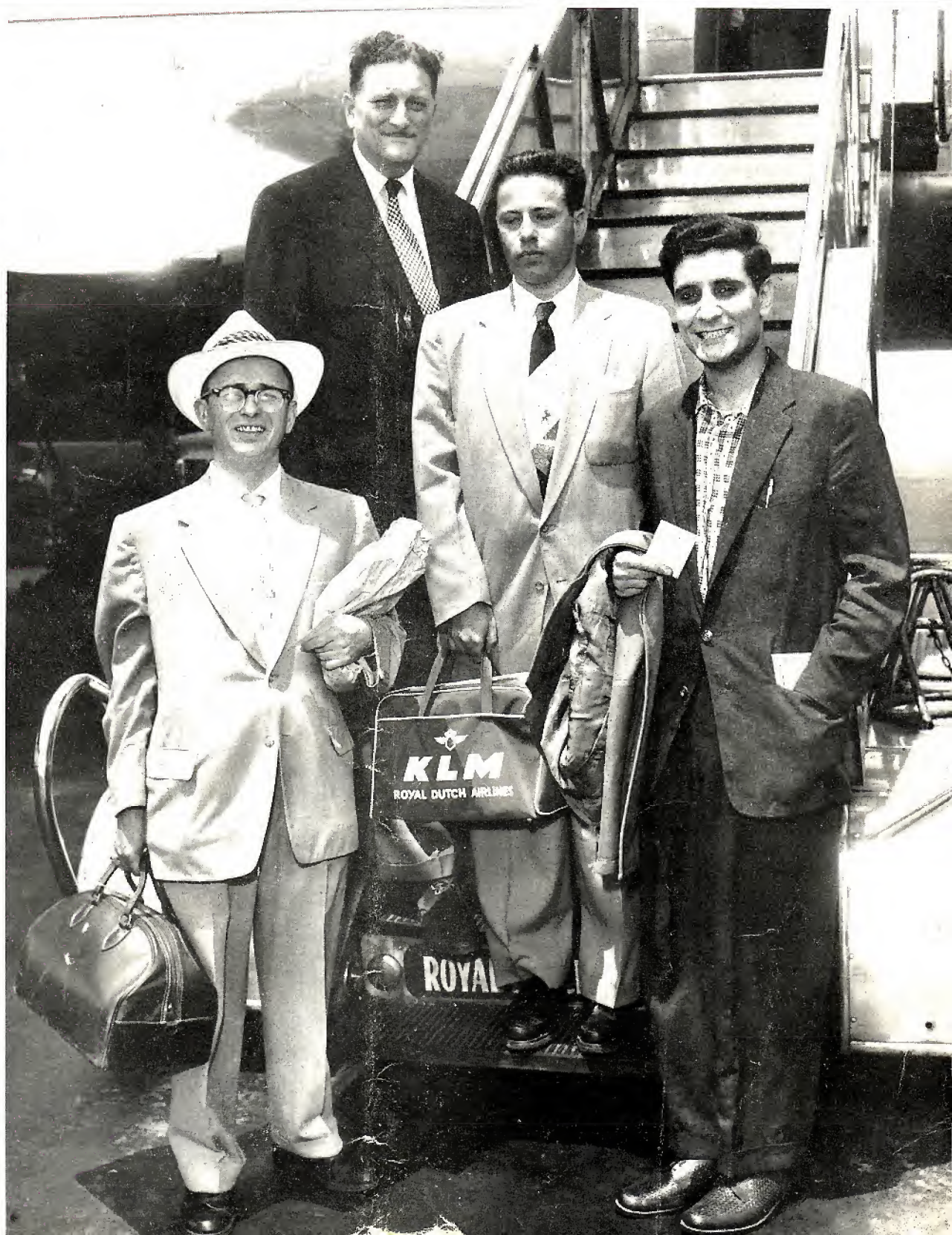
**AUGUST
1955**

**VANGUARD
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(See page 225)

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Chernev's Chess Corner

This month's fare is entirely from The Department of Neglected Masterpieces:

Venice, 1948

RETI OPENING

Barcza			Castaldi
White			Black
1 N-KB3	N-KB3	8 P-Q4	PxP
2 P-KN3	P-QN3	9 QxP!	P-Q4
3 B-N2	B-N2	10 R-Q1	Q-B1
4 O-O	P-B4	11 PxP	BxP
5 P-B4	P-N3	12 N-B3	B-N2
6 P-N3	B-N2	13 QR-B1	N-B3
7 B-N2	O-O	14 Q-KR4	Q-B4
		15 N-Q5!	....

A powerful move.

15	NxN
16 P-K4!	Q-Q2
17 PxN	N-Q1

Here Black's Knight is stalemated; but, on 17 ... N-R4, 18 BxB, KxB 19 P-QN4 wins a piece; and 17 ... BxB 18 PxN, Q-K1 19 PxB is unthinkable.

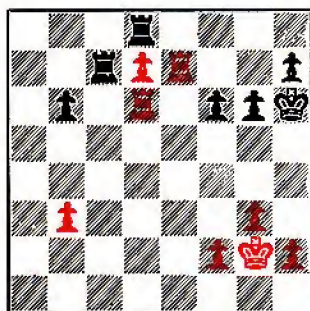
18 BxB	KxB
19 N-K5	Q-Q3

Black must keep an eye on his QB2.

20 N-B4	Q-KB3	27 N-B6	RxP
21 QxQ†	KxQ	28 NxN	RxN
22 N-K3	R-B1	29 R-B7	B-R1
23 N-N4†	K-N2	30 RxP†	K-R3
24 N-K5	P-B3	31 P-Q6	BxB
25 N-B6!	R-K1	32 KxB	R-B7
26 NxRP	R-QR1	33 P-Q7	....

White clearly indicates his intention: to drive off the blockading Rook by 31 R-K8 and then promote his Pawn.

33	R-B2
34 R-Q6!	....



Usually, an extra Pawn in a Rook ending is a portent of a hard battle ahead. But Barcza does not believe in signs.

34	P-B4
35 P-KR3	P-QN4

Black has saved both his Pawns; but White is not interested in small game.

36 K-B3	P-N5
37 K-B4	R-R2
38 P-N4	....

White threatens mate in two. If Black defends by 38 ... R-KR1, White can win in several ways: e.g., 39 P-N5†, K-R4 40 R-K8, RxP 41 RxR (either one) and, if Black recaptures, mate follows.

38	PxP	40 K-N3	R/2-R1
39 PxP	R-B1†	41 P-B4	Resigns

If 41 ... R-R1 42 P-N5†, K-R4 43 R-K1, the Rook comes home to checkmate.

Moscow, 1935

QUEEN PAWN OPENING

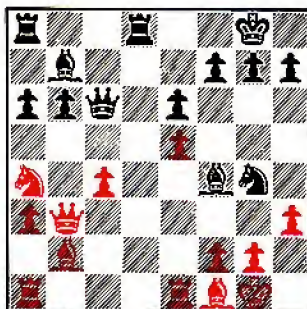
Gerassimov			Smyslov
White			Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	4 B-Q3	P-B4
2 N-KB3	N-KB3	5 P-QN3	N-B3
3 P-K3	P-K3	6 B-N2	B-Q3
		7 O-O	Q-B2

Black prevents the establishment of an outpost by 8 N-K5.

8 P-QR3	P-QN3	13 N-QR4	B-B5
9 P-B4	B-N2	14 N-K5	PxP
10 N-B3	P-QR3	15 PxP	NxN
11 R-K1	BPxP	16 PxN	Q-B3!
12 KPxP	O-O	17 B-KB1	....

White guards against mate. His reluctance to simplify by 17 Q-B3 may be understood by the fact that he was facing an opponent who was playing in his first tournament and was likely to lose his way in a complicated position. (Did he have a wrong number!)

17	KR-Q1
18 Q-N3	N-N5
19 P-R3	....



19	R-Q6!
20 QxP	....

Capturing the Rook means being mated or losing material: 20 BxR, QxP mate or 20 QxR, B-R7† 21 K-R1, NxP†, followed by 22 ... NxQ.

20	RxKRP
21 B-Q4	....

Obviously, 21 QxQ fails after 21 ... B-R7† 22 K-R1, NxP mate.

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

21

22 K-R1

Resigns

B-R7†

BxP§

Or 23 K-N1, B-R7† 24 K-R1, B-B2§, followed by 25 ... BxQ.

Beautiful play by Smyslov, strategically and tactically.

Budapest, 1897

GIUOCO PIANO

Charousek			Lehner
White			Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	7 P-Q3	O-O
2 N-KB3	N-QB3	8 B-KN5	B-K2
3 B-B4	B-B4	9 NxB†	QxN
4 O-O	Q-K2	10 N-R4	P-Q3
5 N-B3	N-B3	11 P-B4	P-KR3
6 N-Q5	Q-Q1	12 PxP	QNxP
		13 BxN	PxB

Charousek has wrenched open the King Knight file, although it is hard to see how he will benefit by it.

14 Q-R5	NxB
---------	-----



15 QxRP!	N-K4
16 R-B3!	NxR†

On 16 ... N-N3 17 N-B5, BxN 18 PxB, White wins.

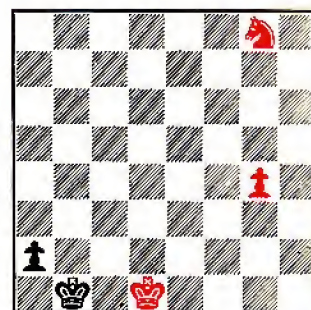
17 PxN	Q-K4	19 R-KB1	B-R6
18 P-KB4	QxNP	20 K-R1!	....

White makes room for 21 R-N1† and, if Black counters with 21 ... BxR, 21 N-B6 puts an end to his struggles.

20	Q-Q5	23 P-B5	P-Q4
21 R-N1†	QxR†	24 N-B3	PxP
22 KxQ	KR-K1	25 PxP	B-N5
		26 N-N5!	Resigns

26 ... PxN leads to 27 P-B6 and mate at N7.

Puzzle by Lommer



Black is to play and help White to checkmate in 5 moves. Hint (and this will confuse the issue): White does not move his King or Knight.

Solution on page 230.

CHESS REVIEW

THE PICTURE CHESS MAGAZINE

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EDITED & PUBLISHED BY

I. A. Horowitz

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Readers' Forum

Readers are invited to use these columns for their comments on matters of interest to chessplayers.

ANNUAL TOURNAMENT FUND

The value of tournaments for the best players in our Country, not only fulfills the function of sharpening their play for international competition, but also provides enjoyment and instruction to those of us who follow the games through their publication.

I further believe that those who are interested in a given sport will pay for the privilege of witnessing the activity. We buy tickets for Baseball, Football, etc.

I would like to suggest the following possibility.

Let us suppose that the several thousand chess enthusiasts would give \$3 for a special Annual Tournament Fund. The tournament would consist of a few of our nationally known best players plus several State champions who survive regional tournaments (West, Southwest, Midwest, Eastern, etc.).

The prizes could be ample, and even the losers could be guaranteed a certain amount for travel and expenses.

Such an arrangement would perform the needed competition for our better players, greater incentive and enthusiasm for potential participants, and for those of us who stay at home, a special publication of the games would provide enjoyment and instructional value for our \$3.00.

This plan is simply an example that could be varied or changed to meet realistic conditions.

LEON E. FIRESTONE

REWARDING EXPERIENCE

Once a week I go down to the St. Albans Naval Hospital to teach chess and to play with the hospitalized veterans. I have found those boys who are immobilized for a period of time—due to injuries or who are cooped up for long periods of time with diseases such as tuberculosis—to be almost pathetically eager to be taught the game and to play with reasonably qualified instructors. The Red Cross has been

very co-operative in publicizing my visits—and in providing sets for the men to play with. But one man in one hospital means so little to the vast number of hospitalized personnel.

There must be many, many chess players who would find this type of thing a rewarding experience—but who have never given it a thought. Perhaps your excellent magazine might plant this idea in the minds of some players who would enjoy making life a bit more bearable for boys who have done so much for us.

MATTHEW A. PAVITT
Bellerose, New York

SUGGESTION

I wish to say that I have much enjoyed reading CHESS REVIEW. Assuming that you welcome suggestions for improvement, I propose that you occasionally include articles covering the human side of chess, the personalities of some of the great chess players, their peculiar strengths and weaknesses in playing the game, their reactions to the strain of tournament play, etc.

Personnel of the American embassy in Belgrade developed a keen interest in chess during this past winter. I organized a tournament in which fourteen people participated. At the end, the players participated in a simultaneous against the honorable Hounie Fleurquin, Charge d'Affairs of the Uruguayan Legation and a former Uruguayan chess master. The Americans won 3½ out of a possible 14 points.

RALPH E. HOLBEN
Belgrade, Yugoslavia

ON THE COVER

Reshevsky (with hat) led the way as the US team left in two contingents. I. A. Horowitz, USCF Champion Arthur Bisguier and Larry Evans (l. to r.) accompanied him. (Photo by Royal Dutch Airlines)

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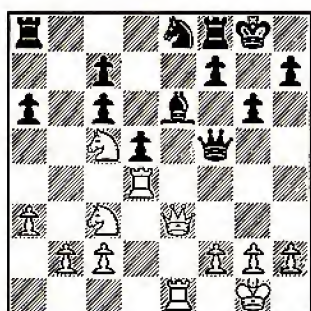
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chess Quiz²

Mistakes and the Masters

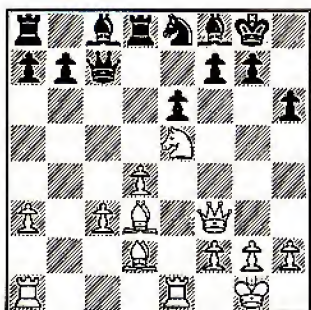
MASTERS figured in these quiz positions. Some made the mistakes which set up the *coup* for you to find. And, even more marvellous to relate, some failed to find those *coups* themselves. In either case, you are to beat the masters. Can you do it? Score excellent for 10 correct solutions; good for 8; fair for 6.

Solutions on page 250.



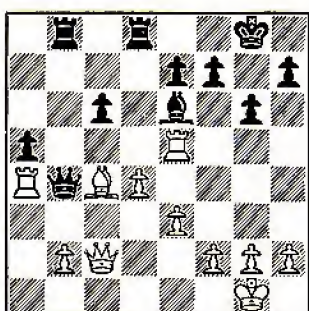
3 White to move and win

Nor was Dr. Bernstein one to miss a quick win. Here is a cuckoo *coup*, though it's the opponent who was the cuckoo! Black's position is unenviable, but the job is to bring about his immediate downfall, not to win by sound and long-range strategy. Go to it!



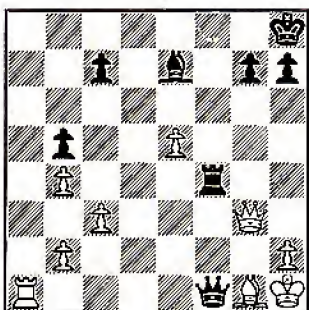
7 White to move and win

Level material and not a single target. How does one win? Someone has commented on the dangers of a safe position, and not unrarely the danger is that of only apparent safety. A defender need only to overlook one weak point. Has Black done that here? Your move!



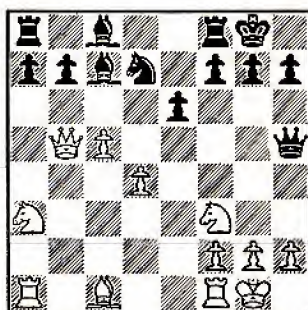
4 Black to move and win

This position is your meat! A master overlooked that he could lose when he permitted this set-up, and another that he could win, given the set-up! Can you beat the masters? Lest you be lured: 1... QxP is *not* the move, as 2 B-Q3 provides a defense. So pick the right one!



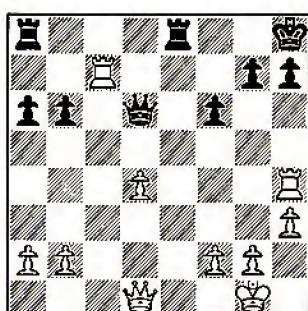
8 Black to move and win

There are some positions in which we need not look for excuses for the master who has goofed. Black failed to see his win in this one; but the position and the win are both extremely curious, deceptive and fit subjects for hallucinations. Nonetheless you can win. How?



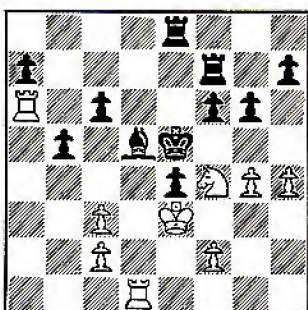
1 White to move and win

The masters seldom make mistakes, and so we cannot give you a steady diet. This position was the springboard for a typically piquant winning *coup* by that wily old veteran Tartakover. It is just the sort, however, in which many a player can go stumbling on without winning.



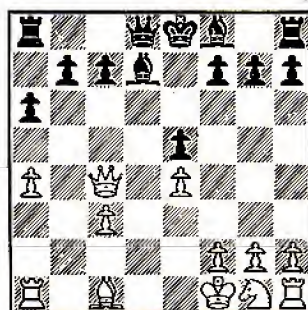
5 White to move and win

Many are the hazards in a tournament game: illness and fatigue, excitement and the inexorable demands of time. Which of these may have affected our nameless master is not recorded in our annals. Possibly, he just slumbered on with his Pawn advantage. He goofed. Don't you!



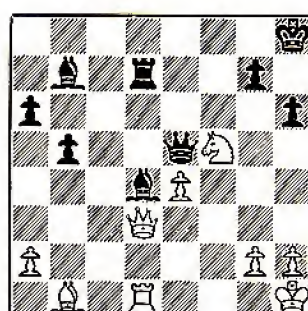
9 White to move and win

Hallucinations are just what the doctor did not order here! You have a sizable deficiency in material, scattered forces and a real problem indeed if you expect to win. As in all winning methods, however, the motive for the play turns on an elementary consideration. Find it!



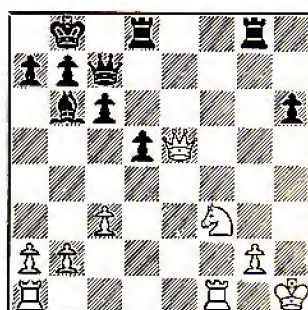
2 Black to move and win

Here is the position for a *coup de main*; and, if we said it was missed, we'd get a cutting reprimand from the Soviet Union. As in the last position, the motive for the play turns on a fairly elementary consideration. With that clue, it should be easy. What is your move?



6 Black to move and win

Here we shall name no names either. But Black actually resigned in this position, seeing no way to save his threatened Bishop. What ailed the chap, anyway? It's simple enough, surely. Or are you going to miss your prime chance to surpass a master? The move is . . .



10 Black to move and win

If you thought the last one was complex, here is something simpler. Before you're through with it, however, you may decide that simplicity is a problem in itself. The key move is really simple—take our word for it—but it turns again on an elementary consideration. What is it?



The World of Chess

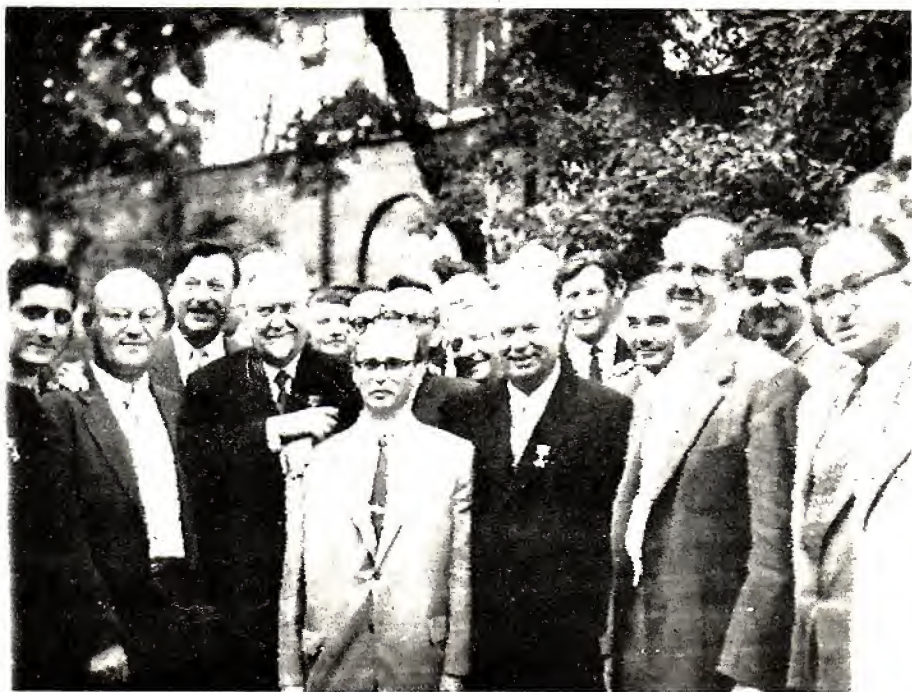
INTERNATIONAL

Continuing Series

The latest match with the Soviet Union is over. Whatever hopes the US team had of bettering the 20-12 drubbing which it took last summer vanished with the first round scores of USSR 5½, USA 2½ (a slim improvement on 6-2) and USSR 7, USA 1! The last rounds, pointwise, were mere repetition, even to the single games won in the first and the third rounds. Two won games in 32 tries simply is not good. The score table below tells the rest of the sad tale.

The sadness of the tale, however, is not in the losing of the match. It is in the decline in the US showing. And, while we are sure that the US team was in there fighting, some decline must have been expected. First, world champion Botvinnik was an added starter for the Soviet Union and a tougher four boards. Second, the home grounds must favor the host team in some fashion. Third, our point winners of last summer were up against harder opposition: Evans against grandmaster Bronstein; D. Byrne against Geller who had just shown remarkable form in winning the USSR absolute championship.

Then, of course, there were the inevitable missed chances. It is said Bisguier, Evans and R. Byrne each missed a chance for a stunning upset against their grandmaster opposition! Yet, indeed, that story cuts both ways. Botvinnik, for example, claims he missed a win when he lost. See annotation by Botvinnik, next month!



Radiophoto by Wide World Photos

That July 4th Garden Party! Bulganin and Kruschchev virtually embrace America's chess star, Reshevsky; others in front row, Larry Evans (extreme left), G. Reiner, US team travel manager; and (toward right) Isaac Kashdan and A. Bisno, US team captain; and, if your eyes are very sharp, a sliver of editor I. A. Horowitz.

The match had its compensations. First, Reshevsky scored against the world champion (see games, next page). Second, top rate experience is always enlightening and builds team strength; and the Russians have agreed to continue this series.

Finally, in a twofold aspect, the team has figured remarkably in this event. It was in Moscow in happy time to encourage friendly feelings with the people of the Soviet Union when friendly feeling could be encouraged. Crowds clamored for Reshevsky's autograph, applauded American speeches. And the team was right there when the highest Russian officials made their unprecedented visit to the US embassy for the July fourth garden party.

And, with all that, chess got perhaps its greatest publicity here in the USA. *Sports Illustrated*, *Life* and *Newsweek*, for example, spread themselves on the story. The *New York Times* and the *New York Herald-Tribune* gave it front page coverage, and most other New York papers gave it more than passing mention.

In all, it is clear that we must build for the future if we hope ever to field a winning team. But we can—especially with such effort and proper publicity.

USSR - 25

Board	Rd.	1	2	3	4	Total
1. Botvinnik	0	½	½	½		1½-2½
2. Smyslov	1	1	1	1		4 -0
3. Bronstein	½	1	½	½		2½-1½
4. Geller	1	1	0	1		3 -1
5. Keres	½	1	1	1		3½- ½
6. Petrosyan	1	1	-	-		4 -0
	-	-	1	1		2½-1½
7. Taimanov	½	½	½	1		2½-1½
8. Kotov	1	1	-	-		4 -0
	-	-	1	1		4 -0

USA - 7

	1	2	3	4	Total
Reshevsky	1	½	½	½	2½-1½
Bisguier	0	0	0	0	0 -4
Evans	½	0	½	½	1½-2½
D. Byrne	0	0	1	0	1 -3
R. Byrne	½	0	0	0	½-3½
Horowitz	0	0	-	-	0 -2
Pavey	-	-	0	0	0 -2
Kashdan	½	½	½	0	1½-2½
Steiner	0	0	-	-	0 -2
Kevitz	-	-	0	0	0 -2

USA had White on odd boards, rounds 1 and 3.

UNITED STATES

NATIONAL

Women's Chess Championship

The 1955 U. S. Women's Championship, it is claimed, will be the strongest women's tournament ever held in this country. It is to be played at the Marshall and the Manhattan Chess Clubs in New York, August 23 to September 6. Four U. S. women international masters will compete, for the first time, in the same tournament: Mrs. Mary Bain, Mrs. Gisela K. Gresser, Miss Mona M. Karff, all of New York City and Mrs. Sonja Graf Stevenson of Palm Springs, California. The other eight contenders are Mrs. Eva Aronson of Chicago, Mrs. Lena Grumette of Hollywood, California, Miss Lucille Kellner of Detroit, Michigan, Mrs. Willa White Owens of Avon Lake, Ohio, Mrs. Jacqueline Piatigorsky and Miss Nancy Roos of Los Angeles, California, and Mrs. Mary Selensky of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.



Mrs. Gisela K. Gresser

The pictures on these two pages are of four of the leading contenders in the Women's Championship.



Mrs. Mary K. Bain

Round 1

SLAV DEFENSE

Reshevsky	Botvinnik
White	Black
1 P-Q4 P-K3	22 R-B4 N-Q4
2 P-QB4 P-Q4	23 R x QP R-QN1
3 N-QB3 P-QB3	24 K-Q3 P-R4
4 P-K3 N-B3	25 K-B4 P-N6
5 N-B3 QN-Q2	26 P-QR4 R-B3†
6 B-Q3 P x P	27 K-Q3 R-B7
7 B x BP P-QN4	28 R-QN1
8 B-Q3 P-QR3	R/1-QB1
9 P-K4 P-B4	29 P-R5 R/1-B3
10 P-K5 P x P	30 K-K2 R-Q3
11 N x NP N x P	31 K-K1 N-B2
12 N x N P x N	32 R x R† K x R
13 Q-B3 Q-R4†	33 B-B3 P-B3
14 K-K2 B-Q3	34 R-QR1 N-R3
15 Q-B6† K-K2	35 R-R3 K-B2
16 B-Q2 P-N5	36 R x P N-B4
17 Q x B† K x Q	37 R-N5 N-R5
18 N-B4† K-Q2	38 B-Q4 P-K4
19 N x Q R x N	39 K-Q1 R-B5
20 K R-QB1 B-R3	40 B-K3 K-B3
21 B x B R x B	41 R-N8 Resigns

Round 3

FRENCH DEFENSE

(Sicilian Defense by transposition)

Reshevsky	Botvinnik
White	Black
1 P-K4 P-K3	16 Q x Q R x Q
2 P-Q3 P-QB4	17 K R-Q1 R x R
3 P-KN3 N-QB3	18 R x R B-QB1
4 B-N2 P-KN3	19 B x B R x B
5 N-Q2 B-N2	20 K-B1 K-B1
6 K N-B3 K N-K2	21 K-K2 K-K1
7 O-O O-O	22 P-KB4 P x P
8 R-K1 P-Q3	23 P x P P-B4
9 P-B3 P-KR3	24 P-K5 N-Q1
10 N-N3 P-K4	25 N-Q2 R-B3
11 P-Q4 P-N3	26 N-B4 N-B1
12 B-K3 B-QR3	27 R-KN1 K-B2
13 N-R4 R-B1	28 R-Q1 K-K1
14 B-R3 R-B2	29 R-KN1 K-B2
15 P x BP QP x P	30 R-Q1 Drawn

The Match with the USSR Reshevsky's Contribution

Round 2

ENGLISH OPENING

(Semi-Tarrasch Defense to Queen's Gambit by transposition)

Botvinnik	Reshevsky
White	Black
1 P-QB4 N-KB3	17 B x B K x B
2 N-QB3 P-K3	18 R-K1 K-N2
3 N-B3 P-Q4	19 B-N5 P-QR3
4 P-Q4 P-B4	20 B-R4 P-QN4
5 B P x P N x P	21 B-N3 Q-Q3
6 P-K3 N-QB3	22 Q-K3 Q R-B1
7 B-B4 N x N	23 P-KR4 P-KR4
8 P x N B-K2	24 K R-Q1 N-K2
9 O-O O-O	25 Q-K5† Q x Q
10 B-Q3 P-QN3	26 N x Q N-Q4
11 Q-B2 P-N3	27 B x N B x B
12 R-Q1 P x P	28 P-R3 R-K2
13 K P x P B-N2	29 N-Q3 R-B5
14 B-KR6 R-K1	30 N-N2 R-B1
15 Q-K2 Q-B2	31 N-Q3 R-B3
16 Q R-B1 B-KB1	Drawn

Round 4

NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE

Botvinnik	Reshevsky
White	Black
1 P-Q4 N-KB3	16 N-K5 B x N
2 P-QB4 P-K3	17 B x B N-B6
3 N-QB3 B-N5	18 B x N R x B
4 P-K3 P-Q4	19 Q-N2 Q-B2
5 P-QR3 B-K2	20 K R-B1 R-B1
6 N-B3 O-O	21 N-Q3 N-K5
7 P-QN4 QN-Q2	22 P-QR4 B-N5
8 B-N2 P-B3	23 P-N3 P-R3
9 Q-B2 P x P	24 N-B5 R x R†
10 B x P P-QR4	25 R x R N x N
11 P-N5 N-N3	26 P x N B x P
12 B-Q3 P x P	27 R-Q1 R-Q1
13 N x P B-Q2	28 Q-B2 P-QN3
14 O-O R-B1	29 R x R† Q x R
15 Q-K2 N-R5	30 Q-Q3 Q x Q
	31 B x Q Drawn

To encourage contributions, the tournament committee is offering a problem contest with chances to win prizes, a genuine Staunton tournament chess set and a chess clock as well as charms to the contributor-solvers.

Reshevsky Rampant

Any rumors to the effect that young American masters are slowly closing the gap between themselves and Sammy Reshevsky may now be dismissed as exaggerations akin to the premature report of Mark Twain's death. If anything, the abyss yawns more widely than ever as a result of a 4 round triangular tournament in New York City, designed as a practice event for the Russian match. Arthur Bisguier and Larry Evans, USCF champion and USCF open champion respectively, each succumbed by 1-3 against the iron play of Reshevsky, who, in going through his schedule undefeated, won 4 games and drew 4. The series between Bisguier and Evans went to the former by 2½-1½.

Title to Mrs. Slater

In the national amateur event at Lake Mohogan in New York State, won by Clinton Parmelee, as previously reported, the foremost woman player was Mrs. Kathryn Slater of New York, 3-3. She thus gains the title of United States Amateur Women's Champion.

Contributors to the U.S. Women's Championship Tournament Fund will have chance to win a genuine Staunton Tournament Chess set and a chess clock. Send contributions and ask for details on offer to Dr. Edward Lasker (Treasurer, U.S. Women's Tournament Fund) 510 E. 23 St., New York, N. Y.



Mrs. Mona May Karff

LOCAL EVENTS

Alabama. The prize tournament of the Birmingham Chess Club was won by John Addington. B. Gambrell was runner-up.

California. A field of eight players, contending for the individual championship of the Central California Chess League, was outscored by Phil Smith of Fresno, $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$. M. O. Meyer of Sacramento was right behind with 3-1.

In the Long Beach Chess and Checker Club Championship, 13 year old Larry Remlinger was successful with the convincing tally of 9-1. Second and third were two 18 year olds, E. Fromess ($8\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$) and R. Gross (8-2).

The traditional match between Northern and Southern California went to the North by the substantial margin of 32-21. Previously, players in the San Francisco Bay Area had tuned up for the big event by staging an East Bay-West Bay practice match, won by West Bay with $15\frac{1}{2}$ - $12\frac{1}{2}$.

To break a tie for first place in the championship round robin of the Pacific Gas and Electric Co., Alex Nikitin and Eric Salo, 8-1 each, will play a match.

Delaware. Our correspondent M. R. Paul recently made a clean sweep of major Delaware titles by adding Wilmington city honors to his state championship and state speed championship.

Louisiana. A 10-0 slam featured the play of A. L. McAuley in the second annual New Orleans Chess Club Championship. Al Wills and D. Walsdorf followed with 9-1 and 8-2 respectively. There was a large entry list of 41 players.

Massachusetts. In the third annual Western Massachusetts title set-to, a tie at 4-1 between John Ducharme and Daniel Levin was resolved on S-B. points in favor of the former. Malcolm Harris and Eli Bourdon, each $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$, finished third and fourth respectively on S-B. totals. Sixteen players took part.

Missouri. Earl R. Hutchinson, 15-0, dominated the round robin for the championship of the University of Missouri. Second was Don Duke, 13-2, and third was Robert Held, 11-4.

In the annual St. Louis District title tourney, E. J. Roesch and F. S. Anderson shared first-place honors with $8\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$ apiece. Third in the round robin was Harold Branch, 8-3.

Nebraska. The Omaha Reserve Championship Tournament was credited to Jacob Feldman, 15-5, ahead of Charles Newell, $13\frac{1}{2}$ - $6\frac{1}{2}$.

Omaha high school supremacy was gained by 16 year old Bruce Price when he defeated Jack Lieb, 14 years old, by $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ in a play-off after both had scored 7-1 in the regular round robin.

With a tally of $6\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$, Lee Magee won the Omaha city title in the second Ludwig Memorial Tournament. Other scores: Richard McLellan, $5\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$; Edward Ireland, 4-3; Howard Ohman, $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$.

The latest match in the series between Omaha and Lincoln resulted in a thumping victory for Omaha by $11\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$. The latter has now won five matches out of six.

New York. The amateur championship tourney of the Marshall Chess Club in New York City was bagged by W. Drakert, $6\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$, who gains custody of the Calderon Trophy. As highest woman scor-



Mrs. Sonja Graf Stevenson

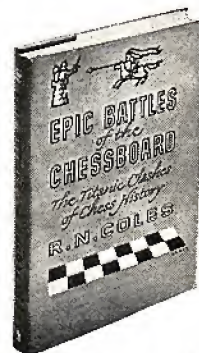
er in this Swiss event, Miss Wally Henschel received a special prize in the form of a handsome DeLieto chess set, donated by Jose Calderon.

The sylvan surroundings of Washington Square Park in New York City featured a 5 round Swiss event that drew 32 of the Park's "regulars." A first prize of \$100, donated by David Turet, was won by Arthur Feldman, $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$, in a play-off of his tourney tie with Harry Fajans at $4\frac{1}{2}$ -

SLUGGING MATCHES IN CHESS

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by R. N. COLES



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Tournament Calendar

COMING EVENTS IN THE U. S. AND CANADA

Abbreviations—SS Tmt: Swiss System Tournament (in 1st round entries paired by lot or selection; in subsequent rounds players with similar scores paired). RR Tmt: Round Robin Tournament (each man plays every other man). KO Tmt: Knock-out Tournament (losers or low scorers eliminated). \$\$: Cash prizes. EF: Entry fee. CC: Chess Club. CF: Chess Federation. CA: Chess Association. CL: Chess League.

New York—Aug. 27-Sept. 4

Annual New York State Congress at Cazenovia Junior College, Cazenovia, New York: State Championship, 9 rd SS Tmt, EF \$10, 1st prize \$100; Experts' Tournament, EF \$5, 1st prize \$50; also Rapid Transit. Send EF to H. M. Phillips, 258 Broadway, New York 7, N. Y., by August 20. For further details, write to Willis Hull, 30 Circuit Drive, Binghamton, N. Y.

New England—September 2-5

New England Championship at YWCA, Newburyport, Massachusetts: 7 rd SS Tmt; EF \$10; registration closes August 31; 1st rd 8 PM, Sept. 2: \$\$ first \$100, others. Bring boards, sets, clocks. Send registration fees or inquiries to Bartlett Gould, 15 Walnut St., Newburyport, Mass.

Alabama—September 3-5

Alabama State "Open" Championship, Rm. 207, Central YMCA, Birmingham: registration till 8:30 AM, Sept. 3: 7 rd SS Tmt; EF \$5; \$\$ run to 65, 20, 10 and 5% of EF after expenses. Highest Alabama scorer official Alabama State Chess Champion, but tournament open to all: 100% rated. For further information or to register, write to Charles Cleveland, Sec., Birmingham Chess Club, 320 Massey Bldg., Birmingham, Alabama.

Minnesota—September 3-5

St. Paul "Open" Championship (actually combining "Open" with "Northwest") at the Downtown YMCA, starts 12:30 PM, ends PM of the fifth: open to all: 7 rd SS Tmt; EF \$7 (but \$3 for high school students); \$100 and trophy guaranteed for 1st prize, plus other prizes: for further details, write to Bob Gove, Downtown YMCA, 9th & Cedar, St. Paul, Minnesota.

For benefit of our readers, these items are printed if reported by authorized officials at least two months in advance.

Nebraska—September 3-5

5th Midwest "Open" Championship at the Hotel Rome, Omaha, Nebraska (air-conditioned): 6 rd SS Tmt; EF \$7; \$\$ probably \$75 for 1st, at least: for further details write to Edward Ireland, 6941 Binney St., Omaha, Nebraska.

North Carolina—September 3-5

North Carolina (closed) Championship at Southlands Hotel, Southern Pines, N. C. 5 or 6 rd SS Tmt: EF \$3.50 plus NCCA dues (\$2): open to state residents; trophy and \$\$: reg. 10-11 AM, Sept. 3: write to W. E. Cox, Box 936, Southern Pines, N. C.

Ohio—September 3-5

Annual tournament of Ohio State CA: 7 rd SS Tmt, restricted to USCF members: \$\$ and traveling trophy for state championship: for details, write to S. R. Owens, 124 South Point Drive, Avon Lake, Ohio.

Pennsylvania—September 3-5

Pennsylvania State Championship at Hazleton: 7 rd SS Tmt, 45 moves in 2 hrs. EF \$2; cash, merchandise and trophy prizes: restricted to state residents, members of state clubs: tournament director Wm. A. Ruth; for details, write to A. W. Fey, 187 North Church St., Hazleton, Pennsylvania.

Texas—September 3-5

Southwestern "Open" Championship at the Roosevelt Hotel, Waco, Texas: 7 rd SS Tmt; EF \$5 plus membership in USCF and TCA (\$5). \$100 guaranteed for 1st prize and there will be other prizes and trophies. For further details, write to William H. Janes, Leroy, Texas.

Virginia—September 3-5

Virginia State Championship: 7 rd SS Tmt, restricted to state residents, at the Commodore-Maury Hotel, Norfolk: EF \$3 plus Va. membership (\$1), starts 10 AM. \$\$ and custody of cup. Write to C. W. Rider, 7455 Military Hgwy, Norfolk 13, Virginia.

Indiana—October 15-16

Fort Wayne Open Tournament at Ft. Wayne YMCA, 226 E. Washington Blvd: 5 rd SS Tmt: EF \$5: \$\$ apportioned from \$3 of EF; for further details, write to W. H. Wilson, 1019 Colerick Street, Ft. Wayne, Indiana.

WYOMING

A 5-0 sweep gave the state title to Robert McGregor, instructor at the University of Wyoming. Chester Ingle and Wilmer Stevens, each 3½-1½, placed second and third respectively on tie-breaking points.

The Wyoming team tournament was bagged by Laramie, team members of which were McGregor, Stevens, Nast and Thompson.

½. The park tournament was the first of its kind, and Jose Calderon, who directed it, hopes that other municipal parks will follow Washington Square's example, with interpark team competition as an ultimate objective.

In upstate interclub rivalry, Syracuse and Rochester divided the honors for first place with 4½-3½ each, followed by Buffalo with 3-5. Each team was composed of 8 players.

At Syracuse, Dr. Bruno W. Schmidt, 5-0, won his third Syracuse city title. His previous successes were in 1952 and 1953. Dr. Alfred H. Cope, 3-2, was second.

Culled from a preliminary field of 20 players, 6 finalists competed for the championship of the Cadet Chess Club of West Point. Conclusion of the double-round affair saw a triple tie for first among John T. Hamilton, Richard H. Gray and Gerald D. Goldman, each 6½-3½.

Top honors in the round robin title event of the Pace College Chess Club in New York City were taken by H. Sirota, 6½-1½.

Lithuanians met Estonians in New York City, their duel ending in a 3½-3½ stand-off. Winners for the Lithuanians were E. Staknys, A. Sukys and M. Milas; for the Estonians, they were L. Kull, V. Podrang and J. Koort.

The Bell Aircraft Corp., 4-0, finished first in the Niagara Frontier Industrial Chess League, the first league of this nature to be organized in western New York State.

North Carolina. A double round robin at the Cape Fear (Wilmington) Chess Club saw a tie for first between M. J. McChesney and Dr. Norman Hornstein. McChesney won a play-off.

Ohio. Sustaining a severe defeat by 1½-8½ at the hands of the Cleveland juniors, a team of plucky Toledo lads snapped back in a return bout and held their formidable rivals to a 5-5 tie.

The Columbus Y Chess Club walloped a Dayton outfit by 5½-½. Wins were turned in by Underwood, Mann, Schroeder, Webb and Rebold.

Pennsylvania. A powerful 27 man Swiss for the Philadelphia city championship was won by Charles Kalme, 5½-1½. Scoring 5-1 each were G. Marcus and A. DiCamillo, with the first-named placing second on S.B. points.

At the Franklin Chess Club, Saul Wachs and J. Shaffer jointly occupied the top level with 7-2 each. A. DiCamillo was third with 5½-2½.

The club championship of the Pennsylvania State University Chess Club was won by Frank Toth of State College. Toth learned chess as a youth in Hungary and Germany, and is described as one of the

best players in central Pennsylvania. Owen Webster, a graduate student in chemistry, took second place.

Virginia. C. W. Rider of Norfolk is the new champion of the Tidewater Chess Club. He subdued J. Groeshl in the final game of a play-off to resolve a three-way deadlock.

Washington. When hostilities ended among 40 players in the second annual Inland Empire Open Tournament, Ted Warner's name led all the rest with a score of $5\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$. The victory also made him eastern Washington champion. Second in the melee was Robert Dycus, 5-1. Third to fifth with equal scores of $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ were Dan Wade, Gordon Cornelius and Robert Kittredge, who finished in the order named on S.-B. points.

Puget Sound League supremacy was nailed down by the University of Washington, 8-0. The Latvian Sportsmen were second with $6\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$, and the Seattle YMCA took third with 6-2. Other scores: Seattle Club, 5-3; Olympia Club, $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $4\frac{1}{2}$; Kitsap County, 3-5; Tacoma Club, 2-6; McNeil Island, $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $6\frac{1}{2}$; West Seattle, $\frac{1}{2}$ - $7\frac{1}{2}$. The best individual showing was made by E. Zemgalis with a magnificent record of $15\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$.

Wisconsin. A team tourney was annexed by Milwaukee, represented by R. Kujoth, Mark Surgies, J. Grkavac, O. Francisco, Fred Zarse and G. Hurley. Other cities in the meet were Madison, Racine and Sheboygan.

Kingpin of Milwaukee county is Mark Surgies by virtue of an 8-1 showing in a 57 player Swiss.

CANADA

Alberta

The annual duel between Calgary and Edmonton at Red Deer was won by Edmonton with $8\frac{1}{2}$ - $6\frac{1}{2}$. The winning team thus took the Birks Trophy for the second straight year.

Ontario

P. G. Haley, 5-0, won a round robin for the Sarnia "Y" Chess Club title and regained custody of the Frank Anderson Trophy. Runner-up was S. Ilnyckyj, 4-1.

Sponsored by the Toronto Chess League, a major tournament at Ukrainian Hall attracted 20 players who contested 10 Swiss rounds. The upshot was victory by A. S. Pinchak, 8-2. A tie for second, with both players scoring $7\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$, was broken in favor of P. Bates by reason of his individual tournament victory over M. Javala.

Speed king of Toronto is G. Fuster, who tallied 7-1 in the rapid transit finals.

The Ontario team championship and flag trophy were won by the Ottawa RA

"A" squad, with St. Catherine's a good second.

In the Toronto Chess League, the Lithuanian Chess Club, 4-1, edged the German Chess Club, $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$. Estonians and Ukrainians tied with 3-2 each.

Quebec

Putting on a burst of speed in the last three rounds of a tourney for the Montreal city championship, H. Matthai, 12-3, nosed out L. Joyner and J. Engel, $11\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$ each, who had been leading most of the way.

The Montreal scholastic speed title went to 15 year old Haskel Eisner, 6-1.

Youth came to grief in Montreal's first match between Teen-Agers and Old-Stagers when the wily veterans, led by D. LeDain, swept 8 boards.

FOREIGN

Denmark

The talented player B. Larsen won the national championship at Aalborg with 10-1.

England

Ilford, 10-1, captured Division A of the London Chess League. Second was Hampstead, $9\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$.

France

Scoring 8-1, Popel won a tourney at the Caissa Chess Club in Paris, one point ahead of the runner-up, Baratz.

Germany

Winner of the South German Qualifying Tournament for the coming national championship at Nuremburg was Lothar Schmid, $8\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$.

Ireland

The All-Ireland Intercounty championship was won by Wicklow County.

D. Deasy bagged the Irish Schoolboys' Championship.

Malaya

In the Malayan title tourney, run on Swiss lines, D. B. Pritchard was successful with 4-1, followed by Dr. Lim Kok Ann, $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$.

Scotland

A half-point margin enabled P. B. Anderson to win the West of Scotland title ahead of C. W. Marshall.

The Polytechnic Chess Club of Glasgow won the Spens Cup finals, thus qualifying for next season's Richardson Cup classic.

The First Division of the Glasgow League was won by the Central Chess Club.

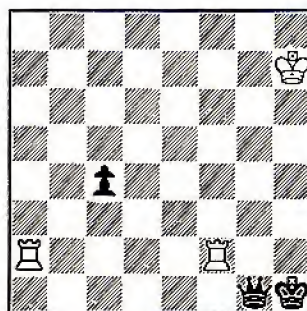
James Blair outscored a field of 56 to take first place in the Under-eighteen Championship of Glasgow.

Sweden

The Stockholm title was credited to A. Werle.

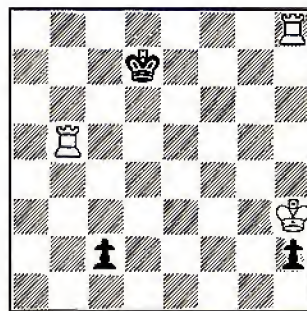


No. 1 White wins by Ladislav Prokes



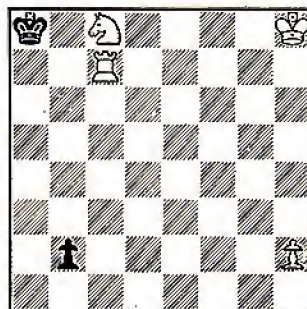
How unkind to slam the door in the Queen's face.

No. 2 White wins by Ladislav Prokes



Who's afraid of the big bad Queen?

No. 3 White wins by E. N. Somoff



When Knighthood is in power. Solutions on page 250.

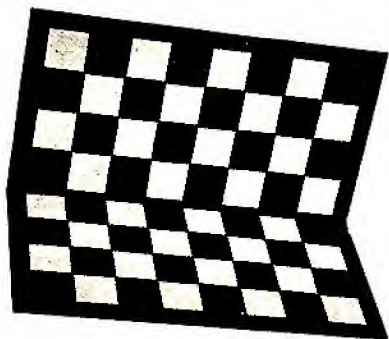
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Solitaire Chess

WHO IS THE POTTER, PRAY?

FRANK MARSHALL and RUDOLPH SPIELMANN, two of the greatest attacking players of all time, were contemporaries and contested many games with each other. In this encounter, it is Marshall who attacks: Spielmann is the Pot. The opening, a Staunton Gambit in the Dutch Defense, begins with 1 P-Q4, P-KB4 2 P-K4, PxP 3 N-QB3:

Cover the scoring table at the line indicated. Set up the position and make Black's next move (exposing the table just enough to read that move). Now guess White's next move, expose the next line. Score par if your move agrees; score zero if it does not. Make the move actually given and the opponent's reply. Then guess White's next move, and continue in similar fashion to the end of the game.

COVER WHITE MOVES IN TABLE BELOW. EXPOSE ONE LINE AT A TIME

White Played	Par Score	Black Played	Your Selection for White's move	Your Score
		3 N-KB3	-----	-----
4 B-N5	3	4 P-B3	-----	-----
5 P-B3!	8	5 PxP (a)	-----	-----
6 NxP	3	6 P-K3	-----	-----
7 B-Q3	4	7 B-K2	-----	-----
8 O-O	4	8 P-Q3	-----	-----
9 Q-K2	4	9 N-R3	-----	-----
10 P-QR3 (b)	5	10 N-B2	-----	-----
11 QR-K1	4	11 P-QN3	-----	-----
12 N-KR4	5	12 K-Q2 (c)	-----	-----
13 N-B5! (d)	10	13 Q-KB1	-----	-----
14 NxB	4	14 QxN	-----	-----
15 N-K4	3	15 R-B1	-----	-----
16 NxN†	4	16 PxN	-----	-----
17 Q-B3	5	17 N-K1 *	-----	-----
18 RxP!! (e)	12	18 Q-B2	-----	-----
19 R-K4!	8	19 B-N2	-----	-----
20 R-KR4	6	20 N-N2	-----	-----
21 RxP	2	21 R-R1	-----	-----
22 Q-R3†	6	. . . . Resigns	-----	-----
Total Score	100	Your Percentage	-----	-----

SCALE: 75-100—Excellent; 55-74—Superior; 40-54—Good; 25-39—Fair

NOTES TO THE GAME

a) 5 P-K6, returning the Pawn, is safer. Better development and control of the center compensate for White's Pawn minus.

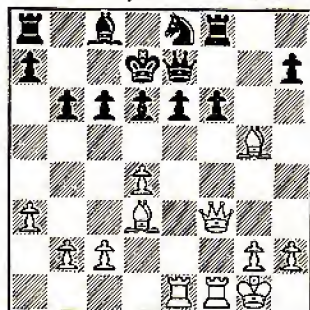
b) To retain the King Bishop.

c) 13 BxN, BxB 14 Q-R5† forces . . . K-Q2. anyway.

d) Inviting 13 . . . PxN 14 BxP†, K-K1 15 BxB, RxB 16 RxN! PxR 17 BxP.

e) Note how busy this Rook becomes: 18 . . . KxR? 19 Q-B5†, K-B2 20 QxRP†, N-N2 21 B-N6†, K-K3 22 R-K1†, and White wins.

*Position after 17 . . . N-K1





End Game of the Month

THE THEMES

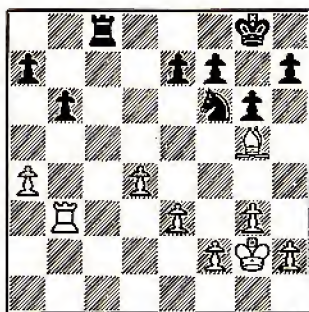
HERE we have first the theme of Bishop vs. Knight with advantage to the former on an open board with mobile Pawns on each wing. We can note in passing also the added advantage, implicitly covered, that the Bishop can usually dictate its terms on when to exchange. Thereafter follows an extremely interesting, because somewhat unusual, example of that difficult subject the Rook and Pawn(s) end-game. There are points in this one which will prove instructive to any chess-player.

END-GAME 11

Tri-Nation Tournament, Prague, 1955

ENGLISH OPENING

L. Pachman Czecho-Slovakia White	St. Witkowski Poland Black
1 P-QB4 N-KB3	13 B-B4 Q-B5
2 N-QB3 P-Q4	14 P-QR4 B-QB3
3 PxP NxP	15 N-K5 BxN
4 P-KN3 P-KN3	16 RxB BxB
5 B-N2 NxN	17 R-QB5 Q-N5
6 NPxN P-QB4	18 KxB R-Q1
7 R-N1 Q-B2	19 R-QN5 Q-B5
8 P-Q4 PxP	20 P-K3 N-Q2
9 PxP B-N2	21 Q-N3 QxQ
10 N-B3 B-B4	22 RxQ P-N3
11 R-N5 B-K5	23 R-B1 N-B3
12 O-O O-O	24 B-N5 QR-B1
	25 RxR RxR



It is beyond doubt that White stands better. In positions with mobile Pawns on both wings, the Bishop is stronger than the Knight. White has a center majority which, in the long run, must lead to a passed Queen Pawn, whereas Black's Queen-side majority can produce only a vulnerable passed Pawn.

As regards White's passed Pawn, he can establish it at once with 26 BxN. But then the remaining material lends itself less readily to a winning line as the Black King is easily able to blockade the passed Pawn after its appearance on Q5. In general, therefore, White

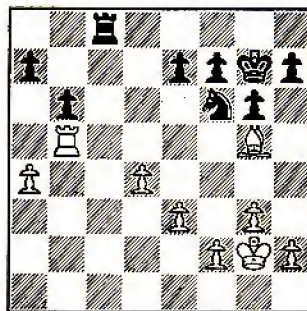
does well to exchange his Bishop only when the win can be accomplished by force.

26 R-N5

White's intent clearly is to follow with 27 P-R5 and thereby isolate Black's Queen's wing. He has presumably taken into account that 26 . . . N-K5 cannot harm him. To be sure, upon 27 BxP, R-B7! the immediate issue appears far from clear (25 R-K5, NxBP or 25 R-Q5, P-B4). But, after 27 B-R6! the counter-ally. 27 . . . R-B7, is very sharply answered by 28 R-K5!; e.g., 28 . . . P-B4 29 RxP, RxP† 30 K-N1, and White has the best of it.

26 . . .

K-N2



27 P-R5

Here 27 K-B3 is better, in order to rule out the counter-action previously mentioned. For now Black can in fact lead into drawing channels by 27 . . . N-K5! 28 BxP, R-B7 29 PxP, PxP.

For example, (1) 30 RxP, RxP† 31 K-N1, R-K7 32 R-N3, N-Q7 33 R-Q3, N-B6† 34 K-B1, RxRP 35 P-Q5 (White's Pawn only appears dangerous), R-Q7 36 RxR, NxR† 37 K-K2, N-K5 38 K-Q3, P-B4, etc.

(2) 30 K-B3? P-B4 (threatening mate) 31 K-B4, N-B6! 32 R-K5 (not 32 RxNP, N-Q4†), RxP† 33 K-N5, N-K5†, etc.

27 . . .

R-B3?

28 K-B3

P-K3

29 P-K4!

....

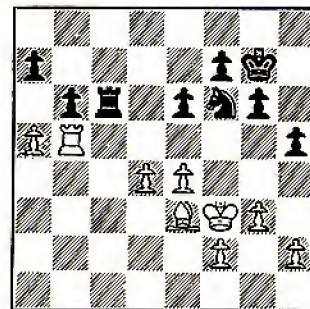
White aims for B-K3, re-inforcing the pressure on Black's Queen-side.

29 . . .

P-KR3

30 B-K3

P-R4



31 P-R3

....

31 P-Q5, KPxP 32 KPxP looks better than it is. After 32 . . . R-Q3 33 B-Q4, K-B1! White is compelled to exchange on B6 to maintain his Queen Pawn.

The text move serves to forestall 31 . . . N-N5 and also to continue, sooner or later, with P-N4. White prepares his advance in the center very carefully.

31 . . .

N-Q2

Now White acquires a free hand in the center; but he could have forced the Knight's withdrawal in any case by means of P-N4-5.

32 P-Q5!

KPxP

33 KPxP

R-Q3

After 33 . . . R-B6, White wins the Queen Knight Pawn, after 34 K-K4.

34 PxP

....

In the conviction that, otherwise, Black will liquidate. After 34 K-K4, PxP 35 RxP, P-R3, the defense is somewhat easier for Black.

34 . . .

NxP

A difficult decision. After 34 . . . PxP 35 B-B4, Black's Rook becomes side-tracked: 35 . . . R-KB3 36 K-K4 and, e.g., 36 . . . N-B4†? 37 RxN! PxR 38 B-K5, winning at once.

Of course, Black has the stronger 36 K-B1; but, after 37 R-N2, N-B4† 38 K-K5! White has (1) 38 . . . N-Q6† 39 KxR, NxR 40 P-Q6, K-K1 41 P-Q7†, KxP 42 KxP, N-Q6 43 B-K3, etc., or (2) 38 . . . N-Q2† 39 K-Q4, N-B4 40 B-B7, N-Q2 41 P-B4, together with 42 P-N4, etc.

35 K-K4

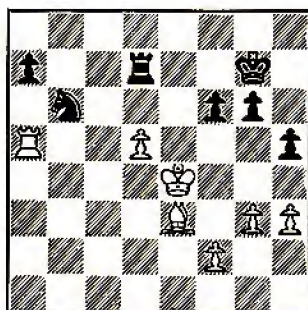
P-B3

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

Black is not guarding against 36 B-B5 (i.e., 36 B-B5, RxP? 37 B-Q4†) because Black then has 36 . . . NxP; but it is just that Black has practically no other move. His King must approach by way of B2 (35 . . . K-B1 36 B-B5).

36 R-R5 R-Q2

Black's only move.



37 P-B4

This move, by which White intends primarily to safeguard his Bishop Pawn, is not the strongest. Presumably, it is the consequence of time-pressure.

By means of 37 BxN, White can win without too great complications: 37 . . . PxB 38 R-R6! (analogous to the continuation in the actual game) (1) 38 . . . R-Q3 39 R-R7†, K-B1 40 P-R4, K-N1 (40 . . . K-K1 41 R-KN7) 41 R-QB7, followed by 42 R-B6. (2) 38 . . . R-N2 39 P-Q6, P-QN4 40 K-Q5, P-N5 41 K-B6, etc. (3) 38 . . . R-K2† 39 K-Q4, R-K7 40 RxP, RxP 41 R-N7†, K-B1 42 P-Q6, R-Q7† (42 . . . K-K1 43 K-Q5, R-K7 comes to the same thing) 43 K-B5, K-K1 44 K-B6, R-B7† 45 K-Q5, R-K7 (Black cannot permit K-K6 or his entire King's wing will be wiped out) 46 R-N7, P-N4 47 P-Q7†, K-Q1 48 K-Q6, R-Q7† 49 K-K6, R-K7† 50 KxP, etc.

37 . . . K-B2

Pachman remarks that 37 . . . R-K7† 38 K-Q4, RxP fails against 39 RxP†. But now this twist does actually threaten.

38 BxN

White considers that the proper moment for simplification has arrived.

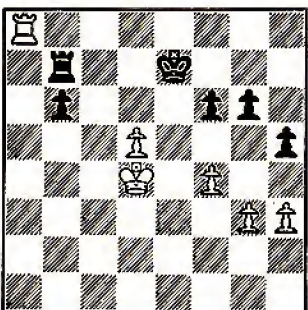
38 . . . PxB

39 R-R6 R-N2

With 39 . . . R-Q3 40 R-R7†, we would have the first variation given under White's 37th move.

40 K-Q4 K-K2

41 R-R8!



White's advantages are great: his Rook can go anywhere and his King is much more actively posted than its Black component. The only bright spot for Black

is that his Rook is behind his passed Pawn. But so long as the Pawn has not advanced, that factor is nothing, and his Rook remains boxed in on the second rank. He must therefore advance the Pawn.

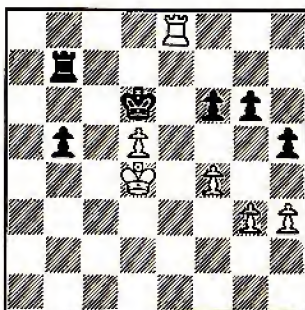
41 . . . P-QN4!

On 41 . . . K-B2, Pachman indicates the winning continuation as 42 P-B5! (1) 42 . . . PxP 43 R-R8, K-N3 44 P-Q6 or (2) 42 . . . P-QN4 43 PxP†, KxP 44 R-R3, K-B2 45 R-K3, followed by 46 P-Q6. He further remarks that 42 K-B5, R-B2† 43 KxP, R-B6! brings about a drawing pattern.

42 R-R8 K-Q3

Black must avoid 43 R-R7†.

43 R-K8



43 . . . R-N3

Consistent and better is 43 . . . P-N5! After 44 R-K6†, K-Q2 45 RxP, Black's passed Pawn, true enough, cannot advance at once (45 . . . P-N6? 46 R-B7†, K-B1 47 RxR, KxR 48 K-B3); but Black has two Rook moves by which he can avert the exchange and presumably get a draw:

(1) 45 . . . R-N1 46 R-K6, P-N6 47 R-K1, P-N7 48 R-QN1, and Black easily makes it a draw—or 46 K-B5, P-N6 47 R-B7†, K-Q1! (not 47 . . . K-B1? 48 K-B6! R-N3† 49 KxR, P-N7 50 K-B6!—nor 47 . . . K-K1 48 R-K7, R-B1† 49 K-Q6!) 48 K-B6, R-N3†!—or 48 P-Q6, R-N5!

(2) 45 . . . R-N4! (the simplest) 46 K-B4? P-N6! and Black wins—or 46 R-K6, P-N6 74 R-K1, P-N7 48 R-QN1, K-Q3.

44 R-K6† K-B2

45 R-K7† K-Q1

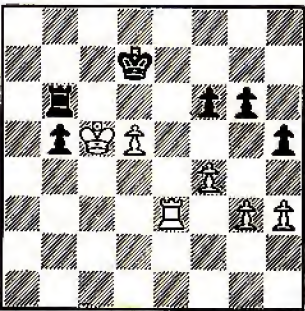
After 45 . . . K-Q3 46 R-KB7, P-B4 47 R-KN7, White wins easily.

46 R-K3

By forcing back Black's King and securing access for his own to B5, White has settled the issue.

46 . . . K-Q2

47 K-B5



47 . . . R-R3

Black virtually concedes. On 47 . . . R-N1, Pachman has supplied the following, particularly interesting and beautiful variation: 48 P-Q6! R-B1† (the only course) 49 K-Q5, R-B8 (after the exchange of Rooks, 49 . . . R-K1 40 RxR, KxR, White wins by 51 K-B6! K-Q1 52 KxP) 50 R-K7†, K-Q1 51 K-K6, R-K8† (again the only recourse) 52 KxP, RxR 53 PxR†, K-K1 54 K-K6, P-N5 55 P-N4, P-N6 56 P-B5, PxP 57 PxP, P-N7 58 P-B6, P-N8 (Q) 59 P-B7 mate!

48 R-N3

48 KxP is probably also sufficient for a win, but White chooses another method, whereby his Rook stays on the offensive and his King falls back among its own Pawns.

This method promises to be successful for this reason: the Black Pawns, while not vulnerable to the White King, are quite so to the Rook. To realize his material advantage by direct methods is out of the question for White. He cannot advance his passed Pawn a single step without exposing it to danger of being captured.

48 . . . R-R8

49 RxP R-B8†

Not 49 . . . R-KN8; for, despite the above statements, Black cannot permit 50 R-N7† forcing his King to retreat and so allowing mating nets or the Pawn advance in such circumstances: e.g., 50 . . . K-B1 51 R-KB7, followed by 52 K-Q6.

50 K-Q4 R-Q8†

And by now 50 . . . R-KN8 can be countered simply, too, with 51 R-N3.

51 K-K4 R-K8†

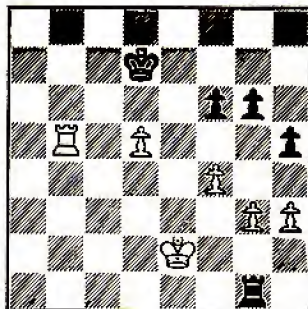
52 K-B3

Now White visualizes something like this: if Black makes a play toward capturing the Queen Pawn by 52 . . . K-Q3, White compensates with 53 R-N6† (53 . . . K-K2 54 R-N7†, K-Q3 55 R-KB7).

52 . . . R-B8†

53 K-K2 R-KN8

54 R-N7†!



A refined, little zwischenzug. On 54 . . . K-Q3, White captures two of the King-side Pawns after 55 K-B2, R-Q8 56 R-KB7. So Black must go back to the first rank.

54 . . . K-B1

55 R-N3 R-KR8

56 P-R4 K-B2

Continued at bottom of first column of page 235.

Morphy Masterpieces

MORPHY'S games have retained their hold on the affections of most players because of the many brilliancies which are to be found in his play. It is therefore not surprising that some of his games which do not feature combinations are cherished by the experts and ignored by the great body of chessplayers. One of the objectives of this series is to rescue such masterpieces from oblivion.

Casual Game, London, 1858

GIUOCO PIANO (in effect)

P. Morphy White
S. Boden Black

1 P-K4	P-K4	4 B-QB4	B-B4
2 N-KB3	N-QB3	5 O-O	P-Q3
3 P-Q4	PxP	6 P-B3	N-B3

A player noted for his solid style, Boden does not care to indulge in any gambit adventures against Morphy. He therefore steers the game away from the Scotch Gambit into the quieter channels of the Giuoco Piano. A less timid course is suggested by Kmoch: 6 . . . B-KN5 7 Q-N3, BxN 8 BxP, K-B1 9 PxP, B-N3! with an excellent game for Black.

7 PxP	B-N3
8 N-B3	O-O

Now Black is on the point of equalizing with 9 . . . NxKP! The modern player generally meets this "threat" with 9 B-N3. Morphy chooses a different way—one which has the disadvantage of cutting down his King Bishop's mobility.

9 P-Q5	N-QR4
--------	-------

End-game

Continued from page 234.

Black's King cannot prevent White's Rook from taking command of the sixth rank.

57 R-B3†	K-Q2	59 K-K3	K-K2
58 R-B6	R-R7†	60 R-B7†	K-B1

Black prevents the Rook from attacking his Pawns from the rear.

61 P-Q6
---------	------

Now the threat of 62 R-B8† and 63 P-Q7 forces Black's King from its protective position. The rest is no longer difficult.

61 . . .	K-K1	67 P-R5†	K-R3
62 R-KN7	R-R8	68 K-K4	R-R3
63 RxP	K-B2	69 P-N4	R-N3
64 R-R6	R-Q8	70 K-B5	R-R3
65 RxRP	RxP	71 R-B8	K-N2
66 R-QB5	K-N3	72 R-B7†	K-R3
		73 P-N5†	Resigns

Black's move is a serious strategical blunder. His Knight remains rooted to this unfavorable spot for the rest of the game. 9 . . . N-K4 or 9 . . . N-K2 is preferable.



10 B-Q3

The first consequence of Black's error becomes apparent: 11 P-QN4 is threatened.

10 . . .	P-B4
----------	------

Black has to bury his King Bishop. To have two pieces out of play is a fatal handicap—against Morphy.

11 B-KN5	P-KR3
12 B-R4	B-N5

White's pin is very irritating; but, if 12 . . . P-N4 13 NxP, PxN 14 BxP, P-B5 15 P-K5! PxP 16 N-K4, it is all over.

13 P-KR3	B-R4
----------	------

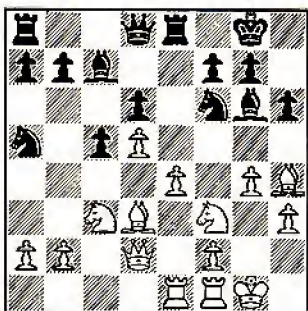
Boden's play is hardly in keeping with his reputation, for now this Bishop is robbed of mobility. He ought to try 13 . . . BxN 14 QxB, P-B5 in order to get in . . . B-Q5.

14 P-KN4!	B-N3
15 Q-Q2	R-K1

Black can undertake nothing and must twiddle his thumbs while White prepares the decisive advance of his King Bishop Pawn.

16 QR-K1	B-B2
----------	------

Here Black ought to interpolate . . . P-R3. Morphy's reply is very fine.



17 N-QN5!	K-R2
-----------	------

Black realizes that, if he tries 17 . . . B-N3, 18 Q-B4 wins material (18 . . . P-B5 19 B-B2, B-QB4 20 BxN, PxP 21 QxRP or 20 . . . QxB 21 QxQ, PxQ 22 N-B7).

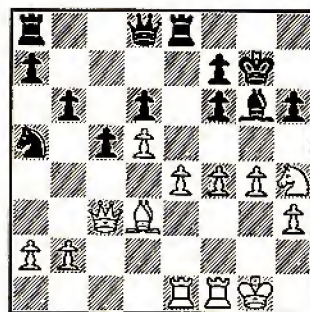
18 BxN	PxB
19 NxP	QxN
20 Q-B3!	....

White threatens not only the King Bishop Pawn but also 21 P-N4, winning the hapless Knight.

20 . . .	Q-Q1
21 N-R4	P-N3
22 P-B4	....

Decisive!

22 . . .	K-N2
----------	------



23 NxP!

One of the finest moves ever made by Morphy! Very few players could resist the temptation to push 23 P-B5, burying the Bishop. The push would win in due course as the Bishop would be out of play. On the other hand, it would not be easy to break through, whereas Morphy's continuation wins simply and rapidly.

23 . . .	PxN
24 P-K5!	....

The point! Black has no adequate defense.

24 . . .	QR-B1
----------	-------

Or 24 . . . QPxP 25 PxP, QxP 26 B-K4, and White wins.

25 B-N1!	K-B2
----------	------

Now Black has no defense to the threat of 26 Q-B2. On 25 . . . Q-K2, White wins with 26 Q-B2, Q-KB2 27 P-K6. Or 25 . . . QPxP 26 PxP, QxP 27 PxB, K-B2 28 BxP! KxB 29 Q-B2†. Or 25 . . . BPxP 26 PxP, and again Black has no good move.

26 P-K6†	K-N2
27 Q-Q3	P-B4
28 QxP	Q-B3

Or 28 . . . PxP 29 QxP, Q-B3 30 Q-R7†, K-B1 31 P-K7†, etc.

29 PxP	QxQNP
30 P-B5	Q-B3

Or 30 . . . R-B1 31 P-K7!

31 P-K7!	P-B5
----------	------

The King Pawn is untouchable.

32 Q-KN3	P-B6	34 Q-B2	QxP
33 R-K6	Q-Q5†	35 P-B6†	Resigns

For, if 35 . . . K-R1, White mates with 36 P-N7†, K-N1 37 P-B7†, KxP 38 Q-B6.

A splendid positional game by Morphy, vigorously played in all its phases.

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.



Spotlight on Openings

PROBING BEYOND MERE "BOOK"

TO the player who wants to learn the expedient opening lines, traps, "quickies," and, in short, an easy way to win, the value of speculative observations, for which we are in the mood, today, is not always clear.

One of the means of understanding an opening, however, is through thorough mastery of the "nomenclature" which often is nothing other than codified, practical understanding of the why and when to play a certain "book" move in a given sequence of a conventional opening. We must, of course, be aware of these reasons, else we forego the ability to discover the possible threats and punishments which follow an infringement of the rule, and the ability to hit upon new ideas as well.

Our second, small part tries to illuminate some factors which often prompt the master to play or not to play an "obvious" move.

PART I

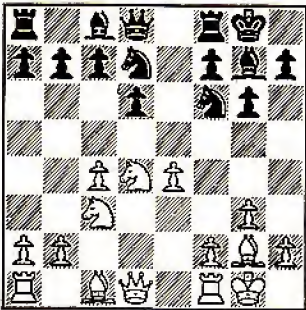
Our first feuilleton tries to work out an example of how the nomenclature is related to the threats and new ideas. It serves in good part to answer a vital question: What is the "right" sequence in the "modern line" of the King's Indian Defense?

On occasions, we have encountered a question on White's fianchetto line against the King's Indian Defense. In *Modern Chess Openings* (8th edition, page 96), the line is placed under the heading, "Tchigorin Indian." The question is why is it not treated under the "King's Indian," to which it just as truly belongs.

The Tchigorin Indian

The sequence of moves in the "Tchigorin Indian" is as follows.

1 P-Q4	N-KB3
2 P-QB4	P-Q3
Black wants to play . . . P-K4 as rapidly as possible. Formerly, he forewent the fianchetto with . . . P-KN3 and customarily played . . . B-K2 with a "Hannham-Philidor" formation. The King's Indian with . . . P-KN3 was incorporated later. Bogolyubov, who was an exceptional virtuoso in handling either side of the 2 . . . P-Q3 line, attributed the line to Tchigorin, while giving Euwe most of the credit for the King's Indian line with 2 . . . P-KN3 and 2 . . . B-N2.*	
3 N-QB3	P-K4
4 N-B3	Q-N-Q2
5 P-KN3	P-KN3
	9 NxP
6 B-N2	B-N2
7 O-O	O-O
8 P-K4	PxP
	9 NxP



This is the typical position. Black often attempts to reach it by the different sequence of the King's Indian, which we shall now examine.

The King's Indian

Variation 1	
1 P-Q4	N-KB3
2 P-QB4	P-KN3
3 N-QB3	B-N2
4 P-K4	P-Q3
5 P-KN3	...

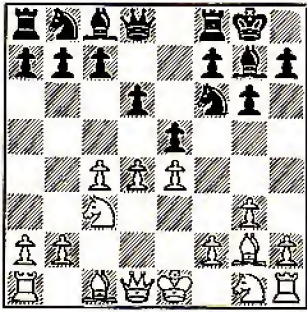
Part of the price which Black has to pay for temporizing with his center push is that White can now choose at his own pleasure either to go into the Saemisch Variation with 5 P-B3 or to play 5 N-B3 or 5 KN-K2 at once.

5	O-O
6 B-N2	P-K4

Sub-variant A

7 KN-K2
At this point, the Tchigorin Indian and the King's Indian superficially can merge, after 7 . . . QN-Q2 8 O-O, PxP 9 NxP (see diagram under Tchigorin Indian).

Position after 6 . . . P-K4



Sub-variants A, B & C start here.

There is a big difference, however, inasmuch as Black's best moves now are either (1) 7 . . . PxP 8 NxP, N-B3! or (2) 7 . . . N-B3 8 P-Q5, N-Q5 9 O-O, NxN 10 QxN, P-QR4 11 P-N3, N-Q2 12 B-K3, P-KB4.

Sub-variant B

White may try to reach the typical position.

7 N-B3	...
--------	-----

For now 7 . . . QN-Q2 8 O-O leads straight into the Tchigorin set-up. But, with Black's Queen Knight not blocking the way and White's King Pawn already pushed up, Black's uninhibited Queen Bishop establishes a pin.

7	B-N5!
-----------	-------

Sub-variant C

We have now seen two reasons why the Tchigorin and the King's sequences do not live under the same roof and are affected by different considerations, which must be understood.

A further point against Black's deferring the center push, . . . P-K4, is registered in White's possible choice of 7 P-Q5 at once. The following is an instance.

7 P-Q5	QN-Q2
White holds an edge after 7 . . . P-QR4 8 KN-K2, N-R3 9 O-O, Q-K2 10 P-B3 and 11 B-K3.	
8 KN-K2	P-B4

Also good is 8 . . . N-K1 9 B-K3, P-KB4 Q-Q2, N/1-B3 (Rabinovich-te Kolste, Baden-Baden, 1925).

9 O-O	P-QR3	12 P-QR4	N-N5
10 P-B4	PxP	13 Q-Q3	P-B4
11 PxP	R-K1	14 PxP	PxP

With equality, Averbach-Panno, USSR -Argentina Match, 1954.

*Die Moderne Eröffnung, Triberg, 1928.

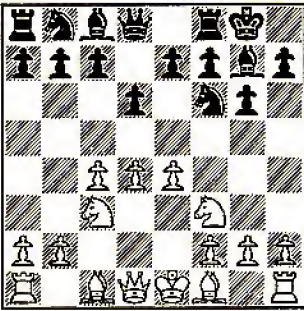
First Conclusion

The sequence chosen by Black gives White a number of alternatives (the Saemisch and 5 or 7 KN-K2 and 7 P-Q5) without N-KB3. On the other hand, White does not succeed in arriving at the typical position after 7 KN-K2 if Black refrains from an early ... Pxp or if he follows it with ... N-QB3 (better than ... QN-Q2).

Variation 2

White can play P-K4, with 5 N-KB3 to follow at once, so as to retard ... P-K4 awhile.

- 1 P-Q4
- N-KB3
- 3 N-QB3
- B-N2
- 2 P-QB4
- P-KN3
- 4 P-K4
- P-Q3
- 5 N-B3
- O-O



6 P-KN3

Strictly as a Postscript, White's better line here is 6 P-KR3, P-K4 7 P-Q5, N-R4 8 B-K3, P-B4 9 Pxp, Pxp 10 B-K2, N-KB3, with equality. But, of course, this is no longer White's fianchetto line, as discussed here.

- 6
- B-N5!
- 9 P-Q5
- N-Q5
- 7 B-N2
- N-B3
- 10 B-K3
- R-K1
- 8 O-O
- P-K4
- 11 P-KR3
- BxN
- 12 BxB
- P-B4

Black is very well off here.

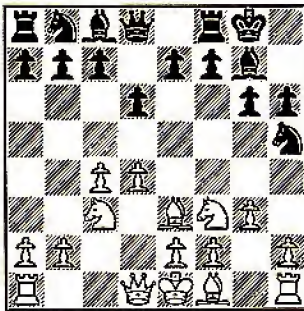
Variation 3

White can try postponing his P-K4, just as in the Tchigorin in which it does not come up until the eighth move. He tries to profit from the fact that, in the King's Indian, Black defers his center push.

- 1 P-Q4
- N-KB3
- 3 N-QB3
- B-N2
- 2 P-QB4
- P-KN3
- 4 N-B3
- O-O
- 5 B-B4?!
- P-Q3

As another Postscript, Black can better answer this particular sequence with the more energetic 5 ... P-B4! instead of following the "pattern."

- 6 P-KN3!
- N-R4
- 7 B-N5
- P-KR3
- 8 B-K3
-



8 QN-Q2

Black's more energetic course may be 8 ... P-K4. The continuation might run 9 Pxp, Pxp 10 Q-B1 (also 10 Q-B2 or 10 Q-N3, followed by R-Q1 with positional pressure), K-R2 11 P-KR3, N-QB3 12 P-KN4, N-B3 13 P-N5. It is not the analyst's task to create semi-hypothetical games. So we stop here with the opinion that the line is worth testing.

- 9 Q-Q2
- K-R2
- 10 O-O-O
-

A very interesting position, in which 10 ... P-QB3 might well be countered with 11 P-Q5.

Variation 4

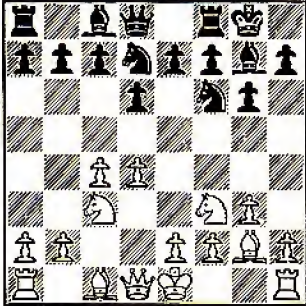
White can accelerate his fianchetto.

- 1 P-Q4
- N-KB3
- 2 P-QB4
- P-KN3
- 3 P-KN3
- B-N2

All of us know that, here or on move four, Black can go into the Neo-Gruenfeld Defense with ... P-Q4; many believe it the only consequent course.

- 4 B-N2
- O-O
- 5 N-QB3
- P-Q3
- 6 N-B3
- QN-Q2

Here again, 6 ... P-B4 is stronger, leading into the Yugoslav Variation.



7 B-B4!

A little surprise.

- 7
- N-R4

7 ... P-K4 8 Pxp, Pxp 9 Bxp, NxB 10 NxN, Q-K2 11 N-Q3 leaves Black with an attack but also a Pawn minus.

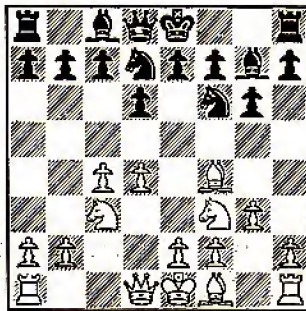
- 8 B-N5
- P-KR3
- 9 B-K3
- P-K4
- 10 Q-Q2
-

White's attack will proceed on lines similar to Variation 3.

Variation 5

In lines in which Black defers castling and presses for his center push, White can set up much the same effect as in Variation 4.

- 1 P-Q4
- N-KB3
- 4 P-KN3
- P-Q3
- 2 P-QB4
- P-KN3
- 5 N-B3
- QN-Q2
- 3 N-QB3
- B-N2
- 6 B-B4
-



Here Black may have a remedy in the following.

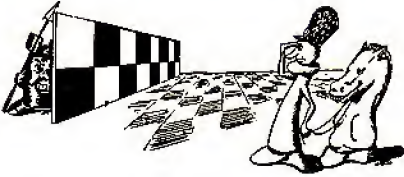
- 6
- P-KR3
- 9 P-Q5
- P-KB4
- 7 P-KR4
- N-R4
- 10 Q-Q2
- N-N3
- 8 B-K3
- P-K4
- 11 P-N3
- P-R4
- 12 BxN
-

The line, however, favors White.

Second Conclusion

Black's attempts to arrive at the "modern line" via the King's Indian run up against possible preventive measures.

The rest of Part I, and Part II, follows in the September issue.



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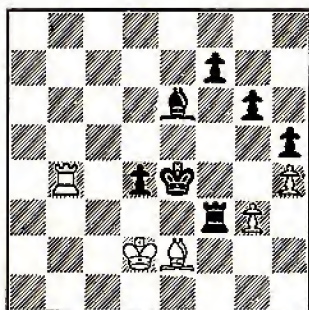
Addenda to Basic Chess Endings

The following position arose from a practice game between Evans and Reshevsky, played prior to our departure for the Soviet Union. The diagram is the position after Black's 49th move. For convenience, the moves have been renumbered.

Rook vs. Bishop and Two Pawns

As a prelude to the Rook vs. Bishop and two Pawns, we find:

Reshevsky (Black)



Evans (White)

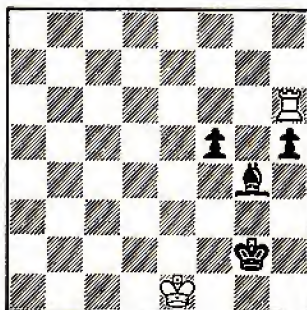
the 2nd rank and sacrifices it for both Pawns the minute one advances to the 7th.

If White tries 6 K-K1, in the above variation, then Black wins: 6 ... P-R5 7 K-B1, P-R6 8 K-N1, P-R7† 9 K-R1, B-B6† (9 ... B-K3 10 R-Q7, B-N5 transposes back—but this is academic) 10 RxB†, KxR 11 KxP, P-N4, as Black's King winds up in front of its Pawn.

5 R-KN7	KxP
6 RxP	K-N6
7 K-K1	K-N7

The immediate 7 ... P-R5 8 K-B1, P-R6 9 K-N1, P-B5 transposes eventually into the game. The text is an attempt to swindle White into going wrong.

8 R-KR6
---------	------



8	K-N8
--------	------

8 ... P-B5 9 R-KB6, P-B6 10 R-B7 transposes into the game. After 8 ... P-B5, it is conceivable that White can set up an alternate defense with 9 R-R6, P-B6 (9 ... P-R5 10 R-KN6) 10 R-R2†, K-N8 11 R-KB2, P-R5 12 R-B1†, K-N7 13 R-B2†, K-N6 14 K-B1, setting up a blockade on the 2nd rank: if now 14 ... B-R6† 15 K-N1, B-N7 16 RxB†, PxR—Stalemate.

9 R-R8	P-B5
10 R-KB8	P-B6
11 R-B7	K-N7

Not 11 ... P-R5 12 R-B4! B-R4 13 R-B5! (13 ... P-R6 14 R-N5†!).

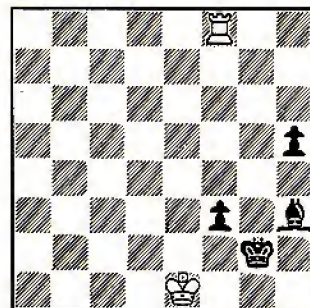
12 R-B4	B-R6
---------	------

12 ... K-N6 13 R-B7! P-R5 14 K-B1, P-R6 15 K-N1 transposes into the game—almost.

It hardly seems so, but the whole ending now hinges on a tempo!

13 R-B8?
----------	------

A careless error from which it is impossible to recover. Correct is 13 R-B7! We shall later discover why the Rook is on the wrong rank.



13	K-N6
---------	------

14 R-N8†
----------	------

Now, if White tries to retrieve his error on move 13, he loses a vital tempo: e.g., 14 R-B7, P-R5 15 R-N7†, B-N5 16 K-B1, P-R6 17 K-N1, P-R7† 18 K-R1, P-B7 19 R-KB7, B-B6†, etc.

14	B-N5
15 K-B1	P-R5
16 K-N1	P-R6

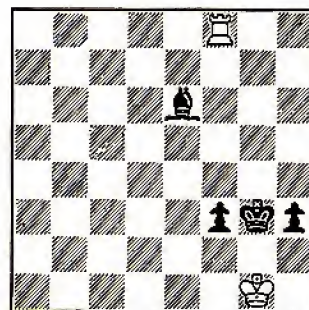
Note that 16 ... P-B7† does not work: 17 K-B1, P-R6 18 RxB†, KxR 19 KxP, and Black's King is out of position for any winning chance.

17 R-KB8
----------	------

Equally unavailing is 17 R-KR8, P-B7† 18 K-B1, B-K3! followed by ... B-B5† (or 19 R-QB8, P-R7). Note that, even in this variation, White could still draw, if the Rook were on B7, by 19 R-N7†, K-B6 20 R-B7†! BxR—Stalemate.

17	B-K3!
---------	-------

The winning move! Now we see why White's Rook belongs on B7, instead of B8. The point is that White then would have the saving check on the King Knight file: and, if Black tried 17 ... P-R7† 18 K-R1, P-B7, 19 RxB would hold the draw.



18 R-B6
---------	------

White has no salvation. 16 K-R1, B-Q4 fixes his hash. With 17 ... B-K3, Black has gained the decisive tempo on which the entire ending hinged.

18	P-R7†
19 K-R1	P-B7
20 R-B3†	....

Sheer desperation. Else, 20 RxB, B-Q4† 21 R-N2†, BxR mate. Or 20 R-N6†, B-N5, and how White would wish he didn't have a Rook!

20	KxR
21 KxP	K-K7

Resigns

White's last hope—which was an insult even to harbor—was for 21 ... P-B8(Q) or (R)—Stalemate.

Perhaps White's text move ought to draw, but first consider how much simpler is 1 RxB†, KxR 2 BxR. Thereafter, Black can make no headway in spite of his extra Pawn!

Actually, White had a hallucination and thought that Black then wins by working his King to KR6 and breaking with ... P-B5. This is an instance of looking so deeply into fantasies that you overlook the obvious!

1 BxR†?	KxB
2 RxP	KxP
3 R-QN4	....

White's last is forced; for the Rook must create an entry to the seventh rank. Black was threatening 3 ... B-N5, picking up another button.

3	B-N5
--------	------

3 ... P-N4!? is a tantalizing try; but, after 4 PxP, P-R5 5 K-K3! P-R6 6 K-K4! P-R7 7 R-N1, White can draw by sacrificing his Rook for the Rook Pawn and by exchanging Black's remaining Pawn by P-N6 at the appropriate moment.

4 R-N7	P-B4?
--------	-------

Black's last is not the best (although it works)! Correct is 4 ... KxP 5 RxP, K-N6, after which it is dubious if White can draw despite Fine's dictum in *Basic Chess Endings*: "Rook Pawn plus Knight stalemate possibility."

The point is that White's King cannot reach KN1, after which he may permit both Black's Pawns to reach the 6th rank if he merely posts his Rook on

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.



How to win in the Ending

THE POWER OF THE KING

SOME GAMES OF CHESS never leave the opening: the "brilliancy" is short and sweet. Between players of approximately equal strength, however, a game is more than likely to reach an ending. And it is in the ending that the game is won, lost or drawn.

The story is told about two beginners, completely ignorant of the primary end-game concepts, continuing play in an end-game featuring Kings—and nothing else! A master watched the absurd struggle for some time but finally gave up waiting for them to abandon it. When he returned later and asked if they had agreed to a draw, one of the beginners replied: "No—he mated me."

This incident is hardly typical of chess-players, even beginners. Yet it is surprising to learn how little some non-beginners know about such really basic positions as even King and Pawn end-games.

In King and Pawn endings, the position of the Kings is often the decisive factor. King and Pawn versus King and Pawn may be a win or a draw, depending on how far advanced the Pawns may be, on whether one or both Pawns can be stopped from queening or on whether one King can force the other King out of the way, or in end-game terminology, "gaining the opposition," and so gobble up the enemy Pawn.

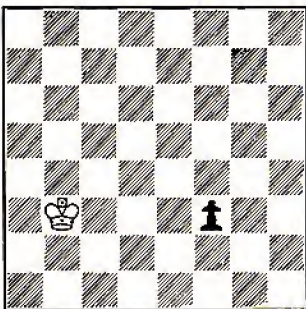
Often one King is able in a materially even position to reach and capture the opponent's Pawns, while the opposing King cannot. The "King position" is thus a simple demonstration of a "positional" advantage being converted into a "material" one.

Let us now turn to a study of the movement of the King in King and Pawn end-games.

Reaching a Fixed Goal

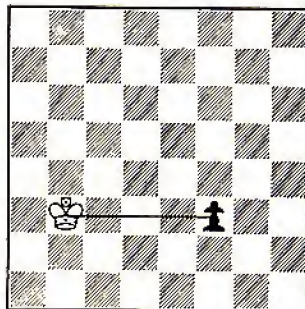
After you have become familiar with the short range movements of the King, you are ready for the next steps. They include King and Pawn (or Pawns) versus King (with and without Pawns).

Consider this position.



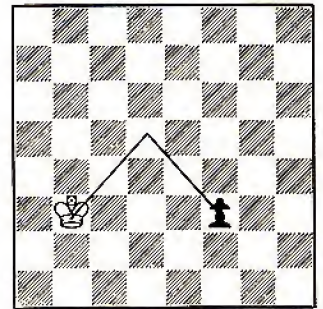
The basic concept involved here is the movement of the King. It is important to realize that, as the King moves towards a fixed goal, it has several equally short routes. One of these will be a straight line, more often than not;

but other equally short routes will not be straight lines. In chess, the old adage of mathematics comes a cropper: the shortest distance between two points may not be a straight line. The following examples will demonstrate.

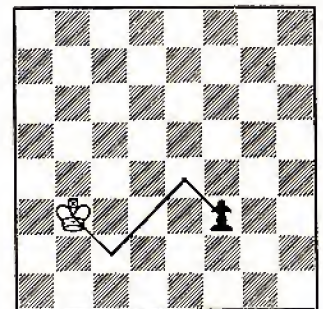


It most certainly seems that, to reach the fixed goal, KB3 (that is, to capture the Pawn on KB3—and we're assuming the Pawn is fixed: i.e., cannot move), White must play: 1 K-B3, 2 K-Q3, 3 K-K3, 4 KxP—four moves.

Indeed, there is no shorter—with the factors shown. But that route can be an illusion, given other factors, say, an opposing Bishop controlling the diagonal which cuts through White's QB3. In such a case, even the odd way of 1 K-B4, 2 K-Q5, 3 K-K4 and 4 KxP is effective—and still only four moves.



So it is important to understand that the King has many routes. Consider the zig-zag one: 1 K-B2, 2 K-Q3, 3 K-K4 and 4 KxP.



Here we refer you to the closing bit of advice in the first article of this series (July, page 209) "How to Study the End-game." Set up your own exercises for the King's approach, to be sure you understand the principle and not just the diagrammed examples. Actually, a King going from QB3 to KB3 has over twenty different "shortest" routes! Work them out: then, for a given position, you will be intelligently able to answer the question which you must frequently ask yourself: "Which route?"

Overtaking a Pawn

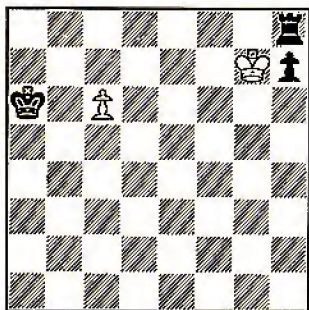
It is seldom that the Pawn is "fixed." More often, in the end-game, the Pawn is apt to be pushing resolutely on to queen—and win.

You can extend the principle of reaching a fixed goal, nonetheless, and so reapply the lesson just learned. The goal

now will be the Pawn's queening square—or, if possible, some square along the route before it queens.

Having determined the square, you proceed again to study how it can be approached, and, to this end, the following problem becomes important. It is a wonderful example of how vital that question: Which route? can be.

The problem is a difficult one. Do not feel too bad if, as a beginner, you cannot solve it. But do try it first before reading the solution. As one important clue, consider that your King can have one of two totally different objectives.



White to Play and Draw

Stop! At this point, study the position, try to determine what must be done for White to draw and work out your solution(s) till you are sure. If you cannot succeed, then read on.

1 KxR!

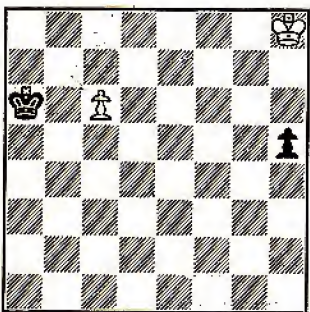
Perhaps, we could safely forego any comment here. And yet White's move represents a first crucial decision. Taking the Rook permits Black's Pawn to escape beyond the pale. Or, conversely, we may phrase it that the capture puts White's King hopelessly outside of the Pawn's square (as discussed pp. 208-9, July).

Suffice it to say, however, that the Rook must be taken: else, e.g., 1 K-R6? R-QB1, and Black has ample means for winning after 2 KxP, RxP; or even more hopeless is 1 K-R6? K-N3, and Black has made vital progress while White has resolved nothing at all.

1

P-R4

The dreaded Pawn advance. Still, the position is now one of King and Pawn versus King and Pawn. You can profit by reconsidering the current lesson—plus the clue mentioned.



Our clue was that White's King has two goals. One is to try to stop the Black Pawn. The other is to try to queen his own Pawn. The achievement of either goal will suffice to draw.

A brief consideration shows that neither goal can be attained by direct means. For example, the pursuit of the Pawn fails: 2 K-R7, P-R5 3 K-R6, P-R6—and alas! the King can never re-enter the Pawn's square. And, as Black's King is within the White Pawn's square, 2 P-B7, K-N2 is equally futile.

As our clue suggests, however, we must try to use the White King to support its Pawn. On the face of it, this procedure also seems futile: 2 K-N7, P-R5 3 K-B7, K-N3! and Black picks off the White Pawn with utmost ease, while his own Pawn will go on, unhampered, to queen.

White simply cannot draw, it seems!

The Solution(s)

Curiously enough, however, White can draw. His failure in the tries above results from his employing only the apparently shortest, the straight line routes of approach. For the correct solutions (for White tries lead to more than one solution), you must fall back upon that vital question: Which route?

As White's King has two goals, the question now becomes which route will best serve both goals. By employing a route which advances the White King upon both its possible objectives in the shortest number of moves, you can attain one goal or the other—and draw.

Here then is a striking demonstration of the value of the King's diverse routes to a given goal.

First Solution

Let us consider the correct route.

(Continue from last diagram)

2 K-N7!

By using a diagonal move, the White King advances with equal gain on each of its goals: to overtake Black's Pawn and to reach and support its own.

2

P-R5

Definitely Black's best try at the moment: his unstoppable Pawn hurries on to queen whereas White's queening is still out of consideration.

3 K-B6!

Again, a diagonal move, equally directed toward both goals.

3

P-R6

Black still presses on to queen. His alternative tries will be discussed presently.

4 K-K7!

Here then we see a use for the apparently senseless zig-zag route described early in this lesson! The consequences now become fairly clear: White can reach and support his own Pawn, at need.

4

P-R7

5 P-B7!

P-R8(Q)

6 P-B8(Q)†

Drawn

For, with Queens on both sides, only a gross blunder can lead to a win now.

Second Solution

Admittedly, White has demonstrated a draw; but was it against Black's best play? What if Black tries to stop the White Pawn from queening?

(Continue from last diagram)

2 K-N7!

P-R5

3 K-B6!

K-N3

Black moves on the White Pawn before its King can arrive to support it. The Pawn is lost, surely?

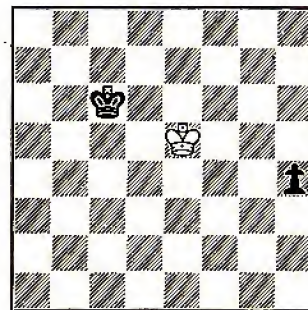
4 K-K5!

Again, a diagonal move of the King is the shortest approach to its two goals!

4

KxP

White's Pawn is gone, indeed; but now White's King is able to enter the square of Black's Pawn!



5 K-B4!

Within the queening square, White's King soon overtakes and captures the Black Pawn: 5 . . . P-R6 6 K-N3, P-R7 7 KxP. In an actual game, the draw would be conceded now, if not sooner.

Other Solutions

These two main lines do not exhaust the possibilities. But enough has been stated to guide the way. You will do well here again to review "How to Study the End-game" (p. 209, July issue), as you should again and again in each end-game lesson.

For example, in the last line, note how White still draws after 4 . . . P-R6 5 K-Q6! by reverting to the goal of supporting his own Pawn on to queen: 5 . . . P-R7 6 P-B7! K-N7 (6 . . . P-R8(Q) 7 P-B8(Q) is also a draw) 7 K-Q7! P-R8(Q) 8 P-B8(Q)†, Drawn.

And another interesting study is the solution with 2 K-N7, K-N3 in which Black goes after White's Pawn immediately.

Work out each possibility for yourself. The effort will repay you by instilling an instinct, as it were, for all such positions.

Principles in the Solution

Having worked out all the possibilities, your next step is to sum up the principles involved. Then try to remember the principles, rather than the moves—which may prove evanescent.

In this problem, the outcome is a draw because White selects that King route which permits him to switch, at need, depending on Black's moves, from one to the other of two saving goals. Thus, in answering the question: Which route? the White King moves on the diagonal route: K-N7-B6 as it is quite as short an approach to Black's Pawn as is K-R7-R6 and has the added advantage of being a short approach to White's own Pawn.

(Continued next page.)

Past Masterpieces

Annotated by **FRED REINFELD**

LIKE the Evans Gambit, the King's Gambit has won many brilliant games for White. But since P-KB4 also exposes White to attack, the second player has some masterpieces of counter-attack to his credit. Here is one of the best and most exciting.

Cambridge, 1932

KING'S GAMBIT

P. S. Milner-Barry		C. H. Alexander	
White		Black	
1 P-K4	P-K4	4 N-B3	P-KN4
2 N-QB3	N-QB3	5 P-Q4	P-N5
3 P-B4	PxP	6 B-B4?	PxN
		7 O-O	....

White's speculative sacrifice of a piece—a kind of Muzio Gambit—will give Black an exceedingly difficult game. Luckily, Black is himself an attacking player and realizes that attack is the best defense.

7 P-Q4!
8 KPxP B-KN5

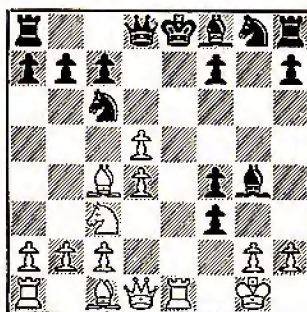
A time-gaining, developing move which threatens to win the Queen with ... P-B7†.

9 R-K1†
(See diagram, top of next column)

Black is in trouble: if 9 ... B-K2, 10 PxP! regains the piece.

True, 9 ... QN-K2 looks plausible; but then White has 10 B-N5†, P-B3 11 QPxP! P-B7† 12 KxP, BxQ 13 PxP§, winning on the spot. Diabolical!

Position after 9 R-K1†



Or 9 ... QN-K2 10 B-N5†, B-Q2 11 BxP, N-KB3 12 QxP, and Black cannot free himself: e.g., 12 ... BxP 13 B-K5, Q-Q2 14 BxN. KR-N1 15 P-Q6! and White wins.

9 KN-K2!

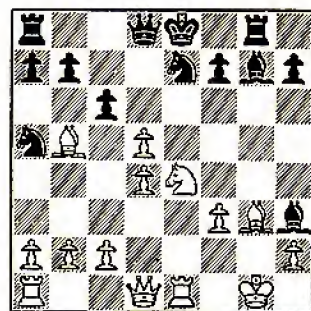
More development with gain of time.

10 PxP B-R6!

Black threatens ... R-N1† and thereby holds on to his attacked Knight.

11 BxP R-N1† 13 B-N5† P-B3
12 B-N3 N-R4 14 N-K4 B-N2!

This timely developing move guards against the menace of N-B6 mate.



15 K-R1

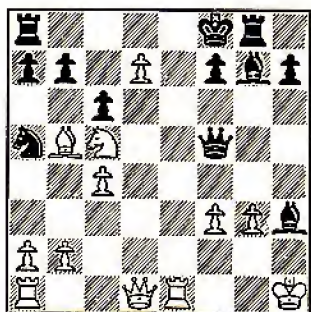
Though 15 P-Q6 looks powerful, Black calmly replies 15 ... PxB! Then, if 16 N-B5, QxP! 17 BxQ, BxP†, and Black mates next move. Or 16 N-B2, QxP! 17 BxQ, B-K4§ 18 N-N4, BxN with a winning game for Black.

15 QxP
16 P-QB4 Q-Q2!
17 P-Q5!?

With the ingenuity of despair, White tries to maintain the attack. Thus, if Black expects to find safety with 17 ... O-O-O? he is disillusioned by 18 N-Q6†. And, even after 17 ... PxB 18 P-Q6, O-O-O 19 PxN, QxQ 20 QRxQ, White still has a game of sorts.

17 K-B1 19 N-B5 NxP†
18 P-Q6 N-B4! 20 PxN Q-B4
21 P-Q7

The remarkable march of this Pawn will apparently end in a disaster for Black, who is threatened with 22 Q-Q6 mate or 22 P-Q8(Q)†, followed by mate.



21 B-Q5!!

Just in the nick of time: both mates are blocked and the Bishop cannot be captured!

22 NxP!

A gallant try. After 22 ... NxN? 23 BxP White threatens 24 R-K8† or 24 QxB. And, after the uninspired 22 ... RxP? there follows 23 R-K8†, RxR 24 PxR(Q)†, KxQ 25 N-Q6†, winning the Queen.

22 Q-R4!

With the murderous threat of ... B-B8 mate.

23 R-K8† RxR 25 Q-K2† K-B1
24 PxR(Q)† KxQ 26 NxN

White is lost in any event.

26 B-N5§
Resigns

White is mated next move. One of the finest examples of enterprising counter-attack!

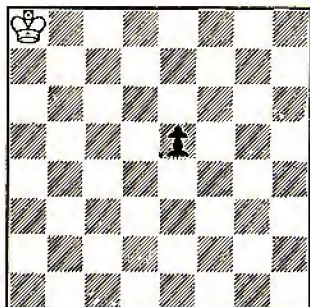
† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

HOW TO WIN IN THE ENDING

(Continued from page 240)

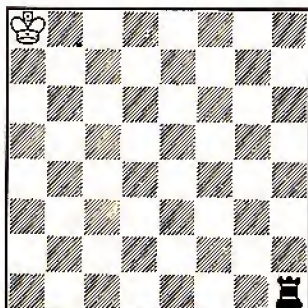
The Diagonal Approach

In the question of the shortest routes to either of two goals, the King's diagonal move is most important. The beginner must realize, therefore, that the more "diagonal" the direction to a goal, the fewer shortest routes there are.



How many shortest routes are there? Imagining, of course, that the Pawn is "fixed," i.e., cannot move, there are only four "shortest" routes: (1) 1 K-N8, 2 K-B7, 3 K-Q6 and 4 KxP; (2) 1 K-N7, 2 K-B7, 3 K-Q6 and 4 KxP; (3) 1 K-N7, 2 K-B6, 3 K-Q6 and 2 KxP; (4) 1 K-N7, 2 K-B6, 3 K-Q5 and KxP.

In the following position, there is only one shortest route, the direct diagonal: K-N7-B6-Q5-K4-B3-N2-R1 (KxR).



How to Study the Power of a King

Put a White King and a Black Pawn on the board at random, and try to count the number of shortest routes.

When you reach a King and Pawn ending in one of your own games—STOP! Try to visualize all the possible shortest routes. Decide whether there is any difference between these King routes and, if so, which is the most efficacious.

No Staunton Gambit against the specialist in the Dutch!—after Bronstein as well as Szabo tried that, and failed.

2 P-KN3

Alexander's pet variation.

3 N-Q2 B-N2

As the Stonewall formation which Black can get with 3 . . . P-Q4 is more passive than the ordinary Dutch Stonewall, he permits White's 4 P-K4, which is not too dangerous, anyhow.

4 P-K4 PxP

5 NxP P-Q4

6 N-N5 N-QB3

Black readies for . . . P-K4 himself.

7 B-R3

An interesting complication. After 7 . . . NxP 8 BxB, QxB 9 P-QB3, P-KR3 10 PxN, PxN 11 BxP, White is better off.

7 N-R3

8 P-QB3 N-B4

9 P-KB4

White plays to keep Black's King Pawn backward. White is considerably behind in development, however, his developed pieces being precariously placed. So the less pretentious 9 B-N2, O-O 10 N-K2, which still prevents 10 . . . P-K4, is much safer.

9 O-O

10 B-N2

10 N-K2, P-KR3! leads to a good game for Black: 11 N-B3, N-K6 or 11 BxN, BxB.

10 N-R4

Black realizes that he must start some counter-action before White consolidates his position.



11 KN-B3

After this move, Black's counter-play becomes dangerous.

The same after 12 Q-K2, P-B4! (12 . . . P-KR3? 13 N-K6! or 12 . . . Q-Q3? 13 Q-N5!) 13 N-K6 (13 PxP, P-K4!), BxN 14 QxB†, K-R1 15 QxQP (15 PxP, P-Q5!), PxP.

Still worse is 11 N-K2, N-B5 12 Q-Q3 because of 12 . . . P-KR3 13 N-B3 (13 N-R3 makes no difference), KN-K6!! 14 BxN, B-B4, and Black wins.

A good alternative is 11 Q-B3!: e.g., (1) 11 . . . P-KR3 12 QxP† (12 N/5-R3 also is reasonable), QxQ 13 BxQ†, P-K3 14 BxP†, BxB 15 NxP, QR-K1 16 P-Q5, and White has the edge: (2) 11 . . . P-K3 12 N-K2, P-KR3 13 N-R3, and the chances are in the balance, Black having his choice between the rather wild 13 . . . P-B4 14 PxP, P-Q5 and the steady 13 P-N3 14 O-O, B-R3.

11 P-KR3 13 Q-K2 P-B4
12 N-R3 N-B5 14 PxP

14 O-O, PxP 15 PxP, Q-N3 16 R-Q1 is troublesome for White because of 16 . . . P-K4! 17 BPxP, NxKP after which 18 NxN fails against 18 . . . NxQP.

14 Q-R4

The point of Black's attack—a sacrificing combination which makes matters extremely complicated.

15 P-KN4

White accepts the sacrifice. His decision is not bad but makes his job difficult. To obtain just a satisfactory game, he can proceed far more simply with 15 O-O, QxP† 16 Q-KB2!



15 BxP†

Black's veritable point: his Knight is trapped as 15 . . . N-Q5 16 NxN, BxN falls against 17 BxP†.

16 K-B1

In playing to win a full piece, White overreaches; for he gets into a passive position without counter-play.

By taking two pieces for a Rook, instead, he can have strong, if not superior, counter-play: 16 PxP, QxP† 17 K-B2, QxR 18 PxN, BxP 19 B-K3!

16 BxP!

One point after another!

17 BxB N/4-K6† 19 B-Q4 Q-R6!
18 K-N1 BxP 20 BxN

20 R-K1 at once loses to 20 . . . NxP 21 KxN, P-K4!:

20 NxP

21 R-K1 NxP

With an attack which ought to be decisive, Black has the right idea here but carries it out the wrong way. For . . . P-K4 to have its proper effect, he must control K6. Correct, therefore, is 21 . . . P-Q5! threatening 22 . . . P-K4 (22 N-B2, RxP!).

22 KxN P-K4

23 Q-K3!

This move repulses the attack, and White gets the better of the game.

23 QxP† 26 N-B2 BxN†
24 R-K2 Q-B5 27 KxB Q-B3
25 QxKP QxQBP 28 Q-K6† QxQ
29 RxQ

Now White has the initiative and so his Knight serves better than the three Pawns which Black has as compensation.

29 K-B2

29 . . . P-KN4 is bad as it only weakens Black's King position, thereby greatly increasing White's chances for attack (after 30 N-Q3).

30 R-K5!

Not 30 R-Q6 as then 30 . . . KR-Q1 leads to the exchange of one Rook. White must play for attack; so he is interested in keeping all his pieces on the board.

30 KR-Q1

31 R-Q1 P-QR4

32 R-QN1!

White consistently plays to strengthen his position rather than win a Pawn and lose the attack. Still, 32 R/1xP, RxR 33 RxR is strong, too: e.g., 33 . . . P-R5 34 R-Q7†, K-K3 35 RxP, P-R6 36 R-N1, P-R7 37 R-QR1, K-B4 38 N-N4! Yet the text move is preferable. White is handling this end-game very well.

32 R-Q2

33 N-Q3 R-QB1

34 R-K3!

White brings his Knight into action and secures more activity for the Rook.

34 K-N1 36 R-R3 R-B4

35 N-K5 R-N2 37 N-Q3 R-B7

38 P-R3

Now White is ready to capture a number of Pawns.

38 P-KN4

A carefully prepared saving action, aimed at the elimination of White's two Pawns. The main point is that, after 39 P-B5, R-KB2, White cannot hold his Bishop Pawn: 40 K-N4, R-B5† (41 K-R5?? K-R2! or R-KB3!).

39 RxRP PxP

40 RxQP R-N6†

Unless the immediate capture of the last White Pawn helps, Black is lost.

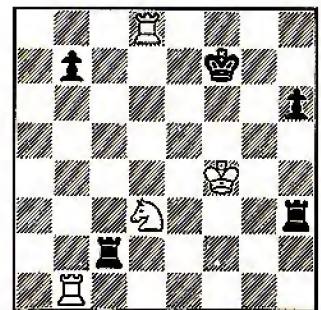
41 KxP RxP

42 R-Q8†

Now White ought to win by force. He is left without Pawns, to be sure; but his attack is irresistible, thanks to the awkward position of Black's pieces.

42 K-B2

42 . . . K-N2 leads to mate in four, starting with 43 RxP†. The text move is not better, though.



43 N-K5†

But this move is not good enough. 43 RxP†, which is the most natural move, is also the best. After 43 . . . K-K3 (not 43 . . . K-B3? 44 R-Q6 mate), White has the star move, 44 K-N4!! which instantly wins: Black cannot save his Rook without allowing a mate in four: e.g., 44 . . . R-K6 45 N-B4†, K-B3 46 R-Q6†, K-K4 47 R-Q5†, K-B3 48 R-B5 mate—or 47 . . . K-K5 48 R-K7 mate.

43 K-K2

44 R-Q7† K-K3

45 R-N6†

This "killer" is a faker.

45

R-B3!

Apparently, White failed to foresee the playability of this move (46 NxR, KxR). Black now recovers, though he remains in danger for some time.

46 R/6xP R-Q3 51 K-K4 K-B6
47 R-K7† K-Q4 52 N-Q4 R-R5†
48 R-N5† K-Q5 53 K-Q5 R-B1
49 N-B3† K-B5 54 R-N3† K-Q7
50 R/7-K5 R-QB3 55 R-K2† K-B8
56 R-Q3

White threatens a mate (57 N-N3† and 58 R-Q8 mate).

56

R-R8

57 R/3-Q2

Now he threatens another mate (58 N-N3† and 59 R-N2 mate).

57

R-QN1

58 K-B6

The attack has come to a standstill. White cannot strengthen his strong position.

58 R-Q8 60 K-B7 R-N5
59 R-QR2 K-N8 61 N-B3 R-KB8
62 N-R2 Drawn

ARGENTINA, 1955

Mar del Plata International

A Problem Move

A move of such surprising force as Black's 23d in this game is usually seen only in compositions. His seizing the attack and obtaining a winning advantage with very few pieces in very few moves is a performance of the highest order.

The notes are partly according to Pilnik, published in Ajedrez.

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

Laszlo Szabo	Herman Pilnik
Hungary	Argentina
White	Black
1 P-Q4 N-KB3	3 N-QB3 B-N2
2 P-QB4 P-KN3	4 P-K4 P-Q3
	5 P-B3 O-O

As for 5 . . . P-K4, see Szabo-Ivkov, page 216, July issue.

6 B-K3

QN-Q2

As for 6 . . . P-K4, see Smyslov-Geller, page 217, July issue.

7 Q-Q2

P-B4

Black's move here is the best way of treating this variation, according to Pilnik.

8 KN-K2

8 P-Q5 is faulty, Pilnik declares, giving this example: 8 . . . R-K1 9 O-O-O, P-QR3 10 K-N1, Q-R4 11 P-KR4, P-QN4 12 P-KN4, N-K4 13 P-R5, P-N5 14 QN-K2, NxQBP, and Black wins (from Czeraniak-Pilnik, Belgrade, 1954).

The problem is not so easy as this example makes it seem. White has much better: e.g., 9 N-R3, followed by (in appropriate order) B-K2, O-O, N-B2, P-B4, with good attacking chances on the King-side.

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

There is not sufficient reason to pass any definite judgment on 8 P-Q5, we believe.

8 R-K1 10 N-Q4 N-K3
9 PxP NxBP 11 B-K2 NxN
12 BxN

This position might also (but not easily) arise from the Maroczy system against the Sicilian Defense.

White has a slight edge.

12

B-K3

13 O-O

Q-R4

A good move which prevents both 14 N-Q5 and 14 P-B4 (the latter in view of 14 . . . NxP 15 NxN, QxQ 16 NxQ, BxB†).

14 KR-Q1

White ought to prepare to play P-B4; hence the text move serves poorly. Better continuations are 14 QR-B1 and 14 B-K3.

14

QR-B1

15 P-QN3

P-QR3

16 Q-N2

White wants to play 17 N-Q5 without having to exchange Queens. Pilnik says the end-game favors Black after 16 N-Q5, QxQ 17 RxQ, BxN 18 KPxB, N-Q2. This annotator feels that there is nothing wrong with White's game after 19 P-B4.

16

N-R4

17 BxB

17 N-Q5 is preferable.

17

NxB

18 QR-B1

White continually omits N-Q5, apparently believing that, after . . . BxN and KPxB, he will have trouble with his bad Bishop. His precaution is injudicious: the Bishop serves well in conjunction with his supremacy in controlled terrain, especially with Queens on the board.

18

R-B2

19 K-R1

Q-K4

20 Q-R3

Getting out of the pin is all right; but the Queen ought to go to Q2.

20

N-R4

21 N-Q5

Now this move causes inconvenience. 21 B-B1 is safer.

21

BxN

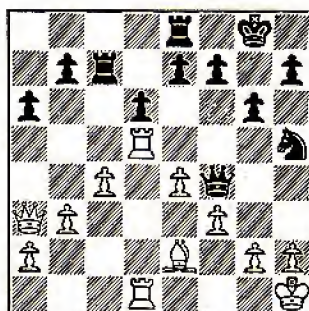
22 RxB

Q-B5!

Very cleverly played.

23 R/1-Q1

White fails to realize the hidden danger and gets into a predicament. Good continuations are 23 B-B1 and 23 Q-N2. Also 23 P-QN4 is reasonable, and 23 P-N3 most likely is playable in spite of the dangerous sacrifice, 23 . . . NxP†.



23

Q-R3!!

A move with the power of a miracle. The threat is 24 . . . N-N6†, followed by 25 . . . Q-K6 mate.

24 K-N1

A poor defense, but the only one.

24

Q-K6†

25 K-B1

N-B5

26 R/5-Q2

R-B4!

Black re-inforces his attack decisively. His main threat is 27 . . . N-R6 29 PxN, R-KN4, and mate follows.

27 Q-N2

Now 28 Q-Q4 answers 27 . . . N-R6.

27

NxP!

Another brilliant point. If the Knight is taken, Black mates, and, meanwhile he threatens 28 . . . R-KN4, anyway.

28 R-Q5

There is nothing better. 28 R-Q3 loses to 28 . . . Q-N4.

28

RxR

29 RxR

Against 29 KPxB, Pilnik intended to play 29 . . . Q-N4!

29

P-K3!

Black follows up his attack in a lovely and energetic way.

30 RxP

Or 30 R-Q3, Q-N4 31 RxP, Q-B5!

30

Q-B5!

31 R-Q7

QxRP

Black threatens 32 . . . N-B5 and has a new asset in his passed King Rook Pawn.

32 Q-B6 R-KB1 34 B-B4 Q-N7†
33 P-B5 N-B5 35 K-K1 QxBP

Now White's Queen is threatened.

36 Q-Q4

P-KR4!

37 RxNP

P-R5

38 Q-K5

Or 38 P-B6, P-R6 39 Q-N1 (39 P-B7? P-R7!), QxP†, and Black wins.

38

R-Q1!

Resigns

Black threatens two mates simultaneously: 39 . . . R-Q8 mate and 39 . . . N-N7 mate.

SWEDEN, 1955

Kiruna International

Self-destruction

Aggressive play is all right, provided there is some kind of justification behind it. In the following game, Black's aggressive attitude is unjustified and leads to self-destruction.

FRENCH DEFENSE

Olaf Barda	E. Ridala
Norway	Finland
White	Black
1 P-Q4 P-K3	3 N-Q2 P-QB4
2 P-K4 P-Q4	4 PxQP KPxB
	5 KN-B3

5 B-N5† is stronger.

5

N-QB3

5 . . . P-QR3 (Botvinnik!) may be best.

6 B-K2

B-Q3.

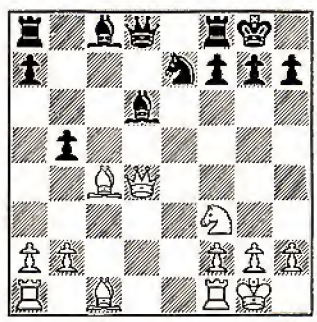
It is more logical to postpone the development of Black's King Bishop lest White in effect win a tempo with PxP. If White waits too long for that PxP, he can get into trouble: e.g., 6 . . . N-B3 7 O-O, B-K3 8 R-K1, Q-N3! as occurred in a game between Konstantinopolsky and Botvinnik.

7 O-O KN-K2
8 P-B4

White's text move is strong in the variant with 5 B-N5†, N-QB3, followed by BxN†. For then Black's Pawns on QB3 and Q4 do not lend themselves to . . . QPxP. As it is, the text only leads to harmless exchanges here.

8 . . . PxQP 10 BxP O-O
9 N-N3 PxP 11 QNxP NxN
12 QxN P-QN4

Just when any non-committal move is good enough for equality, Black undertakes an entirely unnecessary combination of negative value.



13 BxP B-N2
Black threatens 14 . . . BxN and 15 . . . BxP†, to win the Queen.
14 Q-KN4! BxN
15 QxB BxP†

Black's point: he recovers his Pawn (16 KxB, Q-N1†).
16 K-R1!

The flaw in Black's combination: White retains the two Bishops.

16 . . . B-K4 18 QR-Q1 Q-N1
17 B-N5 P-B3 19 B-B4† K-R1
20 B-K3 Q-K1

20 . . . QxP fails against 21 B-B5, QR-K1 22 R-Q7 or 21 . . . KR-K1 22 B-B7. But 20 . . . BxP is not so clear (e.g., 21 R-N1, Q-B2), and Black ought to try it. He has no better chance to give his combination some justification.

21 P-QN3

Now White has two distinct advantages: the two Bishops and the Queen-side Pawn majority.

21 . . . P-B4

The worst thing Black can do is to advance Pawns on the King-side.

22 KR-K1 P-B5 24 R-K4 R-B1
23 B-B5 B-B3 25 B-R3 P-N4?
26 QR-K1 R-QB2

Black has thoroughly ruined his game. It hardly matters anymore what he plays; but the text move loses by force.

27 BxN! Resigns

White wins a Rook at least: 27 . . . RxB 28 RxR, BxR 29 Q-B3†, B-B3 30 RxQ, BxQ 31 RxR†.

UNITED STATES

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA 1955 Championship

By-way

White plays an irregular line which ought to cause him trouble. Black misunderstands the position, however, and captures a Pawn which actually is firmly protected. In consequence, he exposes himself to an irresistible attack, elegantly executed.

FRENCH DEFENSE

Ivan Romanenko Karl Baer
White Black
1 P-K4 P-K3 3 N-QB3 N-KB3
2 P-Q4 P-Q4 4 P-K5 KN-Q2
5 N-B3

An irregular continuation which is not commendable as it leaves White without proper means for supporting his center.

Of the regular continuations, 5 P-B4 (Steinitz) is supposed to be the best. There is reason to suppose, though, that the two others, 5 QN-K2 and Gledhill's 5 Q-N4, are better than their reputations.

5 . . . P-QB4
6 B-QN5

Not a good move, but the best there is. White is going to part with his precious King Bishop in order to eliminate one of the two most dangerous enemies of the center, a Black Knight.

6 . . . N-QB3

Also good is 6 . . . P-QR3.

7 O-O PxP

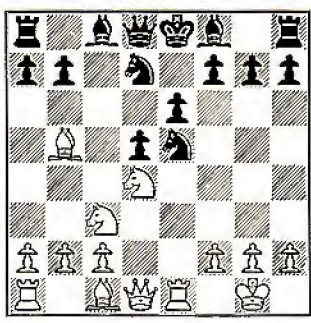
Black's last is weak, though not exactly faulty. Correct is 7 . . . P-QR3, with a fine game for Black.

8 KNxP QNxP

An elementary blunder, indirectly leading to a most unfavorable exchange of Pawns. Instead, 8 . . . Q-B2 is satisfactory.

9 R-K1

The simple refutation. White recovers the Pawn by force and, far more than that, obtains a winning advantage against any counter-play.



9 . . . N-N3

The alternatives are just as bad: e.g., 9 . . . B-Q3 10 P-B4! (10 NxQP, PxN 11 P-KB4, O-O!). N-N3 11 NxKP, PxN 12 RxP†, B-K2 13 P-B5, and White must win; or 9 . . . Q-B2 10 B-KB4, B-Q3 11 BxN†, BxB 12 KN-N5, and White wins.

10 NxQP
The Pawn is recovered, and White has far the better development with plenty of threats.

10 . . . P-QR3
There is no good move for Black. To prolong resistance, he can try only 10 . . . B-K2 11 RxP, O-O (11 . . . PxR loses the Queen to 12 NxP, Q-R4 13 B-Q2).

11 RxP†

Well played. As White's advantage is purely dynamic, he must strike while the iron is hot. And he does so most convincingly.

11 . . . PxR

Or 11 . . . B-K2 12 RxB†, NxR 13 B-N5, P-B3 14 N-K6, and White wins.

12 NxP PxR

The two Queen moves are just as bad: (1) 12 . . . Q-R4 leads to mate in a few moves after 13 N/5-B7†, K-B2 14 N-N5† or 13 . . . K-K2 14 B-N5†; (2) 12 . . . Q-R5 13 B-N5, Q-K5 14 N/5-B7†, K-B2 15 BxN, and White wins.

13 N/5-B7†!

Best, though 13 NxQ, KxN 14 B-N5† also wins. Black can resign.

13 . . . QxN 16 B-N5† N-K2
14 NxQ† K-Q1 17 P-QN4 B-R2
15 NxR B-B4 18 Q-Q6 Resigns



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CHESS REVIEW



YUGOSLAVIA 1955 Championship

Outsider?

In winning the Yugoslav Championship, little known Karaklajich did so against such powerful competition as afforded by titleholder Pirc, Gligorich, Rabar, Ivkov, Matanovich, Fuderer and other famous masters. Whether his fine success can be qualified as that of an outsider—only the future can tell.

RUY LOPEZ

N. Karaklajich		S. Puc	
White		Black	
1 P-K4	P-K4	6 P-Q4	P-QN4
2 N-KB3	N-QB3	7 B-N3	P-Q4
3 B-N5	P-QR3	8 PxP	B-K3
4 B-R4	N-B3	9 Q-K2	B-QB4
5 O-O	NxP	10 B-K3	Q-K2
		11 QN-Q2	....

Euwe recommends 11 P-QR4. For a review of this side-line of the Adam Variation (9 Q-K2), see Reinfeld's article on 9 ... B-QB4 (CHESS REVIEW, pp. 142-3, May, 1951).

11 ... BxB

11 ... NxN is better. Then, after 12 QxN, Black has a choice between 12 ... P-Q5 (see Ivkov-Fuderer in Reinfeld's article) and 12 ... BxB 13 QxB, N-R4, with a fair game in both instances.

12 QxB N-B4
13 P-B3 N-R4

Black is losing plenty of time with his Knights. But he has an inferior game, anyway, lacking adequate support for his strategic QB4.

14 B-B2 N-Q2

Black intends 15 ... P-QB4.

15 P-QN4! N-QB3

In reply to 15 ... N-N2 (which looks natural as preparation for ... P-QB4), White has the strong reply, 16 P-QR4! with these possibilities: (1) 16 ... P-QB4 17 PxNP, and White comes first; (2) 16 ... O-O 17 PxP, PxB 18 Q-Q3! and White wins a Pawn; (3) 16 ... PxP 17 BxQRP, with a distinct advantage for White partly due to threat of 18 B-B6.

16 N-N3 P-QR4

Black tries frantically to lift the blockade of his Queen-side: if he can eliminate White's Queen Knight Pawn, he can soon get in ... P-QB4.

17 QN-Q4! NxN
18 NxN PxP
19 P-KB4!

White handles the position very well, maintaining all the tension possible.

19 ... P-N3

Black must oppose 20 P-B5. 19 ... P-QB4 loses to 20 NxP: e.g., 20 ... P-N3 21 N-Q6†, K-B1 22 PxP, PxB 23 P-B5. PxB 24 BxP! with a winning attack.

20 NxP O-O

There is no good defense for the Queen Bishop Pawn: e.g., 20 ... R-QB1 21 N-R7, R-R1 22 N-B6—or 20 ... N-N3 21 N-Q6†, PxN 22 QxN.



21 P-B5!

Black faces a dilemma: whether he can better face the King-side attack after 21 ... PxKBP 22 N-Q4 or the weakness of his Pawns after 21 ... BxP. He decides on the latter and can hardly be blamed for that.

21 ... BxP
22 BxB PxP
23 NxP

White's capture is strong, now that the Queen Pawn is unprotected.

23 ... QR-B1
24 NxP Q-K3

Not 24 ... QxP 25 QxQ, NxQ 26 N-K7†.

25 N-B4 QxP

Now there is nothing better.

26 QxQ NxQ
27 PxP

The rest plays itself.

27 ... R-B5	32 PxR	N-B7
28 P-QR3	R-Q1	33 R-QB1
29 N-R5	N-N5	34 P-B6
30 RxB	N-K6	35 P-B7
31 R-B5	RxR	36 N-B6†
		37 N-Q5

There is no defense to the threat of 38 R-B5 and 39 N-N6.

RUSSIA, 1955 22d USSR Championship British-Indian Friction

In the following game, White obtains so strong a set-up that it practically refutes the King's Indian, looking at the opening superficially. As White omits P-Q4, however, the opening is no King's Indian at all but a side-line of the English Opening (called the British System by this annotator).

Black makes the basic mistake of acting as if White had played P-Q4. As a result, he lacks the means of getting counter-play with either KPxBP or P-KB4 and also is left without proper means of counter-acting White's P-KB4.

ENGLISH OPENING

Mikhail Botvinnik Cherbakov
White Black

1 P-QB4 N-KB3
2 N-QB3 P-KN3
3 P-KN3 B-N2

Here Black plays as though in a King's Indian. Best is 3 ... P-Q4; next best is 3 ... P-B3 with 4 ... P-Q4 to follow.

4 B-N2 O-O
5 P-K4 P-Q3

5 ... P-B4 6 KN-K2, N-B3 is a better try (7 P-Q4? PxP 8 NxP, NxP!).

6 KN-K2 P-K4

Apparently, Black still expects to arrive at a regular King's Indian (after 7 P-Q4). 6 ... P-B4, however, is now weaker than before. It can safely be answered with 7 P-Q4 (which, under these circumstances, offers more promise than P-Q3).

7 O-O QN-Q2

Black proceeds consistently in the wrong direction. 7 ... N-B3 may not be very good but is much better than the text: e.g., 8 P-Q3 (8 P-Q4? PxP 9 NxP, NxP!), N-Q5 9 NxN, PxN 10 N-K2, P-B4, after which the advance of White's King Pawn is less dangerous.

8 P-Q3!

This completes the opening as a variation of the English. Black has been fooled. White has a considerable advantage in that he can easily start a King-side attack with P-KB4. In the regular King's Indian, that move requires great care because of possible repercussions in the center.

8 ... N-B4

Now Black hurries to bring this Knight to Q5, taking four moves instead of the two needed before. There is no satisfactory way, however, to meet the impending advance of White's King Bishop Pawn.

9 P-B4

White's Pawn formation is known even from Howard Staunton's time. This annotator calls it the British System.

9 ... P-B3

After 9 ... PxP, any way of recapturing favors White. The best is 10 PxP.

10 P-KR3 N-K3
11 P-B5 N-Q5
12 P-KN4

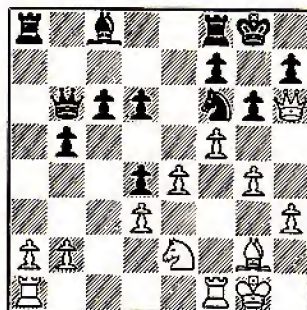
White's attack plays itself.

12 ... N-K1 14 Q-Q2 P-QN4
13 B-K3 P-QR3 15 B-N5 B-B3

Black's last causes a quick collapse. Instead, 15 ... P-B3 is strictly necessary.

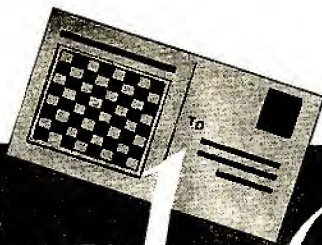
16 BxB NxN 18 N-K2 Q-N3
17 NxN PxN 19 PxQNP RPxB
20 Q-R6

The beginning of the end.



20 ... B-Q2 22 N-B4 N-N2
21 P-N5 N-R4 23 P-B6 Resigns

If 23 ... N-K1, White forces mate with 24 N-Q5, or even 24 N-K2, followed by 25 R-B4 and 26 R-R4.



Postal Chess

POSTAL SCRIPTS

The semi-annual list of postal chess ratings is given this month, page 251. Explanation was given, April, page 124.

TOURNAMENT NOTES Progress Reports for Golden Knights Tournaments

5th Annual Championship—1950

As a result of current Postal Mortems, the following, Finals sections have completed play, and the contestants therein score these weighted, point totals:*

50-Nf 1: G. R. Josiah 41.7; P. Tautvaishas 37.85; W. H. Watts 33.35; V. Wildt 26.3; P. L. Cromelin 26; and C. Janowitz and J. Ricard withdrew;

50 Nf-10: C. T. Morgan 42.85; J. Callis 36.3; E. D. Wallace 29.4; V. Krugloff 29.0; J. Duchesne 24.05; and F. Vandemark and R. Potter withdrew;

50-Nf 13: F. J. Yerhoff 42.85; B. A. Robinson 32.4; C. T. Morgan 30.05 (his higher score in 50-Nf 10 counts); J. F. Huss 27.3; R. A. Newlander 26.15; J. Harper 23.4; and F. Power 16.05.

On the basis of weighted points from all sections so far finished, the following is the list of potential cash prize winners.

PRESENT LEADERS

L Stolzenberg ..45.1	S Hirschhorn ..30.65
Dr I Farber ..43.95	L Bevier ..30.15
M Hantman ..43.95	R L Froemke ..30.05
C T Morgan ..42.85	J Shaw ..29.65
F J Yerhoff ..42.85	C M Peale ..29.55
G R Josiah ..41.7	J McClure ..29.5
Col F Lynch ..41.7	E D Wallace ..29.4
R Klugman ..41.25	V Krugloff ..29.0
B Wisegarver ..41.2	Dr A S Neal ..28.55
H Harrison ..39.8	G King ..28.4
W F Taber ..39.6	J Weininger ..27.4
J A Ilyin ..39.55	J F Huss ..27.3
J F Heckman ..38.55	M H Wickman 27.3
H Maclean ..37.85	B Rosenblum ..27.25
G Schaeffer ..37.85	V Wildt ..26.3
P Tautvaishas ..37.85	R Newlander ..26.15
E E Hansen ..37.35	E L Bell ..26.1
H B Daly ..37.2	P Cromelin ..26.0
W Hook ..37.2	Dr H M Coss ..25.65
K Venesaar ..36.85	R F Richter ..24.9
J Callis ..36.3	J Duchesne ..24.05
E L Ley ..36.25	H H Hyde ..24.05
W C Adickes ..36.1	J Harper ..23.4
S D Lazarus ..35.65	J Hobson ..23.4
J C Myers ..33.4	C E Braun ..22.8
W H Watts ..33.35	G W Hardman ..22.75
B Robinson ..32.4	A Gilliland ..20.55
H D Wilbur ..31.85	E Luprecht ..19.55
H T Reeve ..31.8	E Coss ..18.75
G Willas ..31.8	W L Wengraf ..17.3
J H Staffer ..31.75	F Power ..16.05
R Walch ..31.7	K Runkel ..15.05
I Lateiner ..31.3	S Freiman ..12.8

*Weighted point totals are based on the following scale: 1.0 points per win in the prelims; 2.2 in semi-finals; and 4.5 in finals. Draws count half these values.

6th Annual Championship—1951

As a result of current Postal Mortems, Finals section 51-Nf 5 has completed play, and the contestants therein score the following, weighted, point totals:*

Dr. I. Farber 41.75; H. Maclean 31.3; D. I. Thompson 30.0; L. J. Zaikowski 29.05; Col. F. D. Lynch 28.4; M. Scholtz 18.4; and J. Henriksen 18.3.

On the customary basis of reporting weighted, point totals (see preceding section, 5th Annual Championship), the following is the current list of potential, cash prize winners.*

PRESENT LEADERS

J H Staffer ..46.2	D Thompson ..30.0
M Gonzalez ..43.5	M Ribowski ..29.55
Dr I Farber ..41.75	S Yarmak ..29.5
G Agullera ..40.7	L Zaikowski ..29.05
R Klugman ..40.7	F D Lynch ..28.4
W J Bryan ..39.5	L H Sarett ..28.4
H Wallgren ..39.5	E Dayton ..27.1
W G Arendt ..35.3	O M Thomas ..26.75
Dr F C Ruys ..32.7	E M Gault ..26.1
J W O'Reilly ..31.9	H Harrison ..25.0
J F Heckman ..31.9	Mrs F Hazlitt ..23.35
H Maclean ..31.3	F B Levi ..22.85
J Kramer ..30.85	A Zimmerman ..22.3
O Jungwirth ..30.5	M Scholtz ..18.4
J S Wholey ..30.5	J Henriksen ..18.3
G E Hartleb ..30.45	E Godbold ..12.8

Also, on current Postal Mortems, J. Shaw has qualified for the Finals.

7th Annual Championship—1952-3

As a result of current Postal Mortems, the following have qualified for assignment to the Finals: L. J. Fuller, C. V. Moose, L. H. Hulbirt, J. N. Schmitt, P. Roth, G. J. Maurer and D. Burg.

Also, the following qualified for the Semi-finals: J. E. Barry and P. More.

8th Annual Championship—1954

As a result of current Postal Mortems, the following have qualified for assignment to the Semi-finals: R. P. Norton, R. G. Wright, J. A. Nordin, D. H. Potts, R. Dickinson, A. R. Self (2), F. E. Kuritz, H. O. Eads, N. Brewer, K. Kretzschmar, C. Kugelmass, M. L. Davis, E. F. Johnson, W. A. Scott (2), A. S. Gillow, E. R. Leary, N. Zemke, O. G. Wendt, C. L. Nichols, A. Strelzoff, W. F. Taber, C. N. Kaiser, M. H. Fisch, D. Stevenson, R. M. Gerth, J. B. Tangeman, G. Trotzok, J. G. Roeder and T. Bullockus.

There have been no further qualifiers to the Finals.

9th Annual Championship—1955

There is no prospect of more qualifiers to the Semi-finals for some time to come. But entries to the preliminaries are still coming strong.

POSTALMIGHTIES! Prize Winners

The following postalites have won prizes in 1953 and 1954 Prize Tourneys as a result of current Postal Mortems.

Tourney	Players	Place	Score
53-P	54 H T Van Patten	1st	4 - 2
	60 H Rose	1st	4 - 2
	89 E W Ahlstrom	1-3	4 - 2
	L C Cody	1-3	4 - 2
	N A Jacobs	1-3	4 - 2
	116 A Baron	1st	6 - 0
	139 R J Plock	1st	5½ - ½
	159 A Baron	1st	4½ - 1½
	169 D Ruth	1st	5 - 1
54-P	27 N Brewer	2nd	4½ - 1½
	28 R J Plock	1st	5 - 1
	A Dwyer	2nd	3½ - 2½
	30 C R Freeman	1st	6 - 0
	44 B Heath	1st	6 - 0
	58 J A Harris	1-3	4½ - 1½
	J L Joseph	1-3	4½ - 1½
	J W Mathews	1-3	4½ - 1½
	96 J P Lee	1st	6 - 0

Certificate Winners

The following postalites have qualified for Victory Certificates in 1953 and 1954 Class Tourneys on current Postal Mortems.

Tourney	Players	Place	Score
53-C	131 W E Lanam	1st	4½ - 1½
	150 H J Hausman	1-2	5 - 1
	S Silverston	1-2	5 - 1
	164 R H Horton	1st	6 - 0
	253 C D Poulin	1-2	5 - 1
	W H Severson	1-2	5 - 1
54-C	15 M Semb	1st	4 - 2
	19 J B Fowler	1st	5 - 1
	72 F D Dulicai	1-2	5 - 1
	H J Stettbacher	1-2	5 - 1
	94 F L Seybold	1st	6 - 0
	99 S J Hankin	1st	5 - 1
	101 R E Ellis	1st	4½ - 1½
	123 F D Dulicai	1st	4½ - 1½
	132 L Jacobsen	1st	6 - 0
	135 P Mark	1-2	5 - 1
	W A Swartworth	1-2	5 - 1
	142 F H Roe	1st	6 - 0
	153 D G Hoffman	1st	5 - 1
	159 A Suchbeck	1st	5 - 1
	178 S T Fardon	1st	5½ - ½
	180 N B Van Wagenen	1st	5½ - ½
	196 S Maxwell	1st	5 - 1
	202 P J Sommer	1st	6 - 0
	203 W C Wirth	1st	5 - 1
	213 T F Burns	1st	6 - 0
	218 E R Willrich	1st	5 - 1
	226 G W Erickson	1st	6 - 0
	238 H Cleveland	1st	6 - 0
	256 T Kumro	1st	6 - 0

VACATION NOTICE

Someone once asked: Does the Postal Chess Editor give notice per Rule 12 of time out for vacation?

It's no joke really as much of his mail must simply pile up both during that time and while he catches up on other jobs afterwards. But allow for "time out," roughly, from the last week of August on to mid-September.

POSTAL MORTEMS

Game Reports Received

during June

To report your results, all you need give is section number, full names of both players and the outcome of the game—but, for Class Tournaments in 4 man sections, state also if it is first or second game to have been finished with that same opponent (not Game A or B).

The following examples show how to give results with minimum effort for you and maximum clarity for proper recording:

55-C 466: Paul Morphy 1 A. B. Meek 0 (1st)
55-P 401: A. Halprin ½ H. N. Pillsbury ½ (2)
55-Nf 13: F. J. Marshall 1 H. E. Atkins 0.

In these, the year (55), the type tourney (Class, Prize, Golden Knights Finals) and the section numbers appear in the initial key. And, for Class and Prize tournaments, the first or second game is indicated in the final parentheses. Please give game reports separate from any other correspondence, as they must be filed so. A postcard is ideal for size, easy to send.

Please note: Winners (and those with the White pieces in case of draws) must report as soon as result is confirmed by opponent. The opponent may report also to ensure his record and rating going through but must then state clearly that he was the loser (or played Black in case of a draw).

Game reports sent in time for receipt by dates given above should be printed below. And players who so reported should check to see that they are so published. To spot them, look under your section number, first by the key (e.g., 55-C indicating Class Tourney begun in 1955) and by number (466) given in text below the key.

Symbol f indicates a win by forfeit without rating credit; a shows a rating credit adjudication; df marks a double-forfeit.

CLASS TOURNAMENTS

Tourneys graded by rating classes

Started in 1953 (Key: 53-C)

Notice: As these tournaments run over-due (more than 2 years from month in which play began), we forfeit both players in each unreported game. Tournament sections 1 to 112 have now been so scored off. Sections 113 to 124 will be so scored off next issue. Sections 125 to 148 begun during July, 1953, are due for reporting immediately now.

Check now to be sure you have reported and seen published results for any such tournament sections coming up for closing. If any doubt exists, report all your results in such '53 tournaments as a final check and summary with us.

Extension of play will be granted on request for any games in section 149 and on. But the request must be filed one month before the two-year over-due date of tournament section concerned.

Tourneys 1-303: 83 Fisher, Kleber 2 df. 84 Pelikan, Rippel 2 df. 94 Marjon, Wilson df; Marjon, Stevenson df. 114 Kinnaman, Pardue 2 df. 131 Wyller tops, then ties Cooley. 138 Chew tops (f) Marjon. 150 Hausman tops (f) Miller. 164 Culpepper, Horton whip Williams. 196 Hurley, Lovegren tie. 203 Wyller whips Yates. 253 Poulin, Severson tie twice. 269 Wyller whips Wanamaker. 274 Lounsbury licks Van Lieshout; correction: Cooper, Lounsbury tied. 279 Yascolt tops, then ties Indrieri. 292 Williams, Wyller split two.

Started in 1954 (Key: 54-C)

Notice: Games going on after one year in play are slower than average. Hustle 'em up so as to finish in time. Get after tardy opponents, require moves on time and report delays per Rule 13 or 14.

Tourneys 1-100: 10 Henderson, Wildman ties. 15 Mitchell conks Cox. 19 Fowler tops (2f) Siller but loses to Parsons. 24 George tops Pillow twice. 26 Zipfel licks Healey. 32 Ellis axes Polkowski. 36 Rabin, Zeldler tie. 48 Richardson falls Fowler. 65

Vicinus axes Ellis. 70 Oeder downs Harrish. 72 Dulicai tops (f) Zukaitis. 75 Heuchert halts Wyller. 87 Bass tops Hoffman. (2f) Burdell. 94 Seybold tops (f) Vollmer. 97 Gorkiewicz smites Smith. 99 Hanklin halts Wilkoff.

Tourneys 101-170: 101 Ellis axes Ostermann. 106 Shaw sinks Bragg. 115 Wolfram ties, then tops Fountain. 118 Welch tops (f) Andrews. 119 Duncombe, Rosen split two. 123 Dulicai ties Cuthbert, loses to Johnson. 132 Yates tops (2f) Doe. 134 Mulligan mauls Suter. 135 Mark tops Sokol twice. 136 Pavitt tops (2f) Boyle. 137 Davis downs Feinson. 142 Roe tops (2f) Martin. 149 Austin tops (f) Lewis. 153 Hoffman halts Shields. 157 Stowe stops Locke. 159 Rowe withdraws. 160 O'Neil nips Friedman. 161 Herman halts Wheelwright. 164 Brantferger withdraws, loses (2a) to O'Neil. 165 Goldstone stops Olson. 166 McLean tops (f) Jennings. 169 Rothman loses two to Waters, ties Amundsen twice. 170 King conks Silver.

Tourneys 171-210: 172 Manson withdrawn. 175 Reich rips Holmes. 178 Fardon ties, then tops Vetter; Parke downs McDermott. 180 Van Wagenen, Waak tie; Jones withdrawn. 181 Martinson, Keith conk Barth. 183 Leonov tops, then ties Rubin. 184 Guinard rips Rich. 187 Mittlacher tops (2f) Savage. 191 Fisher halts Houst, Brile; Probst bests Brile. 192 Hall bows to Gibson, beats Sherwin. 193 Hull downs Daniels. 196 Maxwell, Vicinus tie; Maxwell, Schoerner maul Cassidy. 197 Berkstresser, Phillips tie. 198 San Giorgio tops Lanzer twice. 202 Sommer sinks Conness twice. 203 Daniels withdrawn. 204 Grimm, Guinard tie. 205 Lester licks Billman; Levey withdrawn. 206 Levey withdrawn. 208 Armstrong tops (2f) Bergquist. 209 Varnedoe mauls Murrell.

Tourneys 211-250: 212 McNulty overcomes Sarno. 213 Nooger resigns to Burns, withdraws; Burns tops (2f) Ellsworth. 215 Wyller tops Winter twice; Marston, Wyller 2 df. 218 Rankins, Smilkstein tie; Manger withdraws. 222 Block, Johnson split two; Locke tops Johnson twice. 223 Koziewicz withdraws. 225 Charlesworth, Weber tie; Beck bests Davy. 226 Manger withdraws. 231 Tudor loses to Montgomery, licks Brantferger. 233 Hall tops Schneider, Schoerner. 234 O'Neil nips Morris; Zbar bests Perkins. 235 Venesaar beats Pearson. 236 Hartigan halts Van Horne. 238 Cleveland tops Bokma. Gregory, each twice. 239 Behler bests Altrogge, Fleissig. 241 Wild whips Gregory. 242 Montgomery ties Gould, tops Williams. 243 Ilson bests Weber, bows to Kelly. 244 Heuchert tops (2f) Bishop. 245 Bancroft bests Hunt, Wilband; Hunt halts King. 246 Rager rips Van Dragt. 248 Freeman beats Bennett. 249 Kumro, Weber tie; Bagwell Kumro best Gibson. 250 Sweet tops Wagner twice.

Tourneys 251-275: 251 Emin licks Taylor, loses to Kumro. 254 Sheller whips Wyller; Blair blasts Gropp. 255 Taylor tops Bancroft twice. 256 Biggs withdraws. 257 Wyller tops (2f) Davy. 259 Patten tops Kimball. 260 Taylor bests Hornby. 262 Graves licks Lang. 263 Peurt, Thomas tie. 264 Cooley defeats Brock. (2) Dowell. 265 Holley halts Suyker; Dulicai downs Holley. (2) Suyker, (1a) Perrine. 266 Hoglund hits Hayward. 269 Matzke tops (1a) Karamizrak, loses to Stuart. 270 Epstein tops Lawton, Pagin (f), each twice. 271 Dykes downs Roehl, splits two with Holley. 272 Silver sinks Labreche, Miner.

Tourneys 276-300: 276 Blank stops Stewart, Kleinschmidt, (2a) Nadybol. 277 Frankart, Trinks tie twice. 278 Montecillo tops Wallach twice. 281 Price tops, then ties Erickson; Erickson tops (2f) Pearson; Hull tops Erickson, ties Price. 282 Chapman axes Essex. 283 Frosch bests Buescher, Kasparek. 289 Stevens stops Hull. 290 Lounsbury conks Kaser. 292 Henderson tops (2f) Stern. 294 Robison rips Howard; Yosso routs Robison. Howard. 297 Maher mauls Safterstein. 298 Augsburgers tops Williams twice.

Started in 1955 (Key: 55-C)

Tourneys 1-30: 1 Heit halts Egle, Bancroft. 2 Norvell, Weber tie. 6 Fisch, Penfield tie. 8 Funkhouser tops Timmer twice. 9 Reynolds rips Gilson. 11 Derivan downs Schoerner. 13 Prall tops (2f) Burleson. 15

Norvell nips Smith, Martinson; Hastings licks Martinson. 18 Vargas tops Sheldon twice. 20 Crandall downs Woodlee; Flores flips Augsburgers. 22 Erickson ties Slomowitz twice, tops (2f) Daniels; Slomowitz withdraws. 23 Marston, Wyller 2 df. 25 Swartworth bests Ettlinger, Wheelwright. 28 Rankins rips Parrella. 30 Fisch, Robinson split two.

Tourneys 31-152: 33 Slomowitz withdraws. 35 Wolsky withdraws. 36 Bancroft bests Kwartler twice; Macormac wins two each from Heffner, Bancroft. 38 Cooke withdraws. 40 Vacek tops Berlin twice. 47 Morrison, Welch rip Rubin, tie each other. 50 Cooke withdraws. 52 Kuritz withdrawn. 56 Hunt halts Von Holtz, Reider; Benjamin withdrawn. 59 Davis downs Zipfel. 64 Burton withdraws. 67 Haer withdraws. 79 Lounsbury licks Locke. 82 Moesch tops, then ties Erickson; Waring tops Erickson twice. 92 Baker beats Nichols. 106 Briggs halts Hill.

PRIZE TOURNAMENTS

Class Tournaments for Premiums

Started in 1953 (Key: 53-P)

Notice: As these tournaments run over-due (more than 2 years from month in which play began), we forfeit both players in each unreported game. Tournament sections 1 to 61 have now been so scored off. Sections 62 to 76 will be so scored off next issue. Sections 77 to 88, begun during July 1953, are due for reporting immediately now.

Check now to be sure you have reported and seen published results for any such tournament sections coming up for closing. If any doubt exists, report all your results in such '53 tournaments as a final check and summary with us.

Extension of play will be granted on request for any games in sections 88 and on. But the request must be filed one month before the two-year over-due date of tournament section concerned.

Tourneys 1-178: 2 correction: King won from O'Connell, (1a) Bonesteel. 54 McKenna df with Chase, Van Patten, Arnow; Arnow, Chase 2 df. 57 Brandler, Pizze 2 df; Aulen, Pizze df. 59 Hart, Johnson df. 60 Draughon, Rose 2 df; Andrews, Draughon df. 89 Jacobs jolts Cody. 116 Miskin withdraws. 124 Frankel conks Cotter. 135 Dundatschek halts Hughes. 139 Plock hits Henry. 159 Baron ties, then tops Huffman; Huffman, Tomori tie. 161 Mayer tops (f) Dowell. 169 Ruth tops (2f & 1a) Glaesser. 177 Sullivan tops (2f) Stephens.

Started in 1954 (Key: 54-P)

Notice: Games going on after one year in play are slower than average. Hustle 'em up so as to finish in time. Get after tardy opponents, require moves on time and report delays per Rule 13 or 14.

Tourneys 1-50: 1 Dixon tops (f) Brattin. 5 Hammer halts Benham. 6 Matzke mauls Seabrook. 10 Vassilakos conks Collins. 11 Hallbach tops (a) Boehr. 14 Gelbard tops (f) Zuirowski. 27 Brewer tops (f) Graeff. 28 Healy plucks Plock; Dwyer downs Gibby. 30 Freeman halts Hagedorn. 32 Sharwood axes Oliver; Colby bests Huffman. 33 Gould, Potter tie Scrivener. 34 Orlando tops (f) Klein. 38 Cotto conks Rhoads. 39 Bennett tops (a) Kazan. 41 Mattern mauls Smith. 44 Heath tops (f) ReVeal. 47 Conway, Fuglie tie; Lanam tops (a) Landis. 48 Zabin fells Yaffe.

Tourneys 51-75: 53 Stanley stops Wurl. 55 Silver tops (f) Schneider. 56 France tops (a) Siera. 58 Mathews mauls Silver; Parker withdrawn. 59 Storek stops Parr; Schick bests Boschma; Parr conks Cooley. 60 Neumann, Vovell nip Connell; Conway downs Davis, (f) ReVeal. 61 Crowl cracks Miller, Keefe. 62 Harrison halts Levine. 64 Fisher tops (f) Fortier; Fisch, Wheelwright tie. 68 Conway downs Davis, Jurek. 69 Kling loses to Meyer, ties Harris; Brewer rips Reardan. 70 Aston conks Capillon; Grosz bests Baird. 71 Wilson whips Pierson. 72 Sullivan, Curtis sink Goff. 73 Essler withdraws. 75 Rudolph ties Gaff, loses to Kreisler.

Tourneys 76-90: 76 Van Patten pounds Spaulding. 77 Bogdanoff tops (f) Bishop. 78 Evans. Gubse rip Ribowsky. 79 Astapoff sweeps Lawler, Lawrence, Allen, Collina; Simla sinks Collina, Allen. 80 Owen whips Kerr. 81 Boehm, Willett best Sutoris; Sutoris tops (n) Goldstone. 82 Heath halts Durst. 83 Drozt beats Bennett. 84 Rinaldo withdrawn; Van Deene downs Grotke; Wicksman whips Goosman. 85 Souder wins from Matthews. (f) Bishop. 86 O'Neill withdrawn. 87 Ellis axes Piser; Taub tops Bradley. 88 Moakley, Coster down Degman. 89 Drozynski whips Ward. Brotz; Ward beats Brooks, bows to Ortega. 90 Mussler, Ron down Dawson; Pearson withdrawn.

Tourneys 91-100: 91 Crowder overcomes Giasson; Jany, Maclean tie. 92 Landon licks Yantis; Mears mauls Cunningham. 93 Cleveland, Hull tie. 94 Wennerstrom rips Regnier, Kell; Kell, Ortega, Davis, Hansen mob Regnier. 95 Lyberger licks Matthews; Bicknell, Laine best Sperling. 96 Lee licks Eppelein, Cournoyer. 97 R. Clark clips Schwandt, S. Clark; Somerville sinks Schwandt. 99 Wagner downs Davis; Robison ties Hull, tops Astapoff; Pearson withdrawn. 100 Tejada rips Dennis, Suyker, Roark; Scrivener routs Roark.

Started in 1955 (Key: 55-P)

Tourneys 1-20: 1 Ritchie jolts Jacob, Holt. 4 Baylor ties Preston, tops Phillips. 5 Rider rips Mears, (a) Chapman, 6 Hecht bows to Ware, bests Heller. 7 Mitchell halts Huffman. 8 Fallow fells Sheehan. 9 Villani downs Diebling, Cacossa; Diebling licks Leonard. 10 Matthies halts Hill; Jack jolts Loomis. 11 Franklin licks Ericsson; Marcus mauls Peffley. 12 Warner licks Lasich; Flores flips Wildt. 13 Gedaly downs San Giorgio. 14 Goedel wins from Ehlert, Mailhot, loses to Von Holtz, Mattern. 15 Doyle bows to Ailing, bests Levenson. 16 Corda, Middlebrook chop Charlesworth; Middlebrook mauls Manyak. 18 White whips Matthies; Domanowski withdrawn. 19 Peltis nips Nymann; Marse withdraws. 20 Conway conks Vinnard, Somerville; George vanquishes Vinnard.

Tourneys 21-75: 21 Fisch tops (a) De Bruno. 22 Greenwood bests Beverly; Ortega tops Evans. 23 Yascott, Cheek chop Pierson; Cheek mauls Miller. 24 Callaghan overcomes Congleton, Chapman, Nichols; Berkowitz bests Isaacson; Congleton nips Nichols. 26 Kindig downs Harris; Curtis conks Kearney. 27 Kimball, Donato best Levine. 28 Hall, Eisman axe Wilband. 29 Yarlott tops Bratz, ties McCaughey. 31 Sosa sinks Maher. 32 Fischer licks Maxwell, loses to Conger. 34 Joseph bows to Webster, bests Greensite. 36 Lanam licks Poe; Clarke withdraws. 38 Farber fells Okola. 40 Lovejoy licks Fray. 45 Bergreen halts Hurley. 50 Schwartz sinks Seaman. 59 Sage replaces Smith.

GOLDEN KNIGHTS

Progressive qualification championships

5th Annual Championship—1950

FINALS (Key: 50-Nf)

Sections 1-17: 1 Ricard withdraws. 10 Callis cracks Krugloff, Wallace. 13 Newlander ties Power, tops Huss. 14 Rozsa rips Clevenger, Rose, Hunnex; Rose ties Clevenger, tops Hunnex. 16 Alden downs Wright. 17 Lieberman halts Hayes.

3rd Annual Championship—1947-8

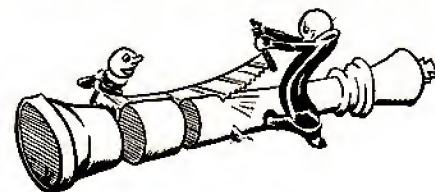
6-9th Place Play-off (Key: 47-Np)

Sections 1-2: 2 Gibbs withdraws.

6th Annual Championship—1951

SEMI-FINALS (Key: 51-Ns)

Sections 1-33: 32 Shaw tops (a) Thies.



FINALS (Key: 51-Nf)

Sections 1-12: 5 Lynch licks Scholtz. 9 Oakes-Rauch game re-instated.

7th Annual Championship—1952-3

PRELIMINARY ROUND (Key: 52-N)

Sections 1-153: 95 Mager, Zoudlik df; Kuhla, McGrath df. 115 Clawson, Stewart df. 117 Lichtenstein df, with Hoke and Snyder. 127 Coggeshall df, with Wallace and Casault. 129 Appelmann, Hill df. 131 Armstrong, Gaughran df; Jakovics df, with Armstrong, Gaughran and Gutheriet. 136 Kirkish, Wisnom df; Davison, Yaffe df. 137 Distefano withdrawn. 140 Getz bests Hurley, bows to Wood; Hurley tops (f) Wood. 141 Marks withdraws. 147 More mauls Mason, Wail. 149 Garner, Youngman tie.

SEMI-FINALS (Key: 52-Ns)

Sections 1-60: 1 Ernst, Lynch tie. 2 Greenberg, Prosser tie. 9 Schmitt conks Kunitz. 19 Maclean tops Wright, (a) Wood. 27 Schwartz halts Howard. 29 Aronson licks Laird. 31 Noonan loses to Hulbert, ties Stark. 35 Fuller fells Nyes, Bueters; Johnson nips Nearing. 38 Michaels, Nymann tie. 40 Moose mauls Gant. 41 Temple, Weininger tie. 43 Rosenzweig ties Smith, loses to Rothe; Rothe, Smith tie. 44 Trotzuk trips Ekstrom. 45 Neel nips Grafia; Burg bests Craig, Shaw, Grafia. 46 McLellan, Yarmak tie. 47 Cody tops Gibson, ties Bevier. 50 Trull trips Kellner. 51 Trull grinds Green. 53 Ruchl loses to Lambert, Wiecking, withdraws. 54 Self bests Bingham; Mauer, Randlett, Krueger rip Ribowsky. 55 Wood spills Spivey; Condon downs Caldwell. 56 Kirmann tops (a) Newell; Rozsa rips Spaulding. 57 Roth licks Lapham. 58 Seybold bests Norris; Clayton withdraws.

FINALS (Key: 52-Nf)

Sections 1-16: 1 Muir downs Daly. 4 Wallgren nips Nieder. 6 Schmitt whips Wildt. 7 Gonzalez rips Rogers. 9 Mehling mauls Wright. 10 Simms jolts Johnson.

8th Annual Championship—1954

PRELIMINARY ROUND (Key: 54-N)

Notice: For close-grouped prelims, one year in play is normal. If your game is running past that, try to hustle it. Ask for prompt replies and report any delays per Rule 13 or 14.

Sections 1-59: 13 Alden downs Van Brunt. 21 Leary tops (f) Baker. 23 Trotzuk tops (f) Stephens. 24 Hailbach bests Penner. 31 Weisbecker beats Orlando. 33 Doc downs Gilbert. 34 Nichols bests Wilson, Mulligan, bows to Hansen. 38 Kretzschmar licks Leininger; Ashley, Wood tie. 40 Erbert bests Stephens; Self beats Bernero. 43 Tunek loses to Self, withdraws. 44 Carlyle mauls McGavock. 45 Stephens bests Bero. 47 Churchman withdraws. 48 Shaw sinks Cernosek. 49 Stevenson stops Ellingwood. Landy; Ellingwood licks Landy. 50 Yascott bests Bier. 53 Collins conks Levine. 56 Block blasts Rhoads. 57 Collins halts Hallett; correction: Schmitt won from Collins. 58 Evison, Strelzoff tie. 59 Wright rips Moore.

Sections 60-99: 60 Morris mauls Gieler. 63 Norton nips Heino. 66 correction: Wendt won from Kahn. 68 Cordts conks Okola. 70 McFarland ties Neff, loses to Underwood; Neff nips Ostrum. 71 Britain mauls Mayreis. 73 Laird licks Crownfield. 76 Stauffer stops Paine. 79 Johnson jolts Peterson. 82 La Freniere mauls Mulligan; Carpenter conks Everett. 83 Dickinson downs Cooley; Everett licks Van Lieshout. 85 Powell beats Gerstein, Beard. 86 Ellis axes Spidle. 87 Greenbank, Klein tie. 88 Stock stops Gillow; Gillow, Gerth best Sherman. 90 Eads axes Snyder. 91 Simpson defeats Doyle. 92 Roehl rips Snyder. 94 Davis stops Stowe. 95 Alberts ties Schroeder, loses to Payne. 96 Zaikowski jolts Johnson. 97 Bragg conks Conrad. 98 Sterenbuch bests Greenberg. 99 Kuritz downs Decker.

Sections 100-114: 101 Brower overcomes Parrish; Bergsten withdrawn. 102 Eflin ties Eads, Montgomery; Eads tops Montgomery; Pratt withdrawn, loses (a) to Fisch. 103 Bindman, Jacobs best Paris. 105 Spritzer downs Davidson; Kaiser clips Von Kleist.

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3. Dr. Isaac Farber	Bronx, New York	1920

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4. Alex Suchobeck	Albany, New York	1886
5. I. Zalys	Montreal, Quebec	1832
6. Curt Brasket	Ft. Monmouth, New Jersey	1830
7. Reuben Klugman	Bronx, New York	1814
8. Nicolas A. Preo	Oakland, California	1812

First Class Postalites

9-10. C. Heising	1778	14. B. Madrid	1762	18. C. C. Henin	1742
9-10. J. Schmitt	1778	15. F. J. Yerhoff	1756	19. Dr. G. Katz	1718
11. W. F. Taber	1774	16. N. M. Hornstein	1754	20. G. C. Gross	1716
12. G. Schaeffer	1772	17. B. Kozma	1744	21. W. Hook	1708
13. J. F. Hurt	1768			22. M. Hantman	1706

POSTAL MORTEMES (Continued)

106 Helm loses to Brewer, Cutshall, ties Netter; Suigussaar withdraws; Brewer nips Netter. 107 Watkins, Seybold best Reid. 108 Hamilton halts Fields. 109 Eads ties Lozano, tops (f) Iuda. 110 La Salle, Strassler tie. 111 Krueger loses to Roman, licks Seewald. 112 Namikas, Jones nips Austin. 113 Scott tops Thomas; Moose mauls Moks. 114 Frank conks Kearney; Kugelmass fells Farrell.

Sections 115-129: 115 Cockrell, Power tie; Lawhon whips Cockrell, Mallory; Scott clips Clark. 116 Towne withdrawn, loses (a) to Bullockus; Grossguth withdrawn. 117 Leflar flips Tymec; Tangeman jolts Jacobs. 118 Hansen bows to Wisegarver, bests Nutter; Hamilton licks Hansen, loses to Ferguson. 119 Sirota bests Witteman, bows to Oeder. 120 Miller sinks Semb. 122 Freeman beats Bates. 123 Venesaar whips Wurl; Zemke sinks Semb; Brattin withdrawn. 125 Nordin downs Wagner. 126 Konkel conks Willcoxson, Gifford; Potts tops Gifford. 128 Hyde, Taber best Bentley; Taber tops Brambila, Spann. 129 Franklin beats Armstrong, Beaudry; Armstrong conks Kurins.

Sections 130-133: 130 Odarchenko withdrawn, loses (a) to Talboys. 132 Chamandy withdraws. 133 Hayward bests Dickason, bows to Richter; Helfman withdrawn.

SEMI-FINALS (Key: 54-Ns)

Sections 1-31: 1 Pflumm, Hallam, Mueller mob Slonim. 2 Miskin withdraws, loses (a) to Skema. 4 Stevens stops Pavitt. 5 Stephens loses to Weisbecker, withdraws. 8 Wassner whips Brender; Leininger withdraws. 10 Hankin halts Suyker; Manny mauls Hedgecock. 12 Simon sinks Prosser; Gage withdraws. 14 Middlebrook bests Berent. 15 Donnelly downs Seidel. 16 Hall conks Cunningham. 17 Jones withdraws, loses (a) to Josephson. 19 Bergsten withdraws.

9th Annual Championship—1955

Sections 1-76: 8 Covington overcomes Gedraitis. 9 Sturtevant stops Seidel. 14 McLean mauls Mines. 16 Gedaly bests Browder, bows to Hazlitt. 22 Dutton downs Bronson. 23 Kahn withdraws. 26 De Lozier mauls Marks. 27 Beaudry beats Donnelly. 31 Duncombe replaces Fleming. 35 Ruys rips Kendall. 39 Rothenbuescher rips Everett. 40 Davis downs Bolton. 49 Waldron replaces Nimitz. 53 Richter rips Lapsley. 50 Streitfeld defeats Large. 70 Ehrlich replaces Rose.

SOLUTION TO CHERNEV'S PUZZLE

Black moves first; so it is really 5 White moves.

1	P-R8(R)	4 P-N7	R-QR1
2 P-N5	R-R1	5 P-N8(Q)	R-R8
3 P-N6	RxN	6 Q-N3	mate

Solutions to CHESSBOARD MAGIC

on page 231.

No. 1 1 K-R8!! P-B6 (best) 2 R/R2-B2! Now the Queen cannot check, for the Pawn slammed that door. 2 . . . Q-Q8 (or elsewhere on rank) loses to 3 R-R2†, K-N8 3 R/B2-N2†, K-B8 5 R-R1† (same was true for 1 . . . Q-Q8). And any Queen move along the file loses.

No. 2 1 K-N3!! P-B8(Q) 2 R-N7†, any (except 2 . . . K-B3 loses to R-B8†) 3 R-R6†, any (but 3 . . . QxR loses to 4 R-N6†) 4 R-N5†, any 5 R-R4†, any 6 R-N3†, any 7 RxP† (now we see the reason for the key-move, K-N3, instead of K-N2), any 8 R-R1†.

No. 3 1 N-N6†, K-N1 2 R-B3!! P-N8(Q) 3 N-Q7†, K-R1(or 2) 4 R-R3†, K-N2 5 R-N3†, QxR 6 N-B5†, and White wins. Tantalizing is the deceptive try: 1 R-B6, P-N8(Q) 2 R-R6†, K any 3 R-N6†, K-R1! and there is no win!

Answers to CHESS QUIZ

on page 226

- White wins material simply by 1 P-B6 as Black's Queen is unprotected.
- Black wins with 1 . . . B-N4 because of the threat. 2 . . . Q-Q8 mate.
- White wins Black's Queen after the queer 1 P-KN4! QxQBP 2 R-Q2.
- Black wins by the overlooked 1 . . . Q-K8† 2 B-B1, B-N6.
- White mates after 1 RxP†.
- Black wins after 1 . . . B-N8!
- White wins with 1 NxP!, fracturing Black's position or 1 . . . QxN? 2 B-R7†!
- Black wins a Rook by 1 . . . QxR or 2 QxR? Q-R1† leads to mate.
- The problem-like finish is 1 RxB†! PxR 2 N-Q3†! PxN 3 P-B4 mate.
- Hard to see because so natural is 1 . . . QxQ 2 NxQ, R-N4 3 N-B3, R-R4† 4 N-R2, B-B2, etc.

There were misprints in the July solution which should have read: 4 White wins neatly with 1 Q-Q5: (a) 1 . . . Q-B1 2 Q-K6, followed by 3 R-N8† and 5 Black mates after 1 . . . R-Q7 (threat: 2 Q-R8 mate) 2 BxR, N-Q5.

POSTAL CHESS RATINGS

A	Bagley R 1300	Bernstein E 774	Braun C E 1126	Cardenas A A ... 900	Conness J 526
Abarno F 940	Bagwell J C 1050	Bernstein P 484	Braveman D 366	Care W G 1116	Connor D W 728
Abeles P O 1200	Baildon V R 736	Bero Miss C 788	Breen E F 494	Carlson M B 900	Connor J A 800
Abington O D 728	Bailey H R 900	Berry A C 1564	Brettenfeld E 898	Carlson P C 750	Conrad J 484
Abramson A 900	Bailhe Mrs J 708	Berry J E 600	Breitman R 480	Carlson T E 1142	Constable S C 900
Abramson Dr J 886	Bain R 600	Berryman J 696	Brender E 1246	Carlyle Dr R A 1324	Contoski V 854
Acker L J H 900	Baird J R 958	Berstein H 508	Brewer L P 1200	Caro M E 600	Conway M T 1160
Ackner M 1200	Baker A H Jr 1186	Berzains V 1696	Brewer N 1172	Carpenter L B 1114	Conway R J 1052
Adams G 850	Baker A J 900	Bethke P D 600	Brewer R T 600	Carpenter W B 900	Cook G 440
Adams J J 600	Baker C W 362	Betz W F 848	Brewer V 600	Carr R 900	Cook Lt G N 822
Addelston A 1226	Baker Lt L A 554	Beverage E V 1006	Brewster L T 900	Carson W 1300	Cook H D 600
Adickes W C Jr 1518	Baker M 900	Beverly G E 900	Brice-Nash B 1286	Cart Rev A 1200	Cook J H 788
Adickes W C Sr 1136	Baker R A 966	Bevier L 1380	Bricher V 1050	Cartwright R 900	Cooley G A 838
Adler M 980	Baker R C 468	Bezancon E 556	Bridges E 432	Casault F 1224	Cooper C C 600
Agosta C J 900	Baker T 650	Biallas M 900	Bridges W 609	Casabier A 720	Cooper F E G 1050
Agranoff M 600	Baker W A 650	Bicknell R N 1088	Briegl F 784	Casperite J 888	Corbett H J 600
Aguero A 1300	Bakosi W 818	Billman E Sr 1146	Briggs A 1300	Cassidy E 768	Corbett J J Jr 596
Aguilera G 1688	Baldwin M L 1322	Binderwald E L 640	Briggs S A 644	Cernosek O V 1002	Corbett Jeanne 814
Ahlstrom E W 978	Ball J 900	Binderwald L 1096	Brigham R E 951	Chace E 890	Corda R 1058
Aicher J R 900	Ball M L 900	Bindman F M 1388	Brile Ruth 506	Chabris P D 1300	Cordts E H 1058
Aikin R L 1566	Ballard Cpl J 504	Bingham Mrs S 828	Brimm G 1124	Chace P 890	Corson E R 992
Akeson C B 512	Bancroft H 942	Bird J 600	Brinkerhoff J L 600	Chamberlin D C 112	Corryell O 792
Albert Mrs K 604	Bane J E 1058	Birdsall C L 600	Brinley F J Jr 1308	Chandler L L 900	Coss E 1198
Albert R C 440	Bannon R G 362	Birsten Dr O G 1440	Brison A 900	Chapman A R 834	Coss Dr H M 1232
Alberts W 938	Barakas P 1200	Bishop A W 1200	Bristol E H 1044	Chapman D R 480	Coster H 690
Albrecht E Jr 982	Barasch C 1080	Bishop E 900	Britain Dr J W 824	Chapman J D 794	Cotter J N 1406
Albrecht J J 600	Barber G E 1168	Bishop L H 576	Brock J G 776	Chappell A J 900	Cotto G 718
Alden J Jr 1212	Bardwick A S 1202	Bishop Mrs L H 600	Brodersen B F 1118	Chappuis G 1404	Coulbrough L 1472
Alexander E 900	Barker R E 886	Bistram E 1170	Brodeur O A 694	Charlesworth J 542	Coulter J 1200
Alexander L 876	Barlow C A 878	Bizar I 1300	Brodsky 600	Charlesworth S 840	Coulter W 600
Alexander R B 1290	Barnhiser W C 1320	Black J J 900	Brody S H 600	Charley F 1122	Coupaal G A 606
Alexander W J 834	Baron A 1316	Black R L 1146	Brody W 600	Charlton J G 1220	Cournoyer N 866
Alger Dr L J 944	Barrister Miss R 434	Blackburn W C 1244	Bronson J R 1198	Chase G W 896	Coveyout R R 1568
Allen A 740	Barry J E 1184	Blackler R 1208	Brooke W 826	Chase M 900	Covington G B 1200
Allen D R 646	Barry R F 556	Blackwell C 1200	Brooks N F 846	Chayt G 666	Cowan I N 1136
Allen I W 1360	Bart G P 900	Blade O C 666	Brooks Susanna 900	Cheatham E R 900	Cowan Dr W W 1078
Allen J R 518	Barter Mrs A B 696	Blac K T 900	Broz D R 682	Cheek F 642	Cox J R 1224
Allen P S 1046	Barth E 718	Blagdon D 1200	Broughton C 718	Cherskov D A 900	Craig J D 366
Allen R R 900	Bass K D 750	Blahuta N G 844	Browder E 910	Chew W 1172	Craig L G 912
Alley Cdr C J 882	Bass Mrs M J 242	Blair J I 1142	Brower S H 1258	Chick A C 1286	Cramer H G 1286
Alling B C 960	Bass R R 1362	Blair R 650	Brown A 842	Child W T 1026	Crandall I 1346
Allison J M 984	Batchelder C A 954	Blake N H 900	Brown D A 498	Childs H Jr 526	Crane J D 900
Allyn W S 844	Batchelder W H 1200	Blanchet Marie 312	Brown F H 1218	Chojenski P P 900	Crenshaw Dr C 1288
Alpiser F M 1060	Batcheller A J 528	Blank L 796	Brown H C 1200	Chrosoulis E 1690	Crites R 900
Alter C 636	Batcheller D G 644	Blank S J 600	Brown M 600	Christiansen J 900	Crochet S H 1008
Altman V 1152	Bates D E 600	Blasius R E 976	Brown N M 900	Christiansen R 1550	Cromelin P L 1524
Altrogge F A 504	Bates G C 880	Blatt M 600	Brown P T 1254	Christman J 1536	Crosbie H L 600
Altusky J 1186	Bates S 1696	Blau W G 1366	Brown R E 958	Christopher H M 704	Crotchett K L 454
Amburn E 1404	Batson J 760	Bleakley R E 460	Brown R G 1210	Christy J R 814	Crowder B L 1408
Amidon R W 818	Batson T D 656	Bleich E 494	Brown W T 1062	Churchill M V 872	Crowe W S 900
Amundsen R 580	Bauman C J D 1192	Bleustein J 1200	Browne J R 600	Churchman CW 1178	Crowl W 770
Andersen Eliz 1036	Bauman F 510	Blizard R B 1264	Bruce R D 1572	Cintron R L 1230	Crownfield D 1148
Anderson L R H 1064	Baxter L 900	Bloch M 800	Bryan W J 1664	Cintron R V 1300	Crowther D 1054
Anderson W C 800	Baxter Dr N M 880	Bloch D 900	Bryant C C 1146	Claffey J J 644	Crutcher A 496
Andrews J 1036	Baylor G W 900	Block L 1000	Bryant D 1200	Clare H J 698	Cullum J B 600
Andrews L 640	Baylor W 998	Block M E 788	Buchanan C A 1088	Clareus B 1350	Cummings F W 1260
Andrews S M 964	Beach L W 1222	Blodgett R 900	Buchanan O R 900	Clark A G 1144	Cunningham J 432
Andt L 600	Beaghen J 1156	Blood J A 866	Buchin W 1148	Clark A H 1466	Cunningham J F 1070
Anhauser L 998	Beal J C 508	Bloomer J H 1328	Buck J N 1378	Clark Gen'l F S 738	Curdo J A 1362
Antcliff C 600	Beam D F 600	Blaunt D 600	Buck W S 1458	Clark J T 900	Cure C 900
Antcliff R E 900	Beard G H 988	Blumberg K 1318	Buckles G W 1276	Clark P 714	Curtis C 1296
Antone J A 596	Beard W H 600	Blumenthal M D 1242	Buerger E W 1514	Clark R 762	Cury G B 670
Antonelli F 916	Beardsley E F 1200	Blumenthal P 876	Buescher H J 900	Clark R C 824	Cuthbert W F 1482
Apollonia D 610	Beaudry L W 362	Bock M J 1152	Bueters J G 1696	Clark S 556	Cuthbertson A 1200
Appelman P N 880	Bechdolt R L 1228	Boehm E L 1002	Buisson F 930	Clark Sgt W W 1182	Cutshall T W 994
Appleton F 580	Beck C G 836	Bogas R 600	Bullcockus T 1242	Clark E Jr 860	D
Arbogast E 836	Beck V W 510	Bogdanoff D 868	Bullwinkel H 1422	Clawson P L 912	
Archpoff T 1664	Becker R J 1214	Bohac Pvt J E 954	Bump D H 702	Cleaveland G H 774	Dadosky J F 950
Arendt W G 1178	Beckman F E 900	Bohen D P 1044	Bunch Dr W L 900	Clennon J J 900	Dalbergs I A 1206
Armand Bro 1034	Behler C W 702	Bohn R A 900	Bundick Dr W R 1336	Cleveland H Sr 1102	Dalrymple F E 1032
Armistead D R 900	Beightol R L 600	Bokma P 720	Burack L 712	Clevenger W F 1116	Daly H B 1440
Armstrong D 900	Belanger J 350	Bolton K 576	Burett W G 938	Clough J L Jr 1078	Daly T 1076
Armstrong E 952	Bell E 1436	Bonafora J 900	Burdell B F 444	Clutter Br 600	Damm D A 1024
Armstrong J T 900	Bellas Capt J 606	Bone E 1088	Burdick D 1578	Clutter M 593	Dando G V 968
Armstrong R A 576	Belle E 1076	Bonesteel R D 462	Burdick Dr H E 654	Cochran B 500	Daniels Miss D 218
Arndt G M 994	Belle Mrs E 600	Bonnell B 960	Burford Lt F P 900	Cochran M M 600	Daniels R E 872
Arneson H L 780	Belsky F J 764	Bonnell W A 680	Burg D 1384	Cochran J 874	Daniels S A 1068
Arnold J T 600	Bender M L 1056	Booher R W 962	Burke P 600	Cockburn J M 600	Danielson L S 668
Arnold M H 546	Bender R S Jr 1324	Boren J L 1346	Burkert W T Jr 918	Cockburn W A 600	Danon M 1208
Arnold W C 1420	Bendykowski R 900	Boretz A 696	Burkhart W 464	Cockrell E M 868	Darnell B D 1200
Arnold Dr D I 1126	Benedetti W 1500	Borker L 1200	Burles J W 1200	Cody Dr L C 1298	Dastei H 1300
Aronson Eva 1460	Benedicto R L 1476	Borowiecki G 1300	Burleson R B 600	Coggeshall H H 1010	Daugherty S W 804
Artley D 834	Benhard J P 552	Boschan E 1200	Burlingame E 600	Coggeshall R D 904	Daulton K C 1200
Ashley F H 1224	Benjamin R B 600	Boschma S 806	Burlingame M 900	Coghill Mrs V L 760	Davenport A W 1188
Ashtapoff J 818	Benjes K 950	Bosik H 1194	Burns G C 1038	Cohen J 1000	Davenport M G 1306
Astley R 1300	Bennett B 1020	Bottino V J 516	Burns Dr G C 724	Cohen M G 1418	Davidian Dr VA 1322
Aston H 860	Bennett G T 724	Bourdon E L 1248	Burns T F 826	Cohen M M 1200	Davidson J T 528
Astorino S J 600	Bennett J E Jr 1226	Bouvier G A 1056	Burry R E 988	Cohen P 1300	Davidson N 1260
Atheneus M 900	Bennett T J 1048	Bowen A L 950	Burton E 600	Cohen R F 1068	Davies J B 900
Athey Pvt F Jr 808	Bentley L 782	Bowen R Jr 1084	Burton J 900	Colby W I 1180	Davies S J 818
Atkinson A 1236	Benz C V 692	Bowen R M 496	Burton Dr J P 900	Cole A G 900	Davies Z 656
Attig J 584	Beran R 1046	Bowers E 974	Bussgang Dr J F 1200	Cole K H 900	Davis A A 780
Auer W V 900	Berard T D Jr 1200	Bowman A F 964	Butler G 600	Coleman D R 934	Davis B 1006
Augenbaugh D 900	Benenson A 686	Bowman W J 728	C	Coleman F T 1032	Davis Mrs D 908
Augsberger W L 1470	Berent P 904	Boyce J T 900		Collet D 828	Davis G J 304
Austin C L 668	Berg H A 878	Boyle J B 816	Cabaniss J W 940	Collier Lucille 368	Davis J 900
Austin G B 900	Bergamo R 656	Boyle W 850	Cacosa R J 900	Collina A 520	Davis J S 876
Austin T L 1330	Bergamo V 900	Bradley B 1100	Cacosa S 1248	Collins Dr B S 918	Davis M L 1466
Avilla Judge L 1200	Berggren G M 448	Bradley M N 1064	Cahaney J R 600	Collins H T 958	Davidson Mrs I 900
Axe F H 1200	Bergin J 454	Bradshaw Dr F 994	Caldwell A O 860	Collins R C 1200	Davidson W R 920
Ayres C S Jr 588	Bergmann S G 1216	Bragg W N 1048	Callaghan R S 1018	Collins S A 908	Davy L G 856
B	Bergquist C O 826	Erambila R M 754	Callery T C 900	Collinson D 424	Davy L N 600
	Bergreen Dr S 936	Brand E 1150	Callis J 1326	Collison L 966	Dawson G G 790
Babcock G E 1120	Berkowitz Mrs B 910	Brandler A M 754	Cammen M M 904	Colony M W 600	Day D 820
Babich J 986	Berkstresser H 880	Brandvold C S 714	Camp W D 1200	Coltman R 888	Day Mrs J D 600
Bacalis J 744	Berlin R E 500	Brandwein S 600	Campbell C F 796	Comroe G 844	Dayton E 1500
Bacalis J 760	Berliner H 1300	Brantferger E 1114	Campbell H S 1256	Condon F E 1132	Deal J C Jr 398
Bachhuber Dr H 1014	Berman H 824	Brantley O L 1216	Campi L 600	Conger A W 1274	Dean J D 842
	Bernero L T 872	Brasket C 1830	Capillon E A 1026	Congleton E B 888	De Bruno S 1152
		Brattin J D 714	Capo Dr J 896	Connell C M 656	Decker K M 954
		Bratz T A 1156	Capp G M 938	Connell W W 542	De Cleer G 620

Boldface type indicates Class A.

McInturff Dr D	1164	Moneyham J C	1200	Nist D E	723	Pearson K E	850	Rabin G	1178	Robinson Lt F	900
McKay-Clements	706	Montecillo M	1674	Nitka Dr C B	950	Pearson T H	1014	Robinson J D	1176	Robinson S H	776
McKee A	600	Montgomery AB	1036	Noble N C	766	Peck L F	900	Robinson S L	1176	Robinson T W	852
McKee R J	1230	Montgomery EL	900	Noderer L C	1676	Peddicoard R C	1296	Robinson T L	1200	Robinson T W	852
McKillop L L	944	Montias M	1294	Noland H	1290	Pedrick E W	900	Robinson L N	928	Robinson T W	852
McKinnon A	264	Mook D G	1028	Nolte W T	1200	Pedrick C R	808	Rachlin Dr W S	1198	Robinson L N	928
McLain R	966	Moore B	1278	Noonan Dr T R	1112	Peisach T	1090	Rachliffe V	1248	Roche R S	1138
McLaughlin C	1302	Moore C E	1200	Nordin J A	1178	Pelikan R	1006	Radigan Miss V	900	Roche Alice	444
McLean Mrs F	642	Moore D F F	984	Norland J W	600	Pelton L W	1122	Radauazo J E	972	Rockett W H	900
McLean G R	988	Moore J D	904	Norman G	1166	Peluso F	1312	Rae J W	574	Rocksand R A	904
McLean R	950	Moorehead E J	694	Norris W M	1050	Pelz F	900	Rae J W	574	Roque A	77
McLellan R	1578	Moore C V	1132	Northam J L	1324	Penfield R W	620	Raepple E	720	Roddie L Y	904
McLeod D B	1112	Moose D L	1286	Northrup Dr R	894	Penkoff M V	660	Raeuchle R F	1010	Rodes R E	850
McLeod Nancy	1064	Moquin G	900	Norton R	998	Pentony W H	992	Raffalovich A	532	Rodkin G M	658
McLoughlin J R	1196	Moran Mathilde	600	Norton R P	940	Perez C	610	Ragan Joan P	856	Rodriguez B	1326
McNeese J	1436	More P	744	Norton T R	900	Perkins J R	1160	Rager P D	1034	Rodriguez M J	1220
McNulty E M	1038	Morefield A	676	Norvell W R	1110	Perrin C	900	Raiguel W M	940	Roe F H B	658
McNutt J E	856	Morgan A	1200	Novak J	956	Perrine Dr G H	1634	Raimi J	712	Roe J W	600
McNutt Capt L	932	Morgan C T	1528	Nowlin D	592	Perry O	1300	Raimi R A	522	Roecker J G	1096
McPhillips Miss	472	Morgan G	1204	Nunn S S	600	Petersen J	900	Raimi Rosalie	1052	Roehl F H	1254
McQuay C F	1056	Morley Miss H	550	Nusbaum H M	944	Peterson E H	1574	Rains Col A D	924	Roemer J	542
McQuinn Dr W	932	Morningstar F	690	Nuss G L	900	Peterson G	752	Rainson E	862	Rofe D G	1272
McWhiney E	1038	Morris C C	600	Nutter W	846	Peterson H A	1200	Rainwater Dr L	1286	Rogers H	1200
McWilliams Dr	916	Morris D	992	Nye P F	1028	Peterson L A	610	Rajczak W J	1334	Rogers Miss H	1020
Meacham C	900	Morris D H	900	Nyman W A	1118	Petonne R H	1314	Ralston R H	550	Rogers Rev H W	1340
Meador R P	710	Morris Capt J	586			Petrickeks J	1372	Ramanaukas S	1300	Rogers J H	948
Mears E L	1192	Morris Dr W S	1118			Peterson G	1136	Randlett H A	1166	Rokin M	560
Mease A N	1496	Morrison E	1140			Petter R	1116	Rankel R E	1532	Rohlfing P	600
Mednick L I	638	Morrison I	1026	Oakes G	1472	Pettigrew T F	900	Rankins M G	920	Rohrer Lt W W	900
Meehan W	1098	Morrison N C	888	O'Connell J T	400	Pezzuti T	1200	Ranney C O	768	Rollinson T	574
Meek J E	712	Morrow Dr A S	978	Oeder Dr A H	996	Phillum E	1540	Ransom J	900	Rolo O M	1150
Mego J	1270	Morrow T H	900	Offenberg R D	648	Philip A G D	900	Raphael H M	484	Romanow J	1004
Mehling E F	1244	Morrow Mrs T	600	Ogden M R	600	Phillips E J	834	Rappaport F	600	Romm E	810
Meidel Joan E	884	Morse H G	510	Ogilvie D W	1044	Phillips Lt K	600	Rattermanis L	1524	Ronan H R	1086
Meiden W	1312	Morse J	854	Oglesby A M	1256	Phillips H W	720	Rauch Dr M A	1590	Root G	600
Meifert H R	1616	Morse J R	736	O'Gorman J	838	Phillips N	810	Raudenbush W J	1300	Rosburg C	1398
Melton R	1120	Mosemann J H	1058	Ohmes R	1498	Phillips P E	1200	Rawlins F G	1200	Rose B	490
Melvin H W	1200	Moser J G	816	Okola F C	1124	Phillips R	910	Raymond E	492	Rose H	1134
Mencarini R	1182	Moskowitz L	900	Oliver F B	1170	Phillips Rob	898	Raymond G R	1064	Rose Dr H	1344
Mendel Dr S	1116	Moss J L	900	Oliphant L K	1126	Phillips J D	1300	Rea C T	474	Rosen S	816
Mennet R A	1084	Mossy Dr H K	648	Oliver J W	1150	Picard D	742	Reagor T D	598	Rosenberg Sol	954
Meredith C W	900	Mowery Margery	1200	Oliver S J	778	Piercen D C	418	Reardan J D	1000	Rosenblum B D	1388
Mergert J R	836	Mowry W I	716	Olmore A B	1402	Pillow E G	464	Reed R W	600	Rosenblum B	736
Merkel D	676	Mraylye J	1066	Olmsted L C	1530	Pine Dr L F	998	Reese T L	728	Rosenow C	900
Merrill D	992	Muecke H E	594	Olsen L E	566	Piotrowski S P	638	Reeve H T	1398	Rosenthal E	824
Merritt C	1374	Mueller C E	528	Olson G M	1254	Pizza J J	800	Regnier R	732	Rosenzweig H	1272
Mertz F E	972	Mueller E H	1420	Olson R W	1094	Platt W W	660	Reich Dr E	1268	Rosman D	1242
Mester M	1224	Mueller M F	1184	O'Neill R	1588	Platz Dr J	1586	Reichert K R	1232	Rosman I	778
Metzler A N	900	Muir B	674	Opp K E	1292	Plavcan P B	1200	Reid C P	560	Rosner H	1054
Meyer B	598	Muir J	900	Oppenheimer V	572	Plock H J	832	Reid Joan B	600	Rosnow E S	600
Meyer E G	1098	Muir W	1634	Orbanowski G	516	Plock R J	1394	Reider E A	860	Ross B	1496
Meyer F J	1300	Muller C	600	O'Reilly T W	1150	Plotz Dr M	1074	Reilly E C	570	Ross C B	1164
Meyer F S	950	Muller D J	1024	Orlando R J	624	Plummer B	730	Reissman H	798	Ross G F	634
Meyer G F	1060	Mulligan Maj P	872	Orlowski M A	900	Plummer O	500	Reithel D P	1206	Ross R C	846
Meyer G K	1126	Munden L J	600	Ornstein F	960	Pochoda P	900	Remick H M	1162	Rotbart C	1028
Meyer Dr H	1266	Mundy D J	1300	Ornstein J	1264	Podione C P	1300	Remier E A	1200	Roth P	1498
Meyer J C	904	Munitz B	600	Ornstein P	1588	Podosolsky S	1494	Rempel R W	900	Rothe H	1292
Meyer M J	1200	Munitz R J	1124	Ortega S	1244	Poe I C	644	Rene J	758	Rothberg G S	620
Meyer P L	1100	Murphy H J	810	Orth P J	900	Pohl H E	888	Renton C A	1250	Rothbuecher D	900
Meyer P L	900	Murphy J	1180	Orzano J	1300	Pohle R E	1664	Repp J D	900	Rothman M	1494
Michaels P	1208	Murphy R	1170	Osborn M G	1410	Poillon Mrs A	632	Rerick G V N	748	Rouda E	74
Michaels W C	1246	Murray H P	1110	Oseroff P B	674	Polkowski G	896	Reveal D	1078	Rousse G	1134
Michaelman B	760	Murray J H	1232	Ostefsky A J	1060	Pollak F	890	Reveal Patti	630	Rousseas A	734
Michelson M	948	Murrell W	520	Ostergaard J B	616	Pollstein H M	950	Reynolds D	1398	Rowe R	900
Michiels W H	900	Murphy J E	1078	Osterman G	1394	Poole R	1048	Reynolds E	900	Rowland J M	896
Micon Dr L	900	Mussler H I	984	Ostermann Mrs	962	Pope R H	662	Reynolds F S	802	Royer B	512
Middlebrook TC	1170	Musulin E	848	Ostrum O	1008	Porter C W	600	Reynolds J	1300	Rozar F C	1136
Middleton J	568	Myers H	1110	Otlesen W	488	Porter L C	1110	Reynolds R R	1064	Rozman D I D	1272
Miehling C R	556	Myers H E	1342	Ouchi K	1550	Potschuch F	850	Rheaume J R	900	Rozza Dr B	1554
Milai A S	1200	Myers J B	1116	Owen C H	642	Potter C W	710	Rhoads G	600	Rubenstein H	718
Milana V	638			Owen P W	600	Potter P E	856	Rhoads J	430	Rubenstein M	1210
Miles J H	900			Owens B	1662	Potter R B	1532	Rhodes T	840	Rubin I	1356
Miles L P	600			Owens J G	348	Potts D H	1054	Rhomberg R R	988	Rubin J L	996
Miller A	886			Owers Dr A	972	Powell B	604	Ribowsky M	992	Rucker B	806
Miller C H	820			Oxborrow T	684	Powell Dr C P	1532	Rice C L	1048	Ruddick B	600
Miller F G	392					Powell V	1258	Rice J F	1322	Ruddick M	492
Miller H D	938					Powelson R	1594	Rich A D	1374	Rudolph F A	760
Miller H H	1200					Powers F	1066	Richards E	900	Rudolph M	900
Miller J A	520					Powers J R	600	Richards K	1336	Ruehl A R	818
Miller J M	900					Powers T	1200	Richardson E A	1272	Rueter H	672
Miller L J	1242					Pratt D	894	Richardson J M	900	Ruhlman H M	408
Miller L O	582					Pratt Ens R	600	Richardson R L	654	Rukays V	1200
Miller M L	1200					Pratt D J	928	Richman F	1200	Runkel K	1440
Miller R	544					Pratt F W	468	Richmond C P	900	Rusch W	780
Miller R H	828					Pratt W F	1116	Richter M	1200	Rushing J P	652
Miller R O	1168					Prediger F R	990	Richter R F	934	Russell C D	600
Miller S	1424					Prendergast MT	478	Rickleus N	1382	Russell F	900
Miller T	1208					Preo N A	1812	Ridout E W	1114	Ruth D	678
Miller T E	1086					Presti A L	900	Rider C W	1444	Ruys Dr F C	1486
Miller W H	1166					Preston H A	1004	Riedel E W	1194	Ryan E E	828
Miller W T	1014					Pretty R G	770	Riehte L J	1096		
Millman P	990					Prewitt G E	946	Ries J	900		
Miller H E	900					Price F C	992	Riesbach J L	900	Sacre H	586
Millman P	990					Price Miss J	900	Riley A R	900	Saferstein H	544
Mills A H	600					Price R A	1092	Ringhart H	1096	Saffner W	1196
Mills E	600					Price R E	600	Ringler D H	344	Sage A	900
Mills E D	886					Price W W	222	Rippel R	854	Saint T L	664
Mills K E	1094					Priebe S G	1318	Ritchie D	1068	St Clair R M	600
Mills W H	1482					Priess V E	966	Ritter J W	1052	St Villiers Dr R	670
Miner L B	600					Prindle A L	876	Ritter W	900	Saldanader R C	600
Mines D E	900					Prior J	652	Road J F	854	Sales P	666
Minneville V	958					Probst H E	740	Roach J F	1062	Sampson D H	782
Minses S	732					Prock G	790	Roark J A	1322	Sampson Q R	678
Miskin A J	1106					Propper L L	1158	Robb J D	788	Samuels C	600
Mitchell E M	1238					Propper J M	600	Robboetoy A	1162	Sandberg W J	642
Mitchell G W	1156					Frosser W L	1116	Robertson E L	1116	Sanders C	716
Mitchell N	600					Puckett R B	728	Robertson R J	1064	Sandridge P T	600
Mittlacher A	962					Putinier Rene	524	Robichaux R E	662	San Giorgio A	564
Mittner W E	640					Putsche T R	910	Robinson A G	782	Sansome Nancy	126
Moakley Miss G	604							Robinson B A	1498	Sarda I G	96
Moehrmann R L	690							Robinson E H	1204	Saret Dr L H	1542
Moesch A H	900									Sarno J J	784
Mokotoff G	600									Satterlee D	1240
Moks E	930									Sauder M S	1200
Molloy A V	1148									Saunders P E	864
Monaca S	900										
Monet G	1310										

Saunders R J	1190	Shutz B	1200	Stanley G M	538	Taylor Rev E L	694	Varnsdorff W W	734	Welch T F	1032
Savage J L	900	Siegel R	900	Stanley W E	860	Taylor E R	390	Vassallo W J	900	Welker D A	1016
Savage R G	1232	Siesbittel R C	816	Starick A E	1016	Taylor F R	600	Vassilakos L	918	Welker G	872
Savag N	900	Sigler Dr H Y	1116	Stark S	1280	Taylor G O	894	Veguiilla J A	1220	Wellman R	1260
Savoy J	600	Silberberg J	552	Stauffer F R	948	Taylor J H	1060	Venesaar K	1268	Wellman W	878
Sawyer S	1046	Sill G	958	Steele C N	512	Taylor J P	1054	Vetter J H	836	Wendel H A	900
Sharsky M	984	Siller H	1324	Steffen Dr J T	1106	Taylor Mrs J T	888	Viar R C	460	Wendell T C	600
Scales L	698	Silver D	764	Stein P	772	Taylor Mrs M	594	Vicinus L F	912	Wendt O G	1154
Scanlon R R	698	Silver H	780	Steinbacher G	600	Taylor P L	754	Viele D	600	Wengraf W L	1340
Schachter C	1014	Silverberg M R	1300	Steinmeyer R H	1376	Taylor P R	996	Villani J A	998	Wennerstrom C	900
Schaefer E	944	Silverstein P W	900	Stephens Mrs D	576	Taylor R	900	Viner L R	962	Wennerstrom J	952
Schaefer Elaine	600	Silverston S	850	Stephens L G	874	Taylor R W	900	Vinnard G	492	Wenzel D A	514
Schaeffer G	1772	Simirenko A	1150	Stephens Mrs M	832	Taylor W W	1158	Vogel R A	716	Wenzlaff Col T	1332
Schatanoff D	844	Simkin G	976	Stephens W L	1108	Teagarden R W	1464	Vogler A	900	Werner E J	1072
Schempp L	900	Simla J	828	Stepp J	700	Tegtmeyer W J	818	Vogt Col O J	1000	Werner N E	1058
Schick Rev WF	920	Simmons W G	542	Sternbuch M	1184	Tejada H	1430	Voigt J	684	Werth Dr R G	1146
Schiller B	1520	Simms L R	1402	Stern Dr A	1612	Temple B	1382	Volin H B	1200	Wesley L W	1300
Schiro B V	1008	Simon S	1300	Stern B	1070	Terlinger A E	104	Vollmer J	484	West W	364
Schmitt E	1300	Simons D H	900	Stern S	1300	Terrott W J	1004	Volpe J F	1120	West W G	1042
Schmitt H J	1198	Simpson B	600	Stetler S M	982	Thies D E	1156	Volpe T	880	Westerman H R	900
Schmitt J N	1778	Simpson F	1216	Stettbacher H J	1512	Thatcher A	900	Von Holtz C T	1248	Westing E R	766
Schmitt R E	900	Simpson R	1248	Stetzer D F	1502	Thomas A	900	Von Holtz K	860	Weston T	840
Schneider D	900	Simpson R C	1562	Stevens D M	798	Thomas C E	906	Von Kleist R	810	Wexler A O	614
Schneider L M	724	Simpson W W	576	Stevens J D	976	Thomas Mrs C	600	Voshol M F	1154	Wharton W C	872
Schneider R C	696	Sims D	832	Stevens R S	838	Thomas C K	716	Votruba F	1200	Wheeler R L	1258
Schneider W A	896	Singman R	900	Stevens R T	900	Thomas K B	1310	Vovell C D	668	Wheelock J R	1200
Schockley E F	600	Sirota J	826	Stevens W E	1366	Thomas O M	1386			Wheelwright A	582
Schoeller T H	960	Skarsten M O	1126	Stevens W L	700	Thomasson B	1214			Wheelwright Mrs	514
Schoerner F	680	Skeris R A	416	Stevens W S	1300	Thompson A	1200	Waak J	592	Whicher K	820
Schoerner W H	1002	Skoglund J M	900	Stevenson D	1106	Thompson B D	1288	Wachs A	1086	White C S	900
Scholtz M	1168	Skold J G	900	Stevenson M	780	Thompson D I	1314	Wade C B	600	White E	900
Schonberg M	664	Slavich J B	1344	Stevenson W P	950	Thompson H	1440	Wade E D	872	White F H	916
Schreiber A L	900	Slonim N	1238	Stewart F O	800	Thompson H E	828	Wade G S	378	White J J	1200
Schroeder J R	1520	Small G	846	Stewart W H	192	Thompson L E	884	Wagner L F	1024	White J M	1066
Schroeder W C	1424	Smalley D J	960	Stiffe A A	560	Thompson N D	778	Wagner P	1086	White J T	1200
Schroeder W G	742	Smead Dr G L	1200	Stipe C A	538	Thompson S A	1468	Wahler T J	1266	White T N	1042
Schuld H E	550	Smerdon C J	800	Stock J	1280	Thompson W A	646	Waivers P F	900	White W	900
Schultz G	900	Smith A E	674	Stoddard W S	1032	Thompson Walt	600	Wakamatsu T	786	White W H	780
Schulze P	774	Smith C T	1428	Stoller M	866	Thorsden W M	910	Walbesser M L	846	White W W	930
Schulze W W	1302	Smith D	1100	Stollie C	824	Thorn B	526	Walbesser W J	900	Whiteman D	600
Schuyler P	900	Smith D B	986	Stolzenberg L	1956	Thorp W P	600	Waich R	1376	Whitman B	818
Schwandt W A	430	Smith E A	1282	Stone J L	828	Throop T A	1586	Wald K J	1102	Whitman F R	776
Schwartz D	600	Smith E R	900	Stone K	762	Thue R A	1128	Waldron D	900	Whitney P R	600
Schwartz Dr I	1406	Smith F B	1008	Stone R R	786	Thurman C	900	Walecka J A	900	Whitney W E	1328
Schwartz P	1442	Smith F G	964	Stonebuck L E	922	Thurman V	900	Walecki J L	768	Whittemore R	1200
Schwerin W F	900	Smith F H	770	Stonkus J	1510	Tidd R	900	Walker D H	928	Whittier T	750
Schwermer N H	996	Smith G A	1082	Storch H	1026	Timmann L W	1090	Walker R V	1228	Whitton G A	900
Sciarretta D	1384	Smith G P	780	Stores R B	600	Timmer C A	928	Wall A M	486	Wholey J S	1130
Scott E F	1200	Smith G R	900	Stowe J R	1114	Toehman A	600	Wall R J	1048	Wickersham R B	890
Scott J P	828	Smith H E	1466	Stradley B T	882	Toennies Hazel	600	Wallace E D	1333	Wicksman Dr M	1440
Scott P R	1570	Smith J B	848	Stradley E R	924	Toifi E W	1200	Wallace J A	578	Widen D A	460
Scott R de K	430	Smith J H	614	Strahan O W	1586	Toleman T O	622	Wallace L H	1316	Wickering R W	1226
Scott W A	1544	Smith J L	728	Strassler D H	1134	Tomas T	600	Wallach A	1204	Wickens T R	1038
Scott W R	600	Smith K R	600	Stratton G	1074	Tomcufoik A S	1078	Walgren H	1586	Wilbeck A F	764
Scoville G O	1494	Smith M	900	Strauch L J	900	Tomlinson R J	998	Walrath E L	1062	Wilbur H D	1596
Scrivener R S	1502	Smith M J	812	Strauss W J	1588	Tomori L	1224	Waisdorf D A	1368	Wilcox V	1300
Seaman H	874	Smith M S	900	Streetman G B	446	Toombs C C	820	Walter J F	872	Wild N	960
Seaman R	1210	Smith O H	600	Streitfeld Dr L	1300	Toor B	856	Walton C E	1254	Wild P T	1068
Secord P F	984	Smith P	600	Strelzoff A	1108	Topkin H R	880	Wanamaker C	420	Wilde A	330
Seering Dr A H	1200	Smith P G	926	Strickland F W	600	Toth C	1516	Wanger R	1124	Wildman Dr O	1486
Seewald J H	608	Smith P J	900	Strohschein WE	1040	Towle L	520	Ward H	792	Wildt V	1266
Segall G A	640	Smith R J	806	Struck R A	762	Towne E O	810	Ward L S	880	Wilkinson Mrs H	790
Seidel R E	1160	Smith R L	1130	Stuart A W	640	Trant R F	826	Ward R E	464	Wilkinson H R	886
Seiler R	860	Smith V	1320	Sulken D	566	Trent R	600	Ware L A	778	Wilkin J R	1558
Self A R	1320	Smith W G	1110	Surgus G	768	Trepanier P J	600	Waring J F	1070	Wilkinson D	698
Sellers A J	762	Smith W H	718	Sturley R A	586	Tresca S J	1142	Warner J	1120	Wilkinson J H	866
Sellers C C	600	Smolczynski F E	756	Sturtevant V R	1054	Tresidder C	716	Warner K	1018	Wilkinson M	1200
Sellner R D	604	Smorom M	1106	Suchoback A	1886	Triassi J J	860	Warner R	1242	Wilkinson Q R	488
Selvaggi P	1492	Snodgrass J B	1300	Suhs G W	708	Trinks W R	1016	Warner T	1350	Wilkinson T L	834
Semb M	992	Sneath J M	900	Sulfior R	808	Triplet R	896	Warren J	900	Wilkinson W	500
Sember J J	750	Snyder F H	738	Sullender W A	900	Trotti H H	1162	Warren J G	1326	Wilkoft R K	1400
Senese L M	900	Snyder J H	1112	Sullivan J G	1444	Trotzok G	1050	Wassburn S	600	Willard Mrs DM	818
Serra E F	900	Sobin E	1150	Sullivan R P	900	Truby J M	810	Wassner S O	1498	Willas G	1146
Seybold F L	990	Soderberg H	1200	Sullivan W G	814	Trulls A	1354	Waterman C K	730	Willcoxson C B	856
Seymour W L	600	Sokolov M	1348	Summerill H	1088	Trull E V	1084	Waters A	742	Willcoxson C E	900
Shade R	628	Solifrey W	1544	Sumner A F	506	Tuchmann E	744	Waters E G	600	Willens D L	688
Shaeffer B	1326	Soloman Anne	540	Suppinger E A	1088	Tudor W B	924	Waterston H C	742	Willitt D	340
Shaffer Mrs M	628	Solomonville Mrs J	638	Susskind B	956	Turngeon R	1142	Watkins M E	978	Willitt Bro F	900
Shames B A	600	Sommer A J	216	Sussman J	516	Turner G	928	Watkins O G	1050	Willitt H P	600
Shannon J	1322	Soper F K	1132	Suter Mrs P O	854	Turner R D	1200	Watson B G	524	Williams A	1302
Shapiro A	652	Sorensen E F	900	Sutoris E	826	Turpin P L	798	Watson J R	424	Williams B	600
Shapiro D	762	Sorensen J	900	Sutton W	900	Tweed N C	900	Watts W H	1542	Williams B X	900
Shapiro L	854	Sosa M A	582	Suyker Rev A C	1072	Twitchell L J	650	Wax C	682	Williams C A	690
Sharpell F H	1282	Souders C	1208	Swanson J V	552	Tymec J P	1076	Waxer S	900	Williams D	520
Sharwood D	1308	Soule E W	848	Swanwick E L	1042			Wayne G J	908	Williams D A	922
Shattuck W R	1168	Swartworth R P	452	Swartworth W A	886			Ways E	1158	Williams G F	1320
Shaw J F	1360	Sweeney R	866	Sweet D	1328			Weak L	1950	Williams J M	740
Shaw J K	900	Sweets J A	1592	Sweet J A	1592			Weare Dr C	854	Williams Capt O	900
Shaw Margaret	600	Sweig M	1060	Swezey M W	848			Weare R E	968	Williams R K	966
Shay J H	908	Syrett E	600	Syrett E	600			Weaver F H	1412	Williams R L	708
Sheehan J N	186	Szabo C A	1284	Szabo C A	1284			Webbe W Y	1076	Williams W L	660
Shedd J B	950	Szabo P S	1088					Weber B H	600	Willis J H	674
Sheehan J G	600							Weber H	600	Willis T A	982
Sheehan W E	1314							Weber J	556	Willrich E R	1010
Sheinker B	1200							Weber J H	990	Wills E L	780
Sheldon D	800							Weberg C A	1400	Wilson A P	600
Sheller Dr T G	608							Weberg K	818	Wilson D	768
Shelley H L	1394							Webster N B	1544	Wilson J E	1098
Shelley W E	920							Webster R N	900	Wilson K	900
Shelley Mary J	600							Wechsler B	900	Wilson R O	694
Shepard H	688							Weibel F J	1298	Wilson W G	722
Shepherd J H	1372							Weibel H	914	Wilson W H	1118
Shera J W	642							Weidert E B	1010	Winitzky Mrs S	1376
Sherbno J C	822							Weikel C S	1052	Winn P R	494
Sherman D	1588							Weil W	1320	Winrod Rev G	1352
Sherman M C	444							Weiland H F	1300	Winter C B	300
Sherp	1444							Weimann J O	968	Winterberg K	1278
Sherwin M	298							Weiner H	980	Winzer T	1300
Shives A C	1194							Weiner J M	600	Wirth W C	1016
Shoemaker P	900							Weininger Dr J	1322	Wise H L	704
Shore A P	792							Weintraub S	548	Wise S	514
Shore H	1022							Weisbecker A C	1318	Wisegarver B B	1482
Shoreman A	614							Weiss P	1230	Wiser H C	688
Shugart P L	850							Weiss S	1044	Wisner G W	600
Shumer J	900							Weissman S	536	Wisnom R F	548
								Weisz A	900	Witruer N	466

POSTAL GAMES

from CHESS REVIEW tourneys

Our Postal players are invited to submit their **BEST** games for this department. The moves of each game must be written on a standard score sheet, or typed on a single sheet of paper, and marked "for publication"—



B3, NxN 6 QPxN, opening both the center files, is another idea.

5 P-Q4
6 B-Q3 B-Q3

Due largely to White's next move, Black's sixth is not quite adequate. Experience has shown that 6 . . . B-K2 is sounder, good enough to equalize.

7 O-O O-O
8 P-B4!

White's blow at the center is better than the plain, developing moves, 8 R-K1 and 8 N-B3.

8 P-QB3

No better are 8 . . . B-KN5 and 8 . . . B-K3.

9 R-K1 R-K1

White has an edge after 9 . . . N-B3 10 B-N5.

10 N-B3 NxN

White gains time on 10 . . . N-B3 11 B-N5, PxP 12 BxP.

11 R x R†

Or 11 PxN.

11 Q x R
12 P x N B-KN5
13 P-B5

The text is superior to 13 PxP, isolating Black's Queen Pawn, as now his Queen Knight Pawn is backward and his King Bishop loses one long diagonal.

13 B-B2

Black still has troubles, after 13 . . . BxN 14 QxB, Q-K8† 15 B-B1, B-B1 16 Q-Q3, with his Queen Knight Pawn: e.g., 16 . . . P-QN3 17 R-N1 (threatening Black's Queen: 18 B-K3), Q-K3 18 PxP, PxP 19 RxP, N-Q2 20 R-N2, and White ought to win.

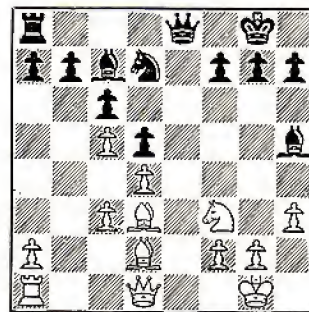
14 P-KR3 B-KR4

Again, White has the edge after 14 . . . BxN 15 QxB, Q-K8† 16 B-B1, N-Q2 17 Q-Q3, N-B1 18 R-N1, Q-K3 19 P-N3

(not 19 RxP, BxP†). R-N1 (19 . . . P-QN3? 20 Q-R6!) 20 B-R3. Still, this line is preferable to what happens.

15 B-Q2 N-Q2

Black misses the threat. Necessary is 15 . . . B-KN3 or 15 . . . BxN.



16 BxP†!

A well known combination.

16 K-R1

On 16 . . . KxB 17 N-N5†, K-N1 18 QxB, N-B3 19 Q-R4 or 17 . . . K-N3 18 P-N4, followed by 19 PxB† or 19 Q-B2†, White will win.

17 P-N4

Or simply 17 B-Q3, with an extra Pawn and the better position.

17 N-B1 19 Q-B2 BxB
18 B-Q3! B-KN3 20 QxB N-K3

Black's last quickly proves fatal. Relatively, 20 . . . Q-Q2 and 21 . . . R-K1 is best.

21 R-K1!

White threatens 22 Q-B5 and 23 N-N5.

21 Q-KB1

22 RxN!

This winning Rook sacrifice leaves Black undermanned on the King-side.

22 P-KN3

On 22 . . . PxR, White wins with 23 N-N5, P-KN3 (not 23 . . . Q-KN1? 24 Q-N6!) 24 QxP, Q-N2 25 QxQ† and 26 NxP†, etc.

23 N-K5! Resigns

With a piece down, Black faces too many threats.

annotated by JOHN W. COLLINS

Two-barreled Attack

White conducts a neat attack with two sacrifices. The first is a stock one which Black ought not to have permitted. The second is the killer.

PETROFF DEFENSE

C. Curtis W. H. Holmes
White Black

1 P-K4 P-K4
2 N-KB3 N-KB3

This, the Petroff, is supposed to give Black prospects of a lively counter-attack. But White does all the attacking this time.

3 NxP

Less well known alternates are 3 N-B3 and 3 P-Q4.

3 P-Q3
4 N-KB3 NxP
5 P-Q4

Lasker liked 5 Q-K2, for an exchange of Queens and an early end-game. 5 N-

Wittmann R W	950	Yosso M	1146
Wittmann F	654	Yost R R	864
Wolitz P	730	Young R	508
Wolf J	1226	Young T C	864
Wolfe R	1362	Young W E	534
Wolfgram W J	1342	Young W W	1434
Wolk M	600	Younger D	840
Wood B	600	Youngman H	1232
Wood Dr G M	1162	Yredal D	600
Wood J R	1124	Yznaga M A	1270
Wood L E	1450		
Wood L L	1264	Z	
Woodle B T	1210	Zaas D I	1256
Woods D	946	Zaas Lois	912
Work P S	968	Zabin B	1128
Woscyna F S	900	Zaft Z	806
Wright H F	1466	Zalkowski L J	1498
Wright J B	1240	Zalkowski J S	322
Wright R C	1230	Zalewski J W	568
Wulff B	600	Zalys I	1832
Wulff M	600	Zarder H	1328
Wunderlin A J	900	Zanglins W	900
Wurl H	934	Zawacki C F	790
Wyler R	876	Zbar Dr J E	1280
		Zehe A J	900
Y		Zeidler C J	934
Yacobozzi E	786	Zeidler R E	900
Yadrowsnikova	1376	Zemke N	1526
Yaffe L L	914	Zerkowitz G	1300
Yanis D	900	Zierke H C	988
Yanis M	1044	Zieten A L	1148
Yarrott J M	1276	Zilz D	1012
Yarmak S	1608	Zimmerman A	1304
Yascolt J	798	Zimmerman N	900
Yates T H	900	Zindell E H	916
Yeagle L A	274	Zipfel L	1320
Yearout P H	902	Zollars Capt A	1070
Yearsley H R	900	Zorowski D	592
Yeaw A	1418	Zoudlik R J	1404
Yerchin J	1036	Zufelt E J	894
Yerhoff F J	1756	Zukaitis V	1138
Yodice R	942	Zukerman A	656
Yopp J W	604	Zurowski G W	1278

NEW POSTALITES

The following postal players started play in June with these initial ratings:

Class A at 1300: P. D. Chabris, D. K. Getter, R. MacDonnell, J. N. Mather, T. Winzer and G. Zerkowitz;

Class B at 1200: J. Bleustein, J. Drehfal, E. Gehrler, R. Ludlow, D. M. Maring, M. Richter, H. Rogers, Pfc. R. Spaeth and J. R. Wheelock;

Class C at 900: L. J. H. Acker, C. J. Agosta, G. W. Baylor, V. Bergamo, J. J. Black, O. R. Buchanan, C. Cure, E. Edelstein, G. Ehrlich, J. T. Feidt, I. Fleischer, F. M. Gatti, M. Hilbert, J. Hinckley, C. D. Hobart, M. Holmgren, S. E. Jaborsky, F. Knauer, R. Kronquist, R. Long, J. M. Miller, J. Muir, J. D. Repp, A. Sage, E. F. Sorenson, D. Waldron, G. A. Whitton and B. N. Williams;

Class D at 600: S. J. Astorino, S. J. Blank, C. C. Cooper, R. Dyczkowski, K. Granger, R. W. Gray, K. Gregoire, J. Keller, S. Lundholm, B. MacNeal, M. Rose, P. T. Sandridge, Elaine A. Schaefer, F. R. Taylor, Mrs. C. E. Thomas and T. Tomasi.

RETURN POSTS

Old-timers who resumed play in June re-started with these former ratings:

D. C. Chamberlin 422, R. W. Emke 1428, P. Klebe 1302, W. P. Ottesen 488 and H. C. Zierke 988.

I am a fairly good wood pusher, but I am a far better **PHOTO FINISHER.**

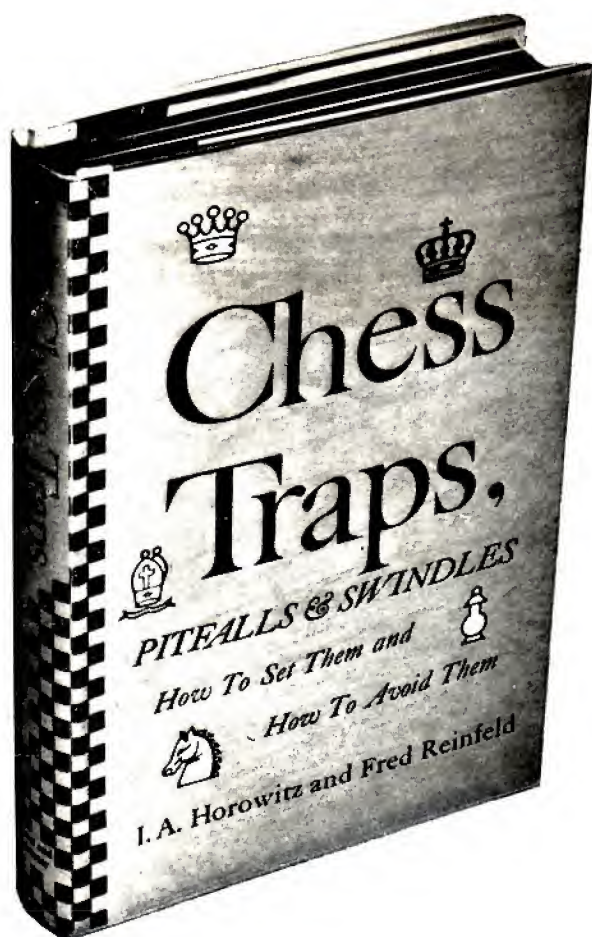
If you own a camera and would like to obtain the best from **your negatives**

composed, straightened, shaded, etc., **send them to me for processing.** I will also give you constructive criticism and advice. I own the oldest Finegrain Laboratory in the United States, **Eastern Film Laboratory,** and I can give good service to my chess confreres in their photo problems.

Send for price list and mailing bags.

RAOUL ECHEVERRIA
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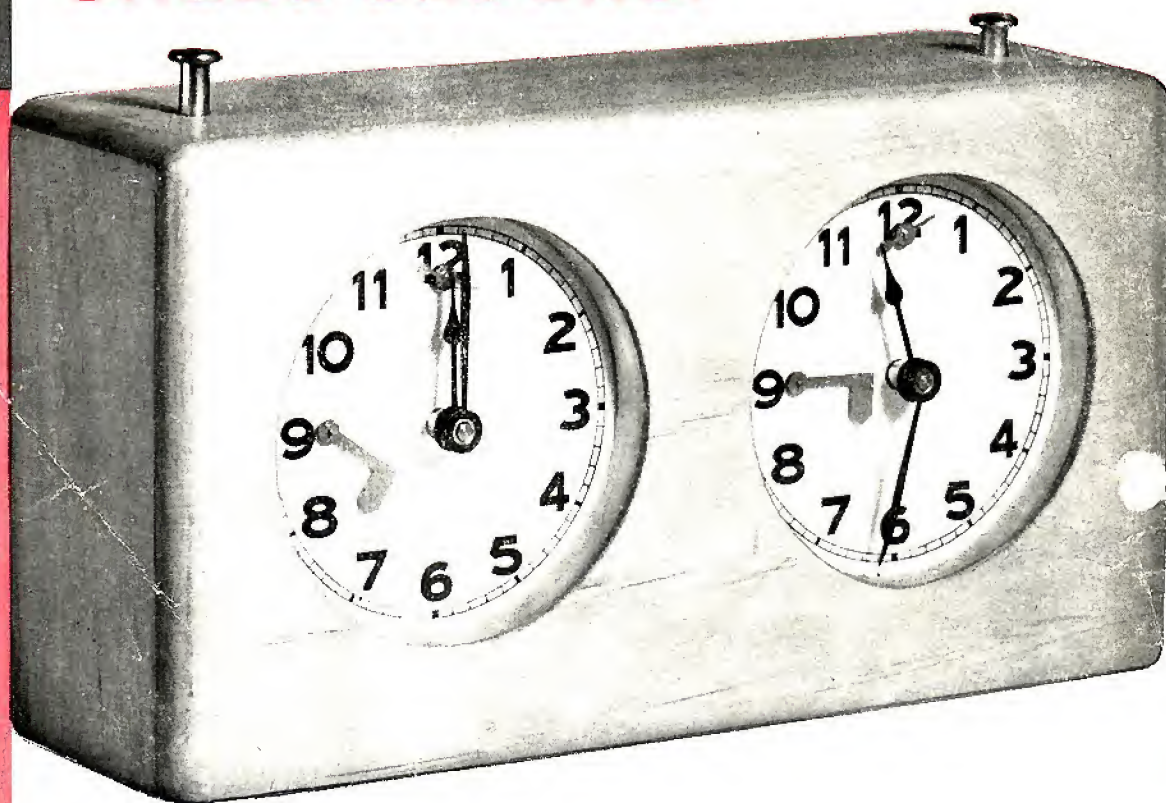
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**SEPTEMBER
1955**

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(See page 272)



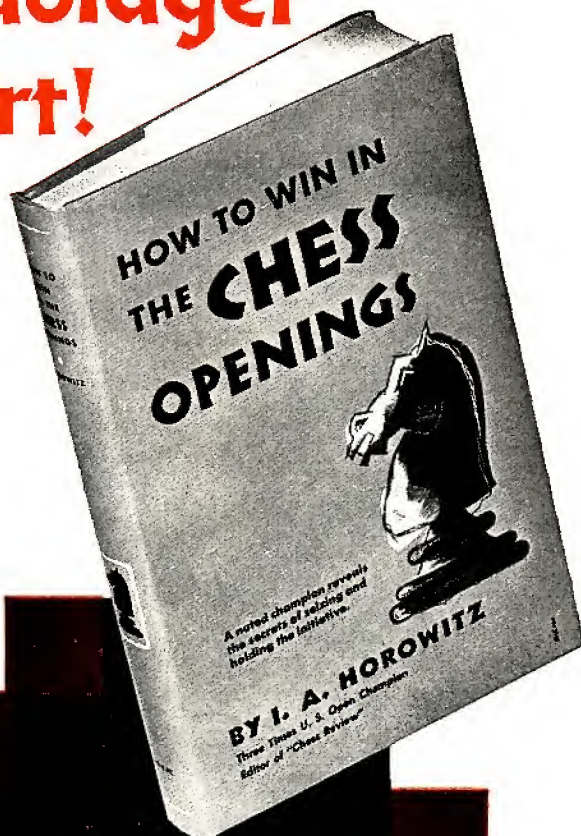
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CHESS REVIEW

THE PICTURE CHESS MAGAZINE

Volume 23 Number 9 September, 1955

EDITED & PUBLISHED BY
I. A. Horowitz

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Readers' Forum

Readers are invited to use these columns for their comments on matters of interest to chessplayers.

REFERENCES WANTED

The lateness of this renewal does not reflect my estimate of your most excellent magazine. Have nothing to criticize, though I do wish the MCO references (page, column, etc.) could be given for all major games. Would save the readers a lot of time looking them up. You seem to be dropping this fine service bit by bit—hope you won't.

Tell Walter Korn we're ready for the 9th edition of MCO!

M. J. MCCHESENEY
Wilmington, N. C.

★ MCO and PCO references were dropped as reader remarks questioned why we bothered with one, other or both and as changing fashions in opening play made many games non or ill-referable. We may reconsider when 9th edition, MCO, does appear.—Ed.

APPRECIATION

Just a short note of appreciation to tell you how very much I've enjoyed your most excellent periodical over the years.

You do a standout job in a difficult field.

The very best of luck to your continued success. Keep up the good work!

P. R. ELLIS
Woodhaven, N. Y.

ADVICE IN NEED

Thank you greatly for publishing my letter (p. 193, July issue *And Advice In Need*). And thanks also to Mr. A. Pinchbeck of Victoria, Canada, for coming up with the desired information.

He describes a peg-in set, black squares raised. White pieces having a protruding point, which is available through the Institute for the Blind.

Thanks also to the others who have offered help and information.

BOB MUHR
Phoenix, Ariz.

★ Weldon T. de Blanc of New Iberia, Louisiana, also offered a set of his own designing, as previously submitted to the Michigan School for the Blind, 1141 North Pine Street, Lansing 6, Michigan.

—Ed.

BOUQUET

I would like to say that your magazine is without a doubt the finest published today. I look forward to every issue and can hardly wait for the next one.

ROBERT W. GRAY
Halifax, Canada

THE THEORY OF CHESS

The first generalization governing chess is the forcing move principle, that move is best which most restricts the opponent's replies. The more open the position the more this holds true. Capablanca, in passing, had his own "First Principle," that move is best which is most forceful and further allows another forcing move to the rejoinder. Rubinstein must rank as the world's greatest player, with Nimzovich second. Both recognized chess as a game of the will based upon, as Nimzovich stated it, "The obsession to be forever doing something." Whereas Rubinstein first decided what formation of pieces he desired, then applied his "First Principle": make that move such that, if your opponent replies with his obvious move, you obtain some advantage (in short frustrate your opponent's second move). Nimzovich advanced the Theory of Restraint with all its many offshoots to give your own position security in the wider sense. Rubinstein's mission was "To create beyond and above itself." There is no unchanging truth in chess. No man will ever be able to prove White wins by force—or this or that move is more aesthetic.

ALFRED O. PIPER
Elmira, New York

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MORE ON RATING SYSTEMS

RATING SYSTEMS have recently come under much world-wide discussion. It seems, from here at least, that much of it has been prompted by the publication of the U. S. Chess Federation rating system and discussion of it, part of the latter in this magazine.

The early trend of comment and re-action was one of approval. The British soon began discussing a rating system of their own. Of late, the cons have come in rather strongly, and we feel it can be said that deficiencies began to be apparent with the test of usage as well as from re-appraisals. The matter certainly is still moot, one rather of limitations than of absolute conviction for or against.

In this light we offer the following quotation. It is from *Chess World*, an excellent, little publication by C. J. S. Purdy, oft Australian Champion and present World Correspondence Chess Champion. Purdy can be counted upon to turn up an original thought or two on any chess subject. He has done so here. And, as will be evident from the quotation, the chess problems of Australia, where continental distances figure largely, bear considerable resemblances to our own.

Purdy's arguments are by no means complete. On the one hand, much can be made of the relief from political and other, let's say, subjective factors in team selections from a rating system. On the other, Purdy could have enlarged much more on the effects of imponderables: for example, of poor health or just plain poor form which will not properly be reflected in any rating system even if all the leading players take part in one or two good, representative tournaments per year. And, of course, the greatest stress must fall on the absence of sufficient data for ratings. Neither the championship nor the "Open" draw sufficiently from both the East and the West coasts, to say nothing of the vast middle-ground. And many of our leading players, again to say nothing of a vast subject, the lower-rated, are absent altogether from chess events each year.

Purdy's comments, however, are always refreshing, and we are glad to present them herewith.

Rating and grading systems, international, national, and otherwise, have become quite popular in recent years. Insofar as they encourage keen competition, they are a Good Thing.

Correspondence chess bodies thrive on them; according to the system they use, every game played under the C. C. body's control can count for rating, so that even non-tourney games become competitive. C. C. bodies use a numerical rating system, and ratings are published quarterly—enabling a player originally under-rated to demonstrate his progress at reasonably short intervals.

Interesting as such ratings are, their basis is not demonstrably sound, and selectors for teams ought not to be absolutely bound by them. For instance, the selectors for the Australian C. C. team* to play in an international contest, considered the results of the last Australian correspondence championship to be at least as important as the ratings, although, as it turned out, few of the contestants turned out to be available. Ratings provide a refuge for selectors when it would

otherwise be a toss-up to decide between the merits of this or that player. To look upon them as scientifically exact reflexes of playing-strength, however, is absurd.

The question of ranking of cross-board players has such ramifications that it is easiest to start with concrete examples. Take Australia. It is feasible, over a period of time, to arrive at a fairly good ranking system for Sydney, or for Melbourne, or any other city, or at least for those players in that city who regularly play in events. On the other hand, it is difficult in the extreme to arrive at a ranking for Australia. This difficulty has actually increased in the last few years, owing to deficiency of data. Only six players from outside Western Australia competed in the last Australian championship, and in the previous one (Hobart 1952-53) the field was unusually small over all. The Pietzcker Tourney (now known as the Australian Open) drew no players from outside Victoria last time, and very few in the 1951-52 event. Telegraphic matches have been few and far between. Until the situation alters, one must conclude that any attempt to draw up an Australian ranking would be very much a guessing competition.

More compact countries can rank their players, and the inevitable errors in the original ranking tend to iron themselves out over a period of years. The ranking system most in use gives each tournament a "quotient" according to the average estimated strength of the field, and each competitor's rating improves or goes back by a certain figure according to his score in the tourney. Under this system, a master playing in a weak tourney and failing to win it with a clean score—but winning it—may actually lose points. We don't mention that as an anomaly, but just as a fact.

The most obvious flaw in the system is that tourneys have to be rated according to who plays in them, and not according to their importance or the conditions of play. Many players have been in the habit of playing in various tourneys just to keep their hand in for occasional major events, and this might not be from choice but from necessity—other players may have more time to spare, or easier work, and be able to give these lesser events their best efforts. Surely the fairest test is the tournament played under conditions that are the same for all? That can apply only to a tourney played at a fairly rapid tempo, in which the competitors are otherwise on holiday.

But here again is a catch. Take the case of a veteran no longer able to cope regularly with a round-a-day tourney, but a match for anybody in a slow tourney.

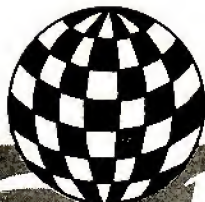
Then again, no ranking system can cope with the problem of unpredictable youngsters. Had Australia played a 10-boards match with another country just before the last Australian championship, the present Australian champion might have been picked only as a reserve, whereas four other competitors would have been certain. But the player in question defeated all four, and finished above them.

All this does not say that ranking systems are bad, but only that they have limitations; they must of necessity neglect all sorts of imponderables.

Another question—is it a good idea to publish exact numerical ratings, or only the classes into which players have been put? For example, should the list read: Smith 1573, Brown 1570, etc., or should Brown and Smith simply appear in an alphabetical list of players in Class III (say), representing all the players between 1500 and 1600?

The numbers tend to give a false impression of exactitude, and Great Britain, for example, prefers the other system. The Soviet Union used to publish numerical ratings but long ago gave it up, evidently deciding that it was against the best interests of the game. It publishes only categories, without numbers. The United States publishes numbers, but its experience of ratings does not go back many years.

*Purdy is much interested in correspondence chess (C. C.)—another reason, we feel, for respecting his opinions on ratings.



The World of Chess

INTERNATIONAL

Easy Going

New laurels were gained by Yugoslavia's A. Matanovich in impressive style when he mowed down a strong international field at Hamburg, Germany, with a score of 12-3. Running off 8 straight wins at the outset, he went undefeated through the rest of his schedule, though allowing 6 draws. Also undefeated was second prize winner Darga of West Germany, who, in drawing 3 more games than Matanovich, tallied 10½-4½. V. Pirc of Yugoslavia was third with 9-6, while G. Stahlberg of Sweden and Teschner of Germany shared fourth and fifth with 8½-6½ each.

Guest at Ghent

Belgium played host to N. Karaklajich, recently crowned champion of Yugoslavia, who had no trouble winning a small round robin at Ghent with 4½-½. Of the other players, all Belgian, Van Hoorde placed second with 3½-1½.

Familiar Story

Headed by M. Taimanov and B. Spassky, a Russian team, with 41-7, won what was called the "International Students' Team Tournament" held at Lyons, France. Runner-up with 33-15 was Yugoslavia, the team members of which included A. Fuderer, N. Karaklajich and B. Milich. Thirteen countries participated.

State-Province Battle

Decisive victory by 31-14 was notched by the state of Washington in its twelfth annual encounter with British Columbia. Some consolation for the latter was derived from the triumph by M. Jurseviskis (Vancouver) on first board over E. Zemgalis, Washington ace.

Assorted Team Duels

In a match at Budapest, a Soviet team which included Bronstein, Keres and Petrosyan, dispatched a Hungarian lineup by 20-12. Switzerland tackled Austria and won narrowly by 11-9. Still more evenly contested was a tug of war between the cities of Stockholm and Helsinki, each team collecting 12 points.

Junior World Championship

Living up to expectations Boris Spassky, who has scored so well in the USSR Absolute Championship and otherwise shown full (senior) master status, made easy work of the world junior chess championship, held at Antwerp, Belgium. He won the Finals with but two draws against his score, with Edmar Mednis of New York and, in a last round, tournament-clinching game, with M. Farre of Spain.

Edmar Mednis of the Marshall Chess Club of New York not only tied Spassky when their scores stood all even in the third round, he went undefeated to place a good second in the Finals followed by Farre, Lajos Portisch of Hungary, G. P. Tringov of Bulgaria, D. K. Keller of Switzerland, J. J. Oosterom of Holland, Leo Hallstrom of Finland, S. Johanessen of Norway and S. Schweber of Argentina.

The Final Standings			
Spassky	.....8 -1	Keller	.....4 -5
Mednis	.....7 -2	Oosterom	.....3½-5½
Farre	.....6½-2½	Hallstrom	.....2½-6½
Portisch	.....5½-3½	Johanessen	.....1½-7½
Tringov	.....5 -4	Schweber	.....1½-7½

Mednis held second with a last-round draw, too, with Tringov. His other draws were with Keller and Portisch. Farre, who held even in score with Spassky till then, dropped his sixth round game to Mednis in 59 moves.

Spassky, with Hallstrom 5½-1½ and Oosterom 5-2, finished 6-1 in the 1st preliminary section. He lost to J. Klager of Germany. Other contenders were S. Somers, Belgium, J. S. Purdy of Australia, V. R. Jorgensen, Denmark, and P. Deisach of Ireland.

Johanessen 5-2, Tringov 5-2, Portisch 4½-2½ and Schweber 4½-2½ qualified from section 2, ahead of K. W. Lloyd, England, M. Donia, Saar, A. Johansson, Iceland, and J. Muller of France.

Keller 5½-1½, Mednis and Farre 5-2, qualified from section 3, ahead of E. Kreppenhof, Austria, G. Philippe, Luxembourg, D. Cirich, Yugoslavia, M. Van Horne, Belgium, and H. Broden, Sweden.

French Fry

A Roumanian team, playing a double-round match with French visitors at Bucharest, turned on the heat to take 13½ points out of 20.

Postal Power

The remarkable strength of Australia in international correspondence play was again demonstrated when the island continent clinched victories over South Africa and Sweden by 29-9 and 24-5 respectively. A total of 13 games are still to be finished in these double-round, 20 board matches.

According to the *Australian Chess World*, the men from down under now enjoy a record of 12 unbroken postal match triumphs, including the scalps of both the United States and Great Britain.

Province Trounces State

At Detroit Lakes, Winnipeg conquered Minnesota by 16-10 in their annual meet. D. Yanofsky and Leo Moser won for the province on the first two boards, while Dr. G. Koelsche and W. K. Kaiser retaliated for the state on the next two. The Canadians inflicted heaviest damage on the last 5 boards, where they scored a clean sweep.

Fair Enough

Mme. Claude de Silans, women's champion of France, recently tried conclusions with the noted master, H. Grob, and broke even, 3-3. In another match, however, she was unsuccessful, losing to Crisovan by 1½-4½.

Secretary Dulles' Secret Weapon

Is Secretary of State John Foster Dulles a chessplayer? If so, the fact is not generally known, but *Reader's Digest* for August is authority for the information in an article entitled "The Rugged Mr. Dulles." The magazine claims that the Secretary was a college expert strong enough to play blindfold, but curtailed his chess activity when he found the game getting too powerful a hold over him.

It is interestingly suggested that Dulles' ability [such as it is] to deal with the Soviet may be due in part to his understanding of a game in which the Russians excel and in which mental attitudes are inculcated that have a certain kinship with the methods of modern diplomacy.

UNITED STATES

NATIONAL

Late Flash!

Nicolas Rossolimo was declared winner by the tournament committee of the U. S. "Open." On tie-breaking points, he topped Samuel Reshevsky (62½ to 61½) after both had scored 10 to 2 in games (each was undefeated, scored 4 draws) to tie for first place in the tournament.

Donald Byrne placed third with 9½ to 2½. Larry Evans and Abe Turner tied for fourth with 9 to 3. Tied in the next bracket with 9½ to 3½ were Irving Rivise, Ivan Romanenko, Anthony Saidy, Herbert Seidman and James T. Sherwin.

Juvenile Virtuosity

Showing a maturity of style that belies his 15 years, Charles Kalme of Philadelphia was the youngest player to bag the USCF junior championship. He accomplished this feat by earning a handsome 9-1 score in an unusually tough field. Among the contenders were Californians Larry Remlinger and Robert Cross, who finished second and third with 7½-2½ and 7-3 respectively. Cross accounted for Kalme's solo loss, but in turn succumbed to Remlinger. Ronald Gross, also of California, and Andris Staklis of Lincoln, Nebraska, scored 6-4 each. The tournament, attended by 25 juniors, took place in Lincoln during a 100 degree heat wave which was held at bay in the air-conditioned quarters of the local Y.

Round robin finals for rapid transit supremacy were won by Cross, 4-1, closely followed by Kalme, 3½-1½, and Remlinger, 3-2.

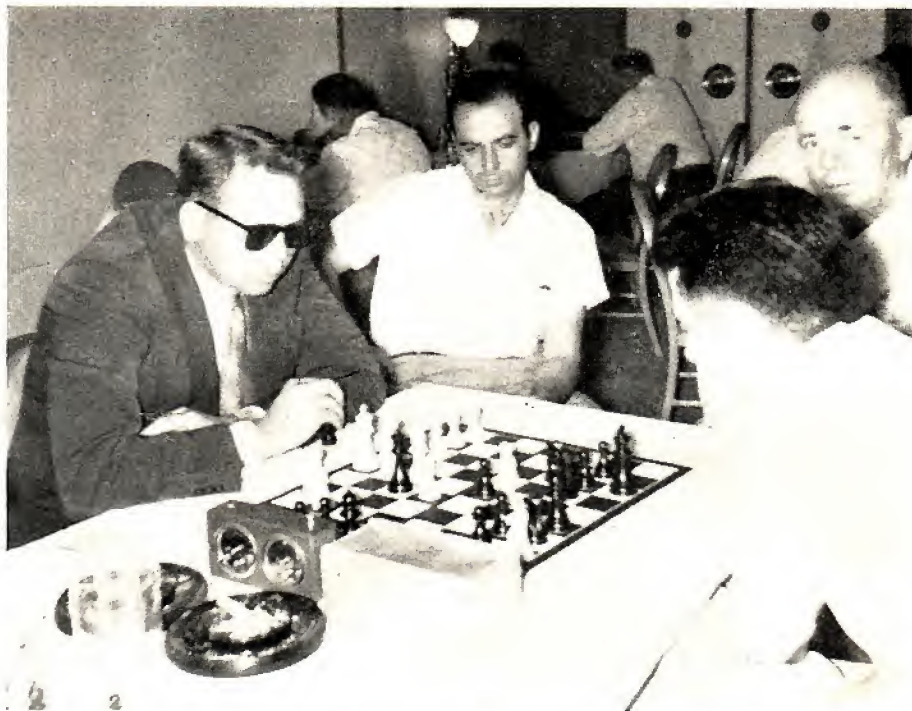
REGIONAL

Southern Set-to

A genial gathering of 40 strong marked the 34th Tournament of the Southern Chess Association. First prize was carried off by R. B. Hayes of Chattanooga, Tennessee, whose unmatched 6-1 score dispensed with tie-breaking calculations. Next came E. O. Fawcett of Florida and G. W. Sweets of Tennessee, 5½-1½ each, who were second and third respectively on tie-breaking points. W. T. Miller, S. Wysowski and J. L. Cabe, each 5-2, placed fourth to sixth on tie-breakers in the order named. Mrs. W. B. Compton of South Carolina was declared women's champion. The scene of the tourney was Chattanooga.

Down in Carolina

Sponsored by the North and South Carolina Chess Associations, the Carolinas' Open Tournament was attended by 35 players from 11 states, Saul Yarmak of



Kenneth R. Smith of Dallas (White) vs. R. S. Brieger of Houston, in the Texas State Championship.

Fort Belvoir, Va., former USCF junior champion, proved equal to the assignment of subduing a tough crew and annexed first prize with 5½-½. Runner-up was Don Burdick, youthful champion of West Virginia, who tallied 5-1, followed by Dr. S. Werthammer and S. Wysowski with 4½-1½ each, the nod for third going to Werthammer on Solkoff points.

Intercity Strife

A match between the Omaha Chess Club and the Kansas City Chess Club resulted in a close victory for the former by 5-4. Spence, Ackerman, Ireland, Shea and Rowe triumphed for Omaha, while the winning quartet for Kansas City were Frankenstein, Beitling, Morrell and Ford.

Giant Turnout

The Second Annual Great Lakes Open Tournament at Chicago drew an army of 105 players from all parts of the compass except the far West and deep South. At the end of the fracas, Robert Steinmeyer of St. Louis had forged a score of 5 wins and 2 draws while Charles C. Henin of Chicago had captured 6 games and lost 1. Steinmeyer won out on tie-breaking points, thus topping a really formidable entry list. Third to seventh on S.-B. points with equal game scores of 5½-1½ were Dr. A. Mengarini, P. Tautvaisas, J. Schroeder, M. Radoicic and D. Kerman in the order mentioned. A gauge of the over-all strength of the meet was the large number of prominent also-rans including E. W. Marchand, E. T. McCormick, R. Pitschak, P. Poschel, Angelo Sandrin, L. Stolzenberg and M. Turiansky.

CONNECTICUT

The final standing in Connecticut Chess League standings saw the Hartford Blues at the head of the list with an outstanding score of 7½-1½. Tied for second were the New Haven Oranges and the Yale Blues, each 6-3, followed by the Hartford Red with 5½-3½.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Playing his usual strong game, H. Avram, 11½-1½, outpointed a tough field competing for the District championship. Second in the round robin was H. J. Berliner, 11-2, and in a tie for third were M. C. Stark and I. Romanenko.

INDIANA

Forty-three players contested a Swiss tourney for the state championship, which was won by Emil Bersbach of Kokomo. Marvin E. Cox of Gary was runner-up, followed by D. O. Brooks of South Bend.

Medical Aid by Caissa

From *Chess*, the British publication, comes word that "‘chessboard grafts’ may soon be accepted medical practice." The *British Medical Journal*, says *Chess*, recently carried an article by P. Gabarro, a Barcelona surgeon and chess enthusiast, who advanced the idea that skin grafts for large areas would "knit better if applied in a chessboard pattern." Dr. Gabarro tried out this method and found it a great practical success. Thus "chess aids medical science," as *Chess's* caption puts it.

LOUISIANA

A hot fight at Baton Rouge in the state open championship found three New Orleans players tied for first with game scores of 5-1 each. Tie-breaking points yielded the palm to Al Wills, ahead of Fred Cummings, runner-up, and A. L. McAuley, third prize winner. The next four players tallied 4-2 each and finished in the following order on tie-breaking points: Shane O'Neil, W. Frank Gladney, Mrs. Irene Vines and Jim Kimball. Twenty-six players took part.

MARYLAND

H. Avram, already well supplied with chess honors, scored 6-1 to capture the Maryland State Open Tournament held at Baltimore. M. Tilles matched Avram's game score, but fell back to second place on the basis of Swiss points. Third to seventh on Swiss totals with equal game scores of 5-2 were F. A. Sorenson, B. Garfinkel, H. R. McComas, H. Jones and N. A. Jacobs in the order named.

The Maryland speed title was won by N. T. Whitaker.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

With a 4-0 sweep, Fred Eschrich was successful in a 15 player title tourney at Concord. H. Gordon Rice and Ralph M. Gerth scored 3-1 each, while J. F. Sullivan, 2½-1½, came in fourth.

RHODE ISLAND

In a competition for the state junior championship, Walter H. Lawton, 16 years old, was an easy winner. He scored 2-0 in a preliminary section, then went on to take two straight in a play-off with another sectional winner, Philip Hirons.

TEXAS

Showing the power which distinguished his play in important English tournaments while he was stationed overseas, Kenneth Smith of Dallas dominated a strong field gunning for the Texas title. He was first with 5½-1½, ahead of Bob Garver, 5-1, and Blake Stevens, 4½-1½. Louis Dina, R. S.

Chess Stamps

What is probably the world's greatest if not unique collection of chess stamps and postmarks won for its owner, Mrs. Pauline Nearing of Decatur, the grand award in the fourth annual convention and stamp exhibition of the American Topical Association, an organization with 2,850 members in 30 countries. According to Mrs. Nearing, a campaign is under way for the issuance by Oct., 1957 of a U. S. chess stamp to commemorate Paul Morphy and the hundredth anniversary of his winning of the First American Chess Congress in 1857.

Brieger and Eric Bone, each 4-2, finished fourth to sixth in the order mentioned on S.-B. points. An exceptionally fine effort by Smith occurred in the fifth round, when he brilliantly toppled Homer H. Hyde who had kept pace with him up to that time.

(See photo, top of page 260)

LOCAL EVENTS

California. At the Capital City Chess Club in Sacramento, O. A. Celle captured a 14 man Swiss by 5½-1½, one point in front of the runner-up, M. O. Meyer. W. R. Rogers and J. B. Gee both scored 4-2, with Rogers taking third on Swiss points.

The first annual Fresno Junior High School Championship went to Jimmy Wood. R. Schulenberg equaled Wood's 5-1 record in the Swiss tourney, but lost a play-off.

A triple tie for first in the Fresno Chess Club championship was decided by a play-off in favor of Mike Hailparn, 3-1. P. D. Smith was next with 2½-1½, and T. Fries was third with 1½-3½.

In the Southern California Chess League, Hollywood proved invincible both in the "A" and "B" Divisions by 6-0 and 10-0 scores respectively.

A gigantic simultaneous exhibition in Los Angeles on 110 boards by George Koltanowski yielded the exceptionally fine

result of 89 wins, 17 draws and only 4 losses for the single player. The gala event was staged at the Hotel Biltmore by the Chess Friends of Southern California, Inc.

Connecticut. After scoring 5-1 each in the regular Swiss championship of the New Haven Chess and Checker Club, James Bolton and William Mills fell upon each other in an extended play-off which Bolton won by 4-2. Third in the tournament standings was William Newberry, 4½-1½, and fourth was S. Wysowski, 4-2.

Illinois. The Chicago championship ended in a 7½-1½ tie between Albert Sandrin and P. Tautvaisas. A play-off will decide the issue.

Kansas. The fine score of 13-1 enabled Wm. D. McLaughlin to emerge on top in a double round robin championship tournament at the Wichita YMCA Chess Club. His one loss was to Bert Brice-Nash, runner-up with 12½-1½. Sheldon J. Einhorn, 8-6, was third.

Louisiana. In a 5 board, double-round match, Shreveport handily defeated Natchitoches by 7-3. Winners of two games apiece for Shreveport were Mike Adkins, Tom McElroy and James S. Noel, while the only player who could score 2-0 for Natchitoches was C. Fernbaugh. W. W. Crew (Shreveport) broke even with Eugene Watson.

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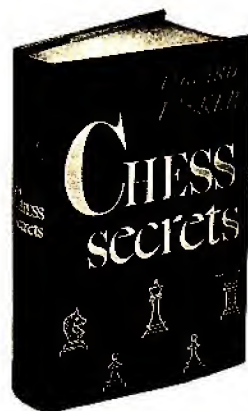
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Michigan. A 6-0 slam saw Henry R. Meifert win the Kalamazoo Valley championship.

New Jersey. Ridgewood High School was top banana in the Bergen County Inter-scholastic Chess League, followed by Teaneck, Rutherford, Bogota, Hackensack and Westwood in that order. In the deciding match, Ridgewood downed Teaneck by $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$.

New York. In a totally unsurprising display of power, Dr. E. W. Marchand compiled a score of $8\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ in a 6 player, double round robin of finalists contending



Gala Match at the Cambridge (Mass.) YMCA in which the visiting Worcester team (also of Mass.) lost by the score of $11\frac{1}{2}$ - $7\frac{1}{2}$. At first board, Captain Thomas C. Barham scored for Worcester over Cambridge Team Captain Wm. P. Mitchell.

Tournament Calendar

COMING EVENTS IN THE U. S. AND CANADA

Abbreviations—SS Tmt: Swiss System Tournament (in 1st round entries paired by lot or selection; in subsequent rounds players with similar scores paired). RR Tmt: Round Robin Tournament (each man plays every other man). KO Tmt: Knock-out Tournament (losers or low scorers eliminated). \$\$: Cash prizes. EF: Entry fee. CC: Chess Club. CF: Chess Federation. CA: Chess Association. CL: Chess League.

Washington—October 1-2

Washington State Open at Seattle Chess Club, 616 Madison Street; 6 rd SS Tmt: EF \$3 (1st rd 9 AM) \$\$ include choice of cash or trophy for 1st place: top four Washingtonians qualify for State Invitational; for details, write to Oliver W. LaFreniere, 2807 West Yakima Avenue, Yakima, Washington.

Indiana—October 15-16

Fort Wayne Open Tournament at Ft. Wayne YMCA, 226 E. Washington Blvd: 5 rd SS Tmt: EF \$5; \$\$ apportioned from \$3 of EF; for further details, write to W. H. Wilson, 1019 Colerick Street, Ft. Wayne, Indiana.

Wisconsin—November 25-27

2nd Annual North Central Open at Hotel Wisconsin, Milwaukee: 7 rd SS Tmt: EF \$7 (plus \$1 for USCF non-members): \$\$ minimum prize fund \$400 guaranteed, incl. \$150 for 1st prize: for details, write to Arpad E. Elo, 3935 North Fiebrantz Drive, Milwaukee 10, Wisconsin.

For benefit of our readers, these items are printed if reported by authorized officials at least two months in advance.

for the Rochester city title. Second with $6\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$ was Dr. Max Herzberger, who had the satisfaction of registering $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ against the champion. In third place was George Switzer, 5-5.

Oklahoma. Scoring 16-4 in a double-round match, the Norman Chess Club registered a smashing triumph over the Oklahoma Chess Club at Oklahoma City. Prof. A. M. de la Torre, Jack Twombly, Cmdr. D. J. Bellinger, Prof. Gustav Mueller, Prof. Kester Svendsen and CPO J. E. McAuley each scored two points for Norman, while Ernest Chace, $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$, made the best showing for Oklahoma City.

Tennessee. At the Pillsbury Chess Club in Memphis, the winner of the first club tournament was R. S. Scrivener with a score of $9\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$. He was awarded custody of a handsome gold-plated championship trophy. Max F. Mueller, 9-2, was a good second, and Hunter Weaks, $8\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$, finished third. A prize for the best-played game went to Albert D. Laehder.

Washington. After sewing up Division 1 of the Seattle Chess Club title event, R. Vellias took on Dan Wade, victor in Division 2, and won the play-off.

The 17 man, double round robin for the Yakima championship was annexed by Bob Edberg, who won 24 games, drew two and lost only one. Since part of the schedule was left unfinished in varying degrees, first prize was determined on a percentage basis, which relegated Eli Treisman, with 26 wins, one draw and three losses, to second position. Third place, percentage-wise, was taken by William H. Hoge.

CANADA

Alberta

A hard fight in the Edmonton Open was resolved by Walter Holowach with a fine $15\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ showing. A. Skeel, G. Raletich and P. Connell figured in a triple tie for second with 14-3 each.

Ontario

In an invitational double round robin at the Toronto Chess Club, which brought together six of Canada's strongest players, F. R. Anderson, $7\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$, edged R. Draxl, 7-3. From the beginning, the struggle was between these two, victory going to Anderson largely because of his greater steadiness in the closing rounds. A rather poor third was P. Vaitonis, $5\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$, whose play was described as less free from error than usual. G. Fuster was fourth with 5-5.

Chess Show

The Carlebach Gallery's summer chess show in New York City was an exhibit of more than 150 rare and striking chess sets in an incredible variety of shapes and materials and culled from every corner of the earth.

Almost as noteworthy as the show itself was its reportage by *Cue* magazine, New York City's entertainment weekly, in its regular department, "About New York."



George Koltanowski claims a world record on his simultaneous (See Local Events: California) against 110 boards at the Hotel Biltmore, Los Angeles, shown here.

Quebec

The champion of Quebec City is again Jules Therien by virtue of a convincing $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ play-off victory against Marcel Dion. This was Therien's tenth acquisition of the title.

I. Zalus moved in on the Montreal Speed Championship by scoring $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$.

FOREIGN

Austria

In the competition for the Viennese title, Duckstein came in first, followed by Platt, a former champion.

Belgium

The seventh national speed tourney, won by Dunkelblum, was the first chess event to be shown on Belgian TV.

Psychic Chess

Page Dr. Rhine of the Parapsychology Department at Duke University!

The *South African Chessplayer* relays a fantastic story that first appeared in a British magazine, *Two Worlds*, to the effect that a spiritualistic medium . . . plays evening games of chess with her husband while she is entranced. Her 'control' is said to be a Russian named Bronski, who lived at the beginning of the eighteenth century."

The Russian's game is described as far stronger than that of the medium, who is

England

In the strong premier section of the sixth Ilford Whitsun Congress, R. G. Wade and A. Phillips shared first with $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ each. Next were R. Persitz and Dr. S. Fazekas, tied at $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$.

Middlesex, frequent winner of the English Counties' Championship, was again victorious in the latest event of the series when it bested Yorkshire by $8\frac{1}{2}$ - $5\frac{1}{2}$ in the final.

Germany

Chess columnist D. M. Le Dain reports that a new twist has been given recently to German politics. Hans Lenz, a candidate for the Bundestag, campaigned with an election poster showing him seated at a chessboard with the caption, "Make a good move — vote for Hans Lenz!" Herr Lenz was elected.

apparently a confirmed duffer without ability to impersonate a good player.

CHESS REVIEW carefully refrains from comment on this report, beyond remarking that it would be interesting to see the scores of these games and to ask Bronski whether, in his wanderings through the next world, he has ever met any historic chess personalities. It would be intriguing, to say the least, if the spirits of, for example, Morphy, Lasker or Alekhine could be induced to reappear briefly at a mundane chessboard. Such an event would definitely eclipse in news value the artificial moons that we are told will shortly be knocking about in our skies.

Holland

Dr. Max Euwe divided first with van Scheltinga in a small round robin called the Rittmeester Tournament. Both posted scores of $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$, followed by van der Berg, 3-2.

Hungary

At Budapest, Kluger took first with 9-4, ahead of Bely and Gereben, each $8\frac{1}{2}$ - $4\frac{1}{2}$.

India

The first tournament for the championship of India, held at Eluru, was won jointly by R. B. Sapre of Bombay and D. Venkayya of Andhra, each scoring 9-3 in a 36 player Swiss.

Ireland

By disposing of Queen's University of Belfast in the final round, the Clontarf Chess Club of Dublin won the national club championship.

A match between Leinster and Ulster, the ninth in an annual series, was scored as a 12-7 triumph for Leinster.

Italy

Nestler was successful in two Italian events, the Coppia Italia and the masters' section of a small congress at Sirmione.

Scotland

Adding the Scottish championship to his West of Scotland title, P. B. Anderson of Glasgow scored $8\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$, one-half point ahead of N. A. Perkins.

South Africa

Custody of the Springbok Cup went to B. Jackson, winner by $6\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ of a Swiss tourney for Port Elizabeth laurels.

Spain

The new champion is Diez del Corral, whose good score of $11\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ topped those of Llado and Pomar, each $9\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$.

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Announce the Mate!

SOME SLIGHT CASES OF MURDER

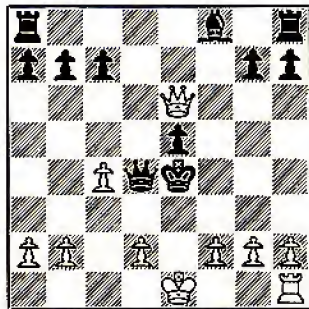
MURDER MYSTERIES feature clues; why not mating problems? With each of the following problems, you are to find the mate, aided by the clue in question form. Or, if the question baffles you, use the mate reciprocally to answer the question. You get 2½% on the question, 7½% on the mating solution stated in correct detail. Score 90% and up, excellent; 75, good; and 60, fair.

Solutions on page 286.



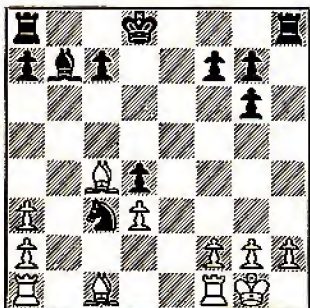
3 Black to move and mate

We borrow this clue from Grimm's fairy tales: This solution is what the Sleeping Beauty was to the Prince. Go on, play the part of the Prince and enter the forest. But don't let yourself fail to see the wood for the trees. It won't take much wood-shifting to find the mate.



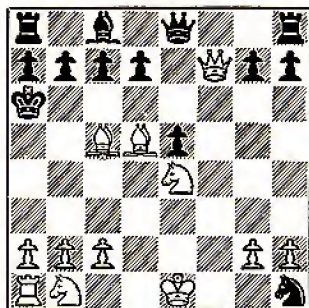
4 White to move and mate

White is certainly deficient in material here, but the clue is harder to express. If you know your hymns, you'll have it: something about "a strong fortress" covers the solution nicely. At least, you may agree to that in the end — after you have named the mate.



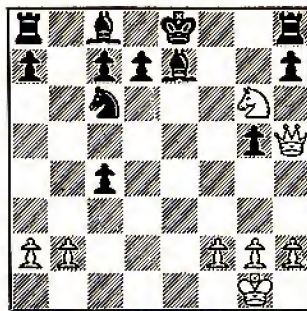
7 Black to move and mate

There is a poem which, we dare say, very few know—and yet almost all of you must have heard and can recall the first line: "All quiet along the Potomac tonight." If that is not clue enough for this solution, sorry—it's the best we can do. Solve the mate to get the clue.



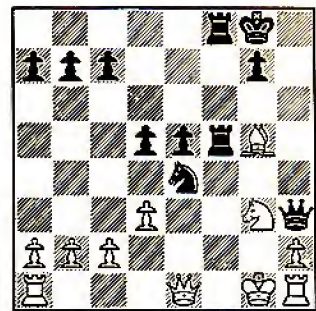
8 White to move and mate

We can give a sharper clue for this solution by resorting again to the Grimm brothers. Surely, you know the tale of "The Emperor's New Suit"? That's your start. Put the Emperor on the chessboard and what follows is a sure thing. The solution has variants but is not hard.



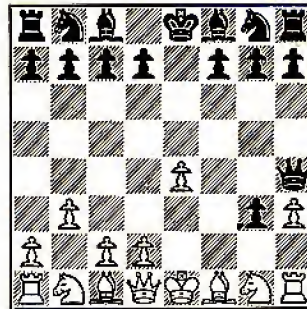
1 White to move and mate

To harry Harry with a pun, this first clue is a dead giveaway. Why is this a perfect Desdemona of a solution? The mate detective who cannot solve either clue or mate in this particular problem had better go back to foot patrol. They are purposely obvious to set the pattern.



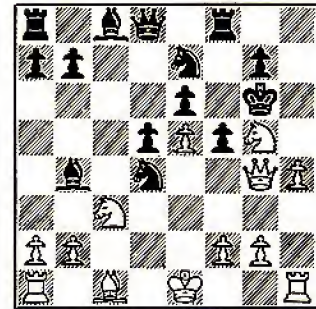
2 Black to move and mate

The clue: Why would Napoleon or, to name a real chess-player, MacKenzie, be especially interested in this solution? Remember, if the clue is a bit devious, solve it by first working out the mate and seeing what that suggests. And the mate here is easy. So go to it!



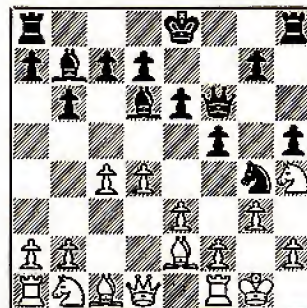
5 Black to move and mate

White is in a pretty predicament. Black can win quite as easily (but you're to mate of course) as Sitting Bull massacred Custer. By the way, did you know Custer was a general earlier but had been demoted? Whether you did or not, that is your clue here. What is the mate?



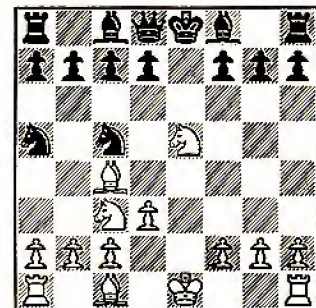
6 White to move and mate

This position has all the earmarks of that well known attack which starts off with BxRpt, N-N5f and Q-N4. It is a pretty sacrificial attack and, when ripe, writes the final quietus in varied ways. This does not solve the problem. So we mention it in passing. That's your clue.



9 Black to move and mate

To offer too much of a clue here is to give the whole idea away. Suffice it to say that the solution is the *double* epitome of a chess-player's fondest dream. Note that "double," but don't look for *double entendres*. Again, there are variants; but the main line is neat.



10 White to move and mate

Like many a monarch, Henry the Eighth, was extremely fond of the hunt; but then he was the hunter. And that will do for your clue. For your solution, we give you the longest yet, and a real disparity of material, too. But go at it undaunted. It's far easier than it seems.



End Game of the Month

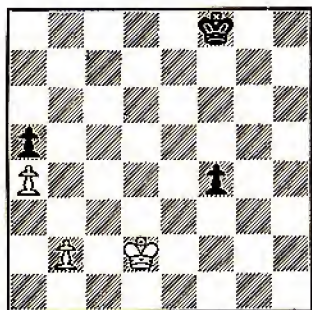
THE THEMES

IN THE COURSE of Dr. Euwe's main thesis, the difference between composed endings and end-games from actual play, he demonstrates some particularly fine points about King and Pawn end-games and the related King and Queen versus King, Queen and Pawn end-games. The one special finesse involves a surprise sacrifice of a Pawn to prevent a winning liquidation (exchange of Queens, reducing to King versus King and Pawn).

On the whole, however, the main lesson may be in the value of probing apparently simple positions deeply enough to uncover the great number of hidden, winning or drawing finesses which actually often do exist.

END-GAME 12

We start off with an end-game composition by the famous Pawn artist N. D. Grigoriev.



White to Play and Win

This end-game shows once more what finesses lie concealed behind seemingly simple positions, and it demonstrates especially the great number of facets in an end-game of such limited material.

1 P-N4!

First of all, it is evident that, after 1 . . . PxP 2 P-R5, White wins as his Pawn queens with check. Black's passed Pawns, true enough, are as far advanced as the White one; but, even so, Black must lose an extra tempo to get one of his through: 2 . . . P-N6 3 P-R6, P-N7 4 K-B2, P-B6 5 P-R7, P-B7 6 P-R8(Q)†, etc.

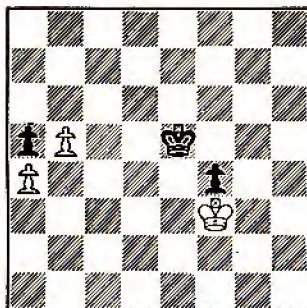
1 K-K2
2 P-N5

Clearly, White's only move as, after 2 PxP, K-Q2, the Black King has entered within the Pawn's "square."

2 K-Q3

Seemingly, the end of the fun, White has a protected, passed Pawn which ties up Black's King so his own King can go undisturbedly after Black's Bishop Pawn.

3 K-K2 K-K3
4 K-B3 K-K4



Black's King just barely guards the Bishop Pawn without quitting the square of White's passed Pawn. If it were now Black's move, his King would be committed to a choice of going after that Knight Pawn fruitlessly or leaving its square, to hold the Bishop Pawn, equally fruitlessly. From White's point of view, therefore, it obviously now becomes a matter of gaining a tempo (or losing one) by means of "triangulation." Not so; Black's King neatly copies all of White's King figures: e.g., 5 K-B2, K-K3 6 K-K2, K-Q3 7 K-Q3, K-Q4 8 K-K2, K-Q3 9 K-Q2, K-K3, etc.

So White has but one try left.

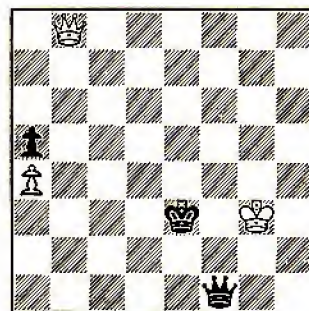
5 K-N4 K-K5

Now Black's King, it is true, has quit the "square," so White's Pawn can advance to queen. But then so can Black's.

6 P-N6 P-B6
7 K-N3 K-K6

The interpolation of these two King moves is of no importance whatever to the Pawn ending; but it is of decisive significance with regard to the coming Queen end-game.

8 P-N7 P-B7
9 P-N8(Q) P-B8(Q)



Believe it or not, White now wins by force!

10 Q-K5† K-Q7

Not 10 . . . K-Q6?? 11 Q-N5†.

11 QxP† K-Q8

Other possibilities are: (1) 11 . . . K-K6 12 Q-K5†, K-Q7 13 Q-B4†, etc. (2) 11 . . . K-B7 (or K-B8) 12 Q-QB5†, K-N6 (or 7 or 8) 13 Q-N5†, etc.—or 12 . . . K-Q7 13 Q-KB2†, etc.—or 12 . . . K-Q8 13 Q-Q4†, K-B7 14 Q-B2† or 13 . . . K-B8 14 Q-R1†.

12 Q-Q5† K-K8

On 12 . . . K-B8 13 Q-B5†, we arrive at the variations in the preceding note.

13 Q-K4†

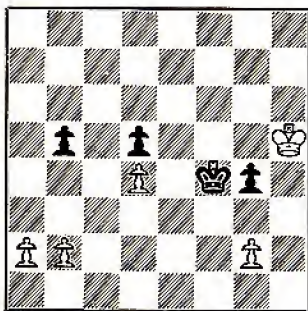
And White wins after 13 . . . K-Q8 14 Q-N1† or 13 . . . K-Q7 14 Q-N2†.

Splendid work, but a composition remains a composition. We have a feeling that this and similar surprising developments would, in practice, occur only by high exception. So we can value the composed end-game as an expression of art but must deny it any practical significance.

ONE who examines end-games regularly, however, and who thus often makes surprising discoveries rather inclines to the conclusion that the beautiful windings actually do lie concealed in most practical end-games but are usually missed because they are too deeply hidden.

For example, here is the position from a game played in the latest Marshall Chess Club championship in New York City. It makes a remarkable comparison with the Grigoriev composition.

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.



Frank Howard

It is Black's move. After some concentration on this position, the issues are seemingly rather simple. The Black King will proceed to capture the Queen Pawn—whether voluntarily or by compulsion—White takes the Knight Pawn, the two passed Pawns advance, both sides queen their Pawns and a draw becomes the likely result.

Let us convert this idea into a variation.

(1) 1... K-K5 2 KxP, KxP 3 K-B4, K-Q6 4 P-KN4, P-Q5 5 P-N5, K-B7 6 P-N6, P-Q6 7 P-N7, P-Q7 8 P-N8(Q), P-Q8(Q).

Halt! Here already is our first "point": with 9 Q-N3†, White exchanges Queens and wins the Pawn ending (9... K-B8 10 QxQ†, KxQ 11 P-N3! P-N5 12 K-K4, K-B7 13 K-Q4, K-N7 14 K-B4, etc.) This last phase must still be carefully managed, but it all proves to work out right.

Hence, Black's King seems to have moved to an unfortunate square. Black could have tried 5... K-K7, instead of 5... K-B7. But then, too, things go amiss with Black: 6 P-N6, P-Q6 7 P-N7, P-Q7 8 P-N8(Q), P-Q8(Q) 9 Q-N4†, with the same consequences as before.

Rather nice, but commonplace even so. These developments present about the highest we can expect from actual practice: the side first to promote then forces the exchange of Queens and wins the resulting Pawn ending.

But we have not finished yet. These two pretty but somewhat trite checks are the forerunners of a series of finesse.

But, first, let us demonstrate that a number of other initial moves but lead to a loss for Black:

(2) 1... K-N6? 2 K-N5, KxP 3 KxP, and White wins easily with no real problems whatsoever.

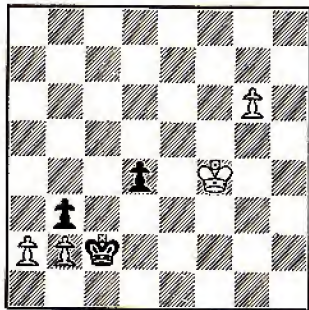
(3) 1... P-N5 2 P-R4, PxP e.p. 3 PxP, K-K5 4 P-R4, KxP 5 P-R5, K-B4 6 KxP, K-N4 (or 6... P-Q5 7 P-R6) 7 K-B4, and White captures the Queen Pawn and wins with his Knight Pawn.

(4) 1... P-N6 2 K-R4, K-K5 3 KxP, KxP 4 K-B4 leads to our first variation, whereas 2... P-N5 3 P-R4, PxP e.p. 4 PxP comes to about the same as our last.

As yet, there is still no special finesse in sight. Do observe one if we continue incorrectly for White:

(5) 1... P-N5 2 K-R4? K-K5 3 KxP, KxP 4 K-B4 (let us observe, in passing that, after 4 K-B5 K-K6, Black queens first and, after 4 K-B3? K-Q6, Black subsequently queens with check), K-Q6

5 P-N4, P-Q5 6 P-N5, K-B7 7 P-N6 (so far, all quite ordinary, but now comes the finesse), P-N6!†



Now, after 8 PxP, P-Q6 9 P-N7, P-Q7 10 P-N8(Q), P-Q8(Q), White has lost his chance to check (11 Q-N3†, comparable to 9 Q-N3† in our first variation, is impossible here), and Black achieves a draw without too much difficulty.

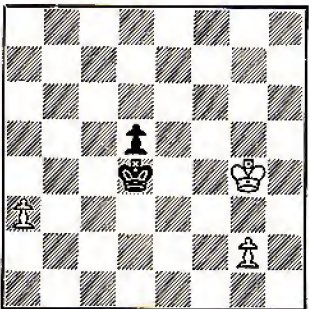
SO NOW let us start over, and make use of the development just shown, without White's making an error.

(Start from diagram labelled Howard—Kaufman)

1... K-K5
2 KxP P-N5!

Black's last is a venomous move. If White now plays 3 K-N3, Black attains the draw in the manner indicated above: 3... KxP 4 K-B4 (or 4 K-B2), K-Q6 5 P-N4, P-Q5 6 P-N5, P-N6!

3 P-R4! PxP e.p.
4 PxP KxP



5 P-R4

Again, a difficult situation has come up. It is typical of this sort of end-game in which both sides are threatening to queen.

If Black's King now disposes of the Rook Pawn, he loses his own passed Pawn, whereby Black's fate is settled of course: e.g., 5... K-B4 6 P-R5, K-N4 7 K-B4, etc.

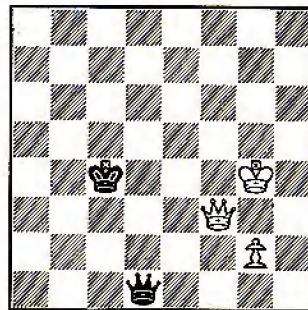
Consequently, Black must let it come down to a race and move his King in such manner as not to hinder the advance of his Pawn. 5... K-K6 is obvious, but the sequel leads to a disappointing outcome: 6 P-R5, P-Q5 7 P-R6, P-Q6 8 P-R7, P-Q7 9 P-R8(Q), P-Q8(Q)† 10 Q-B3†! The same cross check by White is conclusive after 5... K-B6 6 P-R5, P-Q5 7 P-R6, P-Q6 8 P-R7, P-Q7 9 P-R8(Q), P-Q8(Q)† 10 Q-B3†!

At his wit's end, Black has a try with the correct move.

5... K-B5!

One is inclined at first to reject this move also, as White's King can now return—but this is an illusion: 6 K-B3, K-B6! For now Black is exempt from that murderous cross-check on White's KB3, and he is safe enough with either 7 P-R5, P-Q5 8 P-R6, P-Q6 after which he queens with no difficulties or 7 K-K2, K-B7 8 K-K3, K-B6 which presents no new viewpoints. Hence, White's King cannot return. The race is unavoidable.

6 P-R5 P-Q5 9 P-R8(Q)
7 P-R6 P-Q6 P-Q8(Q)†
8 P-R7 P-Q7 10 Q-B3



Though it is true that this interposition does not take place with check, it is nevertheless very useful. The White Queen guards its King against perpetual check, and so White's Pawn plus begins to matter.

Also, now, with Black's King much less favorably posted, there is constant danger of an exchange of Queens, and one may suppose that this Queen ending is, in the long run, won for White: e.g., 10... Q-Q2† 11 Q-B5, Q-N2† 12 Q-N5, Q-Q2† 13 K-R4, Q-R2† 14 Q-R5, Q-K2† 15 K-R3, Q-K6† 16 P-N3, Q-N8 17 Q-K5, Q-R8† 18 K-N4, Q-Q8† 19 K-R4, Q-R8† 20 K-N5, and White always progresses, slowly, very slowly, but steadily.

THE LAST VARIATION may not rank as proof that White has a forced win; but there is nevertheless occasion for Black to try to find a continuation which may perhaps offer better drawing chances. And such a continuation, indeed, proves to be present.

Let us start over, again.

(Start from diagram labelled Howard—Kaufman top of page 266)

1... K-B4!

Now White can choose between the following, vainly:

(1) 2 P-R3, K-K5! 3 KxP, KxP 4 K-B4, K-Q6 5 P-KN4, P-Q5 6 P-N5, K-B7 7 P-N6, P-Q6 8 P-N7, P-Q7 9 P-N8(Q), P-Q8(Q), and here White lacks that winning check, with Q-QN3;

(2) 2 P-QN3 (or P-QN4) yields even less: 2... K-K5 3 KxP, KxP 4 K-B4, and Black has the important tempo, 4... K-B6! following which he is in no danger of losing;

(3) 2 K-R4, K-B5, and White gets no further, since the moves, 3 P-R3, 3 P-QN3 and 3 P-QN4 lead into the above variations, while 3 P-N3†, K-K5 transposes into the following variation.

White therefore has only the following text.

2 P-KN3

This move forces Black's King to give ground, and we again arrive on familiar terrain.

2 K-K5

After 2 . . . P-N5 3 P-R4, PxP e.p. 4 PxP, K-K5 5 P-R4, White wins easily as previously demonstrated.

3 KxP P-N5!

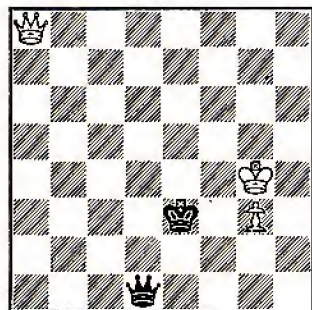
Now this finesse again. As we know from previous discussion, Black manages nicely on 4 K-N5, KxP 5 K-B4, K-Q6 6 P-N4, P-Q5 7 P-N5, P-N6! 8 PxP, K-B7, etc.

4 P-R4 PxP e.p.
5 PxP KxP
6 P-R4

After 6 K-B3, K-B6, White can only force a draw by repetition of moves: 7 K-K2, K-B7 8 K-K3, K-B6 (9 P-R5 permits Black's Pawn to go through, queening first by gain of tempo from 9 . . . P-Q5†).

Now we have the same situation as diagrammed earlier, except that White's King Knight Pawn stands on N3 instead of N2, an important difference!

6 K-K6! 9 P-R7 P-Q7
7 P-R5 P-Q5 10 P-R8(Q)
8 P-R6 P-Q6 P-Q8(Q)†



Thus, here (without the Pawn on N2) White lacks the cross-check at KB3. Also, in other respects, this Queen ending is significantly better for Black than the one in the previous diagram.

The following variations tend to demonstrate that Black obtains a draw:

(1) 11 K-N5, Q-Q3! 12 P-N4, Q-K4† 13 K-R6, Q-K3† 14 K-R5, Q-B2† 15 K-R4, Q-B7† 16 K-R3, Q-B8† 17 Q-N2, QxQ† 18 KxQ, K-B5;

(2) 11 K-R4, Q-Q5† 12 P-N4, Q-B3† 13 P-N5, Q-B5† 14 K-R5, Q-R7† 15 K-N6, Q-Q3† 16 K-N7 (16 K-B7, Q-B5†), K-B5 17 P-N6, Q-Q2† 18 K-N8, K-N4 19 P-N7, Q-K3†, etc.

THE COMPARISON of these two end-games demonstrates the difference between composition and practice. The composed end-game is a finished product in all variations, the practical end-game still raises doubts at some points. Is the next to the last diagram indeed a win? Is the last indeed a draw?

Therein lies the difference between composition and practice, not in the presence of surprise turns, because those are to be found in the practical game as well, if one only probes deeply enough.

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

Solitaire Chess

WHITE MAGIC

ALMOST ANYBODY can turn a vastly superior position into a win. It takes an artist, however, to conjure something out of nothing. Here former world champion, Dr. Max Euwe, nurses a small positional advantage into a violent breakthrough on the King's wing. C. Carls is his victim (Black) at The Hague, 1928, in this Reti Opening. The game begins with 1 N-KB3, N-KB3 2 P-B4, P-B4 3 P-KN3, N-B3 4 B-N2, P-KN3 5 P-N3.

Cover scoring table at line indicated. Set up position, make Black's next move (exposing table just enough to read that move). Guess White's sixth move. Now expose next line; score par, if your move agrees; score zero, if not. Make move given, then guess White's next, and so on.

COVER WHITE MOVES IN TABLE BELOW. EXPOSE ONE LINE AT A TIME

White Played	Par Score	Black Played	Your Selection for White's move	Your Score
6 B-N2	2	5 B-N2	-----	-----
7 P-Q4	4	6 P-Q3	-----	-----
8 NxP	3	7 PxP	-----	-----
9 O-O	3	8 B-Q2	-----	-----
10 N-QB3	3	9 O-O	-----	-----
11 QxN	2	10 NxN?	-----	-----
12 N-Q5! (a)	6	11 B-B3	-----	-----
13 Q-Q2	2	12 N-R4	-----	-----
14 QxB	2	13 BxB	-----	-----
15 BxB	3	14 BxN	-----	-----
16 KR-Q1	4	15 Q-N3? (b)	-----	-----
17 B-B3	4	16 N-B3	-----	-----
18 R-Q4	4	17 KR-B1 (c)	-----	-----
19 QR-Q1	5	18 P-QR4	-----	-----
20 P-KR4	6	19 R-B2 (d)	-----	-----
21 RxP!	8	20 P-R4*	-----	-----
22 QxN	2	21 PxR	-----	-----
23 RxP	2	22 R-KB1 (e)	-----	-----
24 B-Q5	5	23 Q-B4	-----	-----
25 P-KN4!! (f)	9	24 K-R2	-----	-----
26 PxP	4	25 Q-R6	-----	-----
27 K-R2	2	26 Q-B8†	-----	-----
28 BxP!	6	27 Q-R3	-----	-----
29 PxP†	5	28 Q-N2	-----	-----
30 Q-N5	4	29 K-R1	-----	-----
		30 Resigns	-----	-----
Total Score	100	Your Percentage	-----	-----

SCALE: 75-100—Excellent; 55-74—Superior; 40-54—Good; 25-39—Fair

a) Inducing further exchanges with a view of slightly weakening Black's King position.

b) Black ought to aim for an eventual . . . P-QN4; hence, the text is out of order.

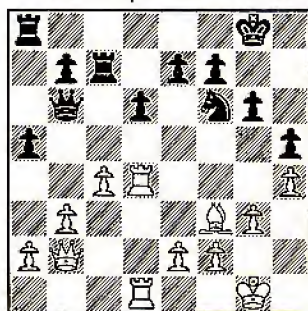
c) Threatening 18 . . . RxP.

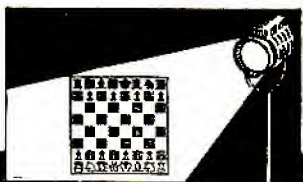
d) 19 . . . R-B4 gives a better defensive post. Next move, it is imperative.

e) 22 . . . R-Q2 fails after 23 B-Q5 which threatens 24 QxNP!

f) Shattering the defensive barrier. 25 . . . PxP loses to 26 P-R5.

*Position after 20 . . . P-R4





Spotlight on Openings

PROBING BEYOND MERE "BOOK" (concl.)

LAST MONTH, Editor Korn began an exploration of the nomenclature of the Tchigorin Indian (called the Old Indian by some) and the King's Indian as employed against White's King-side fianchetto. The examples of White's line are listed in *Modern Chess Openings* (8th edition) under the Tchigorin Indian rather than under the King's Indian, and Editor Korn undertakes to show why this listing is preferred in his book.

The course of the explanation indicates that the nomenclature is in itself a clue or an implied indication to the thinking reader. In the history of the development, Black first played for an early ... P-K4 (Tchigorin) and arrived at the typical position. Later, he tried, with a King-side fianchetto (King's Indian). But we find the latter can be met.

Now Editor Korn explores the further possibilities. (For Part II, review last month's introduction, p. 236, August issue.)—ED.

The Tchigorin Again

In view of the foregoing, Black may revert to the original Tchigorin method of a rapid ... P-K4.

We will, therefore, re-scrutinize it as to its impregnability.

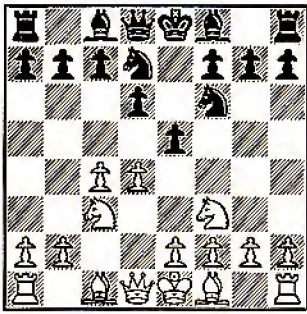
1 P-Q4 N-KB3 3 N-QB3 P-K4
2 P-QB4 P-Q3 4 N-B3

As an immediate setback for Black's program, White has the simplifying possibility of 4 PxP, PxP 5 QxQ, KxQ. It has so far allowed Black to escape into a precarious and sterile equilibrium, without promise of counter-play. White can always fall back on this simplification if Black proves to have immunity against other continuations.

4 QN-Q2

After 4 ... PxP 5 NxP, N-B3 6 P-K4, B-K2 7 B-K2, O-O 8 O-O, Black has trouble evolving an effective counter-plan.

The move, 4 ... P-K5, however, is far better than its bad reputation.



5 P-KN3 P-KN3

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

5 ... P-B3 ought to be answered by 6 P-K4, but not by 6 B-N2? P-K5! 7 N-Q2, P-Q4! 8 P-B3! PxKBP 9 KPXP, PxP 10 NxP, N-N3 11 N-K5 (Szabo-Letelier, Mar del Plata, 1955), B-Q3 with advantage for Black. Also 6 B-N5 in this line is answered by 6 ... Q-B2!

6 B-N2

6 B-N5 is met by 6 ... P-KR3! for here 6 ... B-N2 offers White a variety of good moves: 7 PxP, PxP 8 B-R3 or 7 B-R3 at once and also 7 P-Q5.

6

B-N2



Now Black can bring about the "main line" without further hitch.

Third Conclusion

Apart from that immediate setback, mentioned at move 4, Black seems safe in this line.

Tchigorin and King's Intermixed

Against this reversion to the Tchigorin, however, White can try to prevent ... P-K4 by transposing his Knight moves.

Variation 1

1 P-Q4 N-KB3
2 P-QB4 P-Q3
3 N-KB3 P-KN3

With 3 ... QN-Q2 + P-KN3, P-K4, we have a transposition to the last variation. 3 ... QN-Q2 4 B-B4 (to retard 4 ... P-K4) will be discussed later.

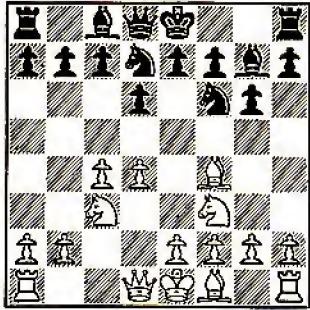
Black can set up ... P-K4 with 4 ... N-R4 5 B-N5, P-KR3 6 B-R4, P-KN4 7 B-N3, B-N2 8 N-B3, P-KB3 9 B-Q3 but renders his King-side shaky.

4 N-B3 QN-Q2
5 B-B4

After 5 P-KN3, P-K4 6 PxP, PxP 7 B-N5, B-N2 8 N-K4, P-KR3, Black holds the position together, but he ought to avoid 5 ... B-N2 6 B-B4! (see "King's Indian," Var. 3, last issue).

5

B-N2



Now White can choose from any one of four different approaches.

Sub-variant A

6 P-KR3 O-O 9 O-O P-QN4
7 P-K3 P-B3 10 N-Q2 N-N3
8 B-K2 P-QR3 11 B-R2 B-K3

With equality (Flohr-Bronstein, USSR Championship, 1947).

Sub-variant B

6 P-K4 O-O 8 B-N5 P-KR3
7 B-K2 N-R4 9 B-K3 P-QB4!

White has the edge after 9 ... P-K4 10 PxP, PxP 11 Q-Q2, K-R2 11 O-O-O.

Sub-variant C

6 P-K3 P-B3
White has the edge after 6 ... O-O 7 Q-B2, P-B3 8 B-K2, Q-R4 9 O-O, P-K4 10 B-N3, R-K1 11 QR-Q1.
7 B-Q3 N-R4 9 B-R4 P-KN4
8 B-N5 P-KR3 10 B-N3 Q-R4
11 R-QN1 P-QB4

Equality according to Boleslavsky in "Yearbook," 1951-2.

Sub-variant D

6 Q-Q2 P-QB3 8 P-QR3 PXP
7 P-Q5 Q-R4 9 P-QN4 Q-Q1
10 PXP P-QR4

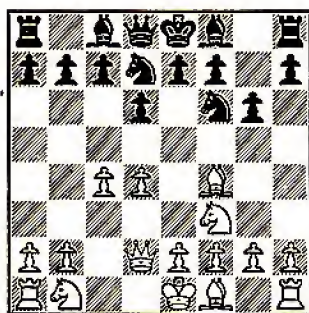
Fourth Conclusion

Black seems to maintain the balance with accurate play in these lines. But White may have better. We shall see.

Variation 2

A setback for Black may come with White's chances from transposition of moves. He can try advancing B-B4 at a still earlier stage.

1 P-Q4 N-KB3 3 N-KB3 P-KN3
2 P-QB4 P-Q3 4 B-B4! QN-Q2
5 Q-Q2



5 B-N2

White has the edge after 5 . . . N-K5
6 Q-Q3, P-KB4 7 KN-Q2, QN-B3 8 P-B3,
N-N9 N-N9.

6 N-B3 O-O
7 P-KN3 N-R4
8 B-N5

And Black cannot here dislodge the Bishop and follow up with . . . P-K4 (as in "King's Indian," Var. 3, last issue).

Variation 3

Black may, however, get off the hook in turn, by improving on his own fourth move.

1 P-Q4 N-KB3 4 B-B4! N-R4!
2 P-QB4 P-Q3 5 B-K3 B-N2
3 N-KB3 P-KN3 6 N-B3 O-O

Also playable is 6 . . . QN-Q2 7 P-KN4,
N-B3 8 P-KR3, P-K4.

7 Q-Q2 P-QB3
8 O-O-O Q-R4

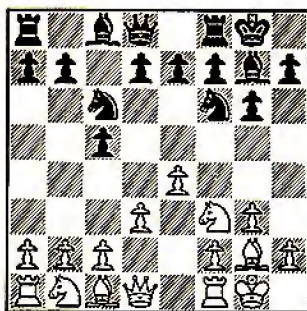
Last Conclusion

These lines tend to prove that Black's most cautious procedure consists in combining the King's Indian and the Tchi-gorin Indian, by playing 2 . . . P-Q3 and 3 . . . P-KN3 before playing either . . . P-K4 or . . . B-N2. Also, Black has a powerful weapon in 6 . . . P-QB4, after 1 P-Q4, N-KB3 2 P-QB4, P-Q3 3 N-KB3, P-KN3 4 N-B3, QN-Q2 5 B-B4, B-N2 6 Q-Q2 or 6 P-KN3.

The analyses have not aimed necessarily at any "refutation," but rather at clarification of the overlapping transpositions.

PART II

A parallel case of superficial but untrue "identity" recently struck us on the sight of this position.



It bears the obvious characteristics of the Sicilian Defense. A reconstruction would show a line like the following.

1 P-K4 P-QB4 4 P-KN3 B-N2
2 N-KB3 N-QB3 5 B-N2 N-KB3
3 P-Q3 P-KN3 6 O-O O-O

Actually, however, the position arose in tournament play out of the Reti Opening: 1 N-KB3, N-KB3 2 P-KN3, P-KN3 3 B-N2, B-N2 4 O-O, O-O 5 P-Q3, P-B4 6 P-K4, N-B3.

From here, White may play (A) 7 QN-Q2, P-Q3 8 P-QR4, B-Q2 9 N-B4, N-QR4 with equality or (B) 7 P-B3, P-Q4! And, in the latter, Black has "saved" a move as against the Sicilian sequence by virtue of not having played . . . P-Q3.

The position, therefore, has been hailed as a possible "novel" course to take by both sides in the Sicilian proper—but it just "ain't so."

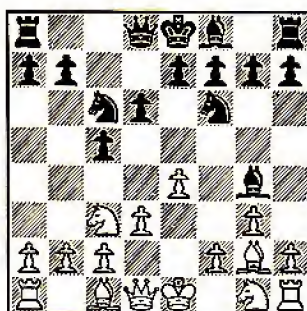
After the moves given above, Black unconcernedly plays 3 . . . N-KB3 4 P-KN3, P-Q3! 5 B-N2, B-N5! with an easy game.

The interpolation of a P-KR3, in order to prevent . . . B-N5, costs White an additional move and only restores the line to the category of those known from the Sicilian "Closed Defense." So does KN-K2, in order to avoid the pin, instead of KN-B3.

Appearances are deceptive!

APROPOS of the "Closed Defense," our strategem, . . . B-N5, was exemplified at Mar del Plata, 1955, in a game between Pachman (White) and Najdorf.

1 P-K4 P-QB4 3 P-Q3 N-QB3
2 N-QB3 P-Q3 4 P-KN3 N-B3!
5 B-N2 B-N5



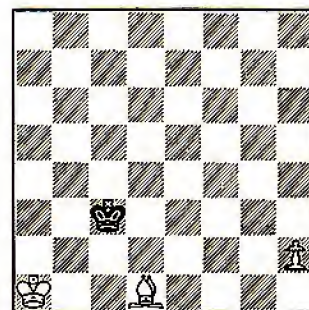
White ought now to have played 6 P-B3, B-Q2 7 P-B4. (Clearly, if 6 N-B3, N-Q5! 7 P-KR3, BxN.) Instead, he went into 6 KN-K2, N-Q5 7 O-O (still good was 7 P-KR3, B-B6 8 Bx3, NxB† 9 K-B1, P-K4), N-B6† 8 K-R1, P-KR4 9 P-KR3, after which Black had a smashing attack (April issue, p. 119).



THREE BISHOPS

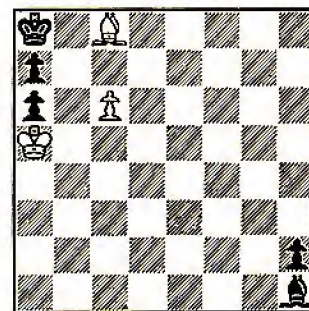
No. 1 White to Win

Source?



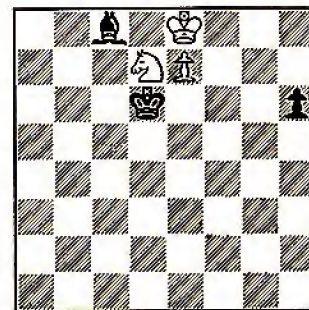
Useful Bishop.

No. 2 White to Draw K. A. Kubbel, 1914



Useless Bishop.

No. 3 White to Win J. Ganttner, 1952



Imprisoned Bishop.

Solutions on page 286.



By I. A. HOROWITZ

How to win in the Ending

KING VERSUS PAWNS

THE MOST UNDERRATED MAN in the ending is the ubiquitous King. For a piece which reflects the climate of every move on the length and breadth of the sixty-four squares and for one with a powerful potential of its own, its appraisal is far below par. This is comprehensibly so.

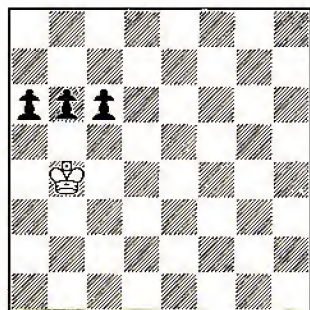
In the opening and in the middle game, a venturesome King is buffeted from pillar to post, and as often as not never reaches the post. In the ending, however, when most of the major pieces are gone and the risk of checkmate is therefore remote, the King can and ought to share the burdens of the ever recurring problems. It is well, consequently, to establish the relationship of the King and other forces in terms of end-game powers.

In these terms, as an offensive and defensive unit, the King approximates the value of a Bishop or of a Knight, subject, of course, to the law that it may not be captured. While it does not exercise the long range of the Bishop or the devious hop of the Knight, the King attacks eight squares simultaneously in eight different directions. It is indeed a weighty force, not to be discounted lightly nor to be ignored in the culminating activities.

King versus three Pawns

It is a curious fact, though seldom put to the test, that a King can stand off and even capture three opposing, connected Pawns under given circumstances.

In the following diagram, we must assume that Black's other forces, including his King are somehow deadlocked. In such case, White's King, opposing three Pawns, must succeed in capturing all of them.



1 K-N3

This is the best move, though some others may lead to the same result.

1 P-B4

After 1 . . . P-R4, much the same denouement results in mirror image as it

were with 2 K-R4. But 1 . . . P-N4 loses at once: e.g., 2 K-N4, and Black, being compelled to move, must advance either the Bishop or Rook Pawn to be taken. Thereafter, Black is again compelled to move, and all his Pawns are mopped up.

2 K-B4 P-R4
3 K-N5

Now Black's Pawns are stymied. Black must pitch a Pawn and soon relinquish the others as well.

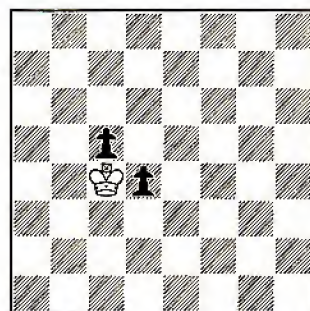
So much for the example. It is hardly, it must be admitted, of theoretical value. For positions in which the Pawns are so utterly on their own are few and far between. In this example, it is to be noted that the Pawns fail only for want of one puny tempo.

For example, after 1 K-N3, P-B4 2 K-B4, P-R4 3 K-N5, if Black's King could make one move, White's would then be compelled to retreat (obviously, 4 KxNP puts White's King out of the "square" of either of the remaining Black Pawns). Then a repetition of the procedure would lead ultimately to the promotion of the Black Pawns.

Because such positions are so very rare in which one side is so tied up that it cannot contribute even a tempo to the sustenance of its Pawns, it is safe to draw the general conclusion: three Pawns on different files will beat an opposing King.

King versus two Pawns

Again, assuming the assistance of a tempo at need, two Pawns generally can hold the King at bay, though they cannot progress by force to the queening square.

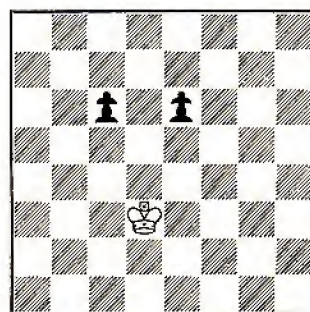


1 K-Q3

1 KxP is out of the question as the Queen Pawn runs on to queen.

1 Tempo
2 K-B4 Tempo

The Pawns dare not advance so long as the King holds contact with the advanced Queen Pawn. It is a standoff.



In the previous diagram, the Pawns were connected, i.e. on adjacent files. Here they are separated by a file. Yet they can still maintain each other with the assistance of a tempo at need.

1 K-Q4 Tempo
2 K-B5 P-K4

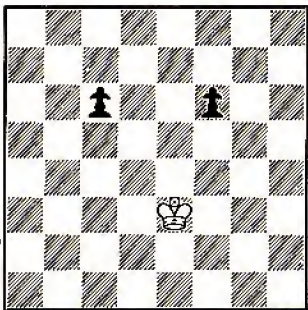
The advance of the further Pawn prevents the King from capturing the nearer: 3 KxP? P-K5, and the Pawn runs on to queen.

By jockeying the Pawns properly, Black can always manage to prevent their capture. Indeed, Black makes progress if the King tries too hard: 3 K-B4, tempo 4 K-Q3, P-B4 5 K-K4, P-B5, etc. To hold his own, White must play 3 K-B4, tempo 4 K-B5: another standoff. Black can't stand 4 . . . P-K5 5 K-Q4!

A tempo is the value of one move.

Exception to the Rule

When the Pawns are separated by a file, as we have just seen, they can sustain themselves against the King (with the assistance of a tempo). It goes without saying that distant Pawns, the two Rook Pawns, for example, can do even better. The King cannot chase down one without letting the other queen. So it appears at first sight that a separation of two files is even more favorable than of one. Oddly, that is an optical illusion.



1 K-K4 Tempo

On 1 . . . P-QB4 2 K-Q5, P-B4 3 KxP, White's King is still in the "square" of the remaining Pawn and so can return and capture it.

2 K-B5 P-B4

Now the Pawns hold as before, as 3 KxP, P-B5 leaves White's King outside the "square."

3 K-K4!

Now that the Queen Bishop Pawn has been induced to advance, the King returns, and for a purpose.

3 . . . Tempo

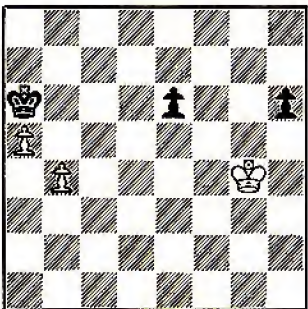
If either Pawn moves, it can be captured safely enough.

4 K-Q5

Harking back a lesson, here we see most definitely that a straight line is not the King's most effective route. In a circuitous course, the King has vanquished the Pawns: 4 . . . P-B4 5 KxP or 4 . . . P-B5 5 KxP, and the King is within the square of the remaining Pawn. It will return and capture it.

A Practical Example

Theoretical exposition, no matter how interesting, is valueless unless some practical use can be found for the subject matter. Here is the case in point anent the foregoing discussion.



At first sight, Black appears to enjoy whatever advantage is in the position. For it is clear that Black has checked

the advance of White's Pawns for good. But it is not clear that White has checked or can check the advance of Black's Pawns.

White, strangely, wins.

1 K-R5

Threatening 2 KxP and staying within the square of Black's other Pawn.

1 . . . P-K4

Preventing the capture of the Rook Pawn. If now 2 . . . KxP, White is outside of the square of Black's King Pawn. White's feint at the Rook Pawn seems to be in vain. It is?

2 K-N4

After having provoked the advance of the King Pawn, the King returns.

2 . . . K-N4

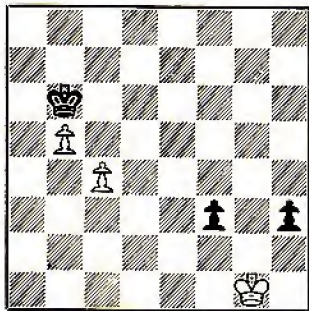
Black cannot advance either Pawn without losing both.

3 K-B5

In any case, White wins both Pawns. The continuation might be 3 . . . P-R4 4 KxP, P-R5 5 K-B4, and White picks off the remaining Pawn.

Exception to the Contrary

In most cases, with two passed Pawns on one side, counterbalanced by two on the other side, with each King within the square of the adverse Pawns, the game is drawn. This is so regardless of whether the Pawns are connected or separated by a file. The one marked exception is the position below. The point is: how far advanced can the Pawns be?

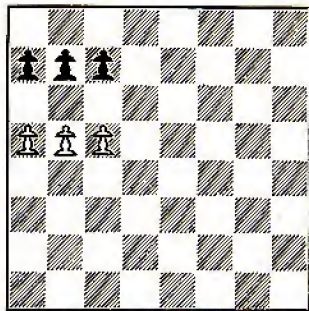


White loses as he cannot check the advance of the Black Pawns. As soon as it is his move, he must give ground. The King cannot hold separated Pawns which have already advanced so far as the sixth rank.

PAWNS VERSUS PAWNS

The most decisive factor in Pawn endings is the ability to establish a passed Pawn, that is, a Pawn unimpeded in its advance by an adverse Pawn. Where the Pawn position is unbalanced, that is where opposite colored Pawns are on different files, the positions abound with opportunities for creating passed Pawns. Where, however, the position is balanced, it is next to impossible to effect a passed Pawn.

HERE is the classic exception to the rule.



With Black to move, the Pawns can restrain each other after 1 . . . P-N3. But it is White's move.

1 P-N6!

This sacrifice effects a breach in the opposing Pawn array.

1 . . . RPXP

If 1 . . . BPxP, Black fares no better. 2 P-R6, PxP 3 P-B6, and presumably the Bishop Pawn goes on to Queen.

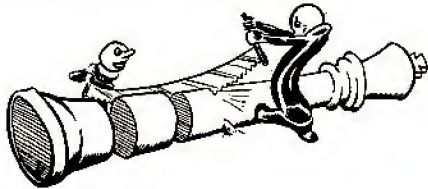
2 P-B6 PxBP

3 P-R6

The Pawn is passed.

Why Study the End-game?

It is an axiom that one bad move nullifies forty good ones. As this applies only to the end-game—after forty moves have been made—Q. E. D.



CHESS LORE BY EAR

Write "true or false" after each of the following, and you'll be absolutely correct.

"There is no luck in chess," is a phrase coined by Napoleon ("Je n'ai pas de chance en echecs") after he lost his greatest game on the playing fields of Wellesley.

The Calabrese Counter Gambit was invented for a motion picture, called "East of Borneo," in which a ship's captain, played by Charles Bickford, needed a favoring wind for his escape.

Philidor (no one really knows all his given names) was a fine musician who declined after he pawned his soul for chess.

Captain Larry Evans did not, as popularly supposed, invent the Evans Gambit; but he did invent the red and green running lights to prevent ship collisions.

Chess was originated by a draughtsman when he had forged a note on the Bank of England and had to go over to the Exchequer.

— J. S. B.

THE INTERNATIONAL MATCH at Moscow, 1955

CHESSE often has great days in Moscow where its fans turn out by the tens and sometimes hundreds of thousands. And it certainly had great days for the duration of the International Chess Match between the teams of the United States and the Soviet Union, played in four rounds.

The match score was a dismal one for the American team (see page 227, August issue); but on the word of Dr. Max Euwe, former World Champion who acted as match referee, the games were hard-fought and very well contested except in the last round when some of the American team made incomprehensible blunders.

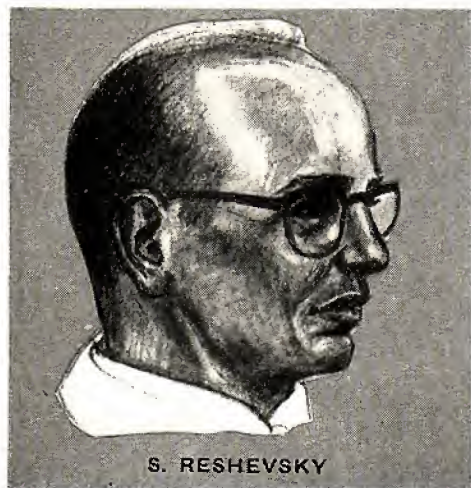
Even in the matter of game scores, however, the U. S. team had one outstanding consolation: Samuel Reshevsky shone against the drab background by outscoring World Champion Mikhail Botvinnik in the four games which they contested. In doing so, too, he made a great hit with the Russian public, who quite apparently can appreciate good chess-play, and with Bulganin and Krushchev who greeted him warmly when he was leading.

Others on the American team were: USCF Champion Arthur Bisguier at 2d board, former Champion Larry Evans at 3d, Donald Byrne, 4th, Robert Byrne, 5th, I. A. Horowitz, relieved for two rounds by first alternate Max Pavey, 6th, Isaac Kashdan, 7th, and Herman Steiner, likewise relieved by alternate Alexander Kevitz, 8th.

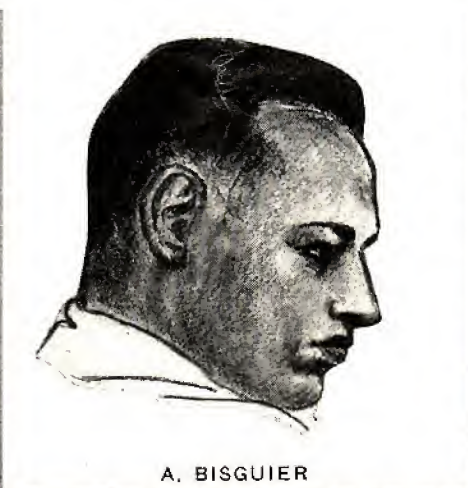
They were opposed by Vassily Smyslov, David Bronstein, Yefim Geller, Paul Keres, Tigran Petrosyan, Mark Taimanov and Alexander Kotov.

All of these players are depicted on these pages in spirited sketches by CHESSE REVIEW Staff Artist Betty Joy Reeves, wife of US team manager, Rosser Reeves whose speech at Moscow so won over the Russians as was related on the front pages of the *New York Times* and the *New York Herald-Tribune*.

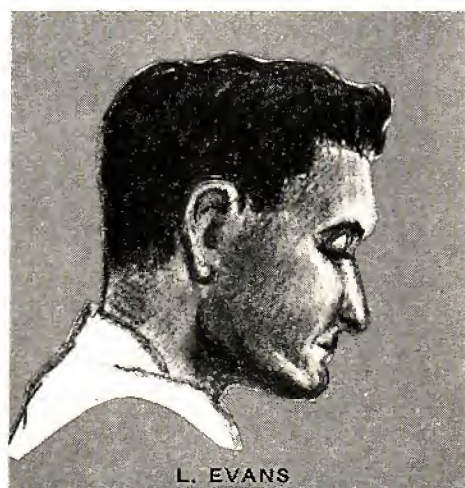
We start giving selected, annotated games on the following pages; fairly, we think, with our team's successes and even some of its last round flops for a rounded representation. The lead-off game is Reshevsky's first round win, annotated by the loser, World Champion Mikhail Botvinnik.



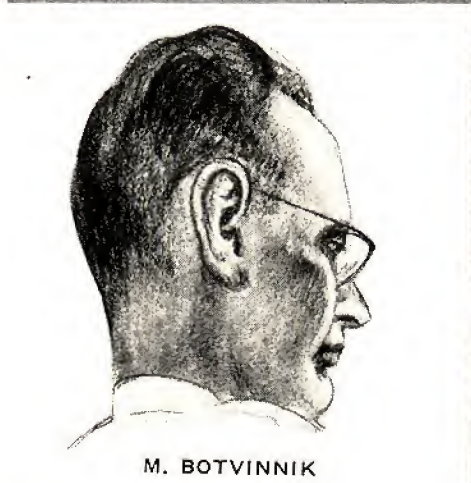
S. RESHEVSKY



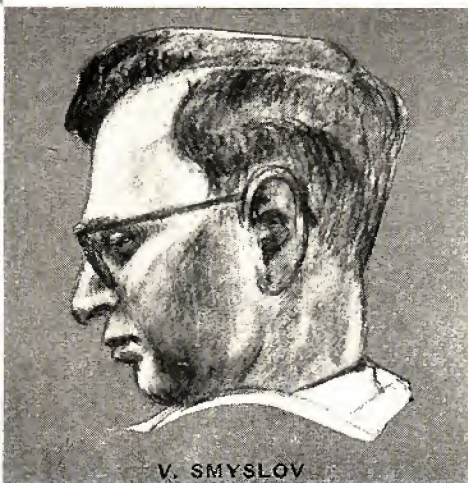
A. BISGUIER



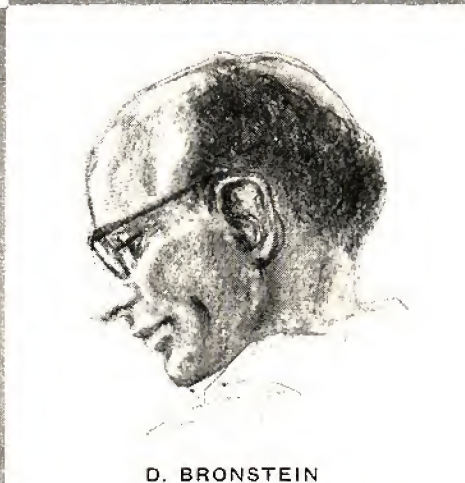
L. EVANS



M. BOTVINNIK



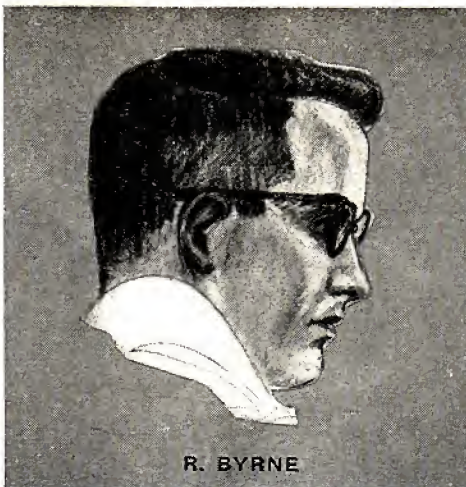
V. SMYSLOV



D. BRONSTEIN



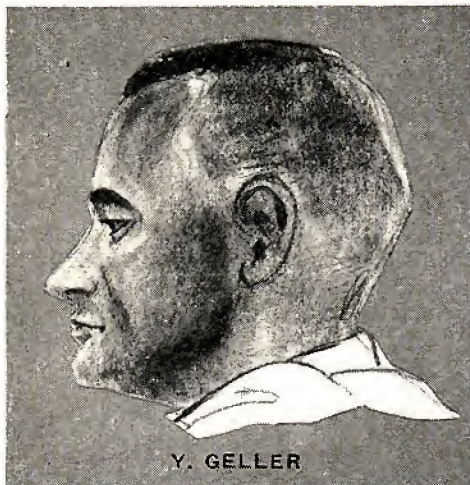
D. BYRNE



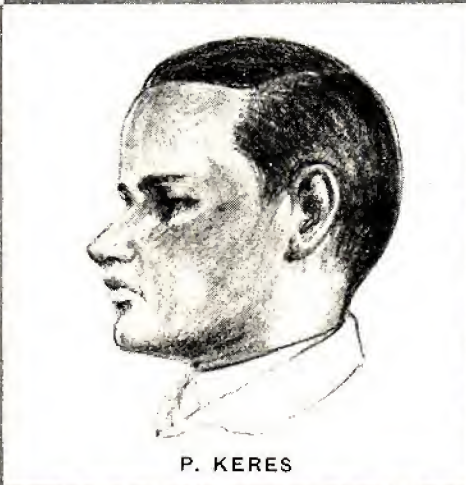
R. BYRNE



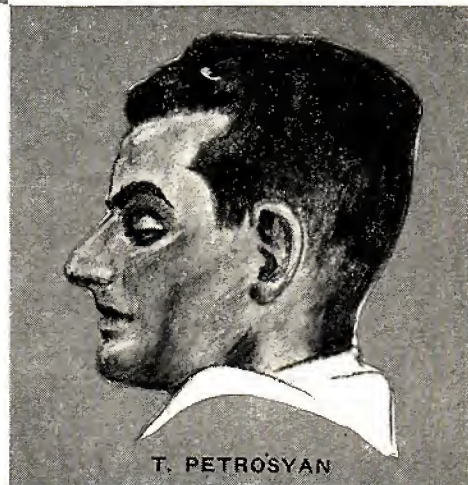
I. A. HOROWITZ



Y. GELLER



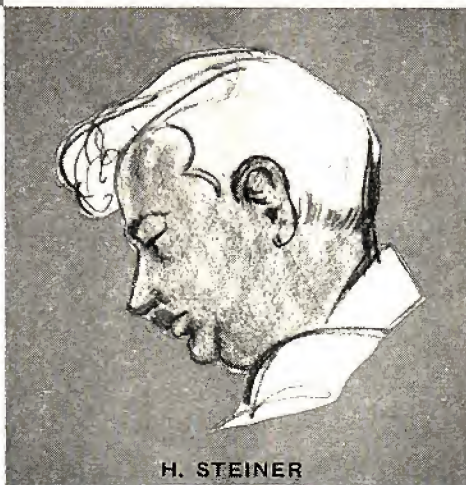
P. KERES



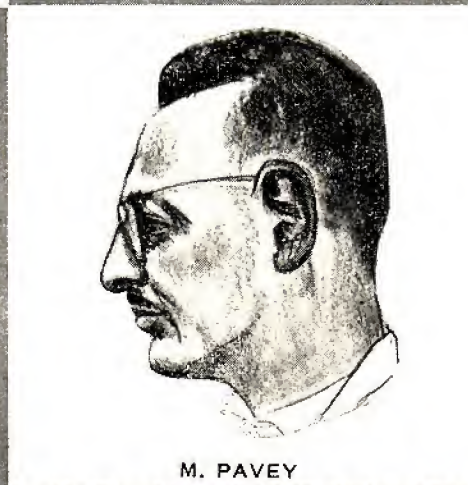
T. PETROSYAN



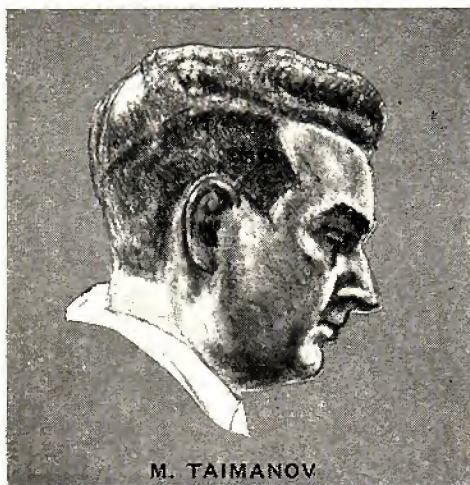
I. KASHDAN



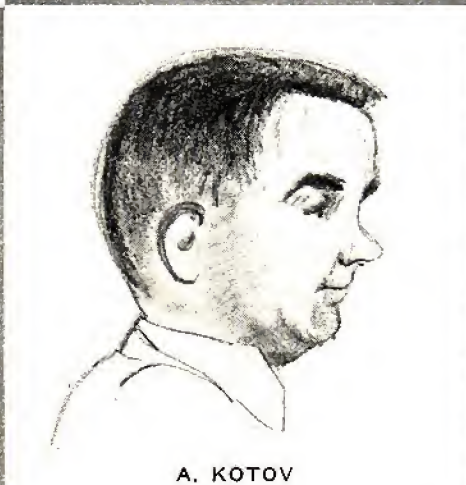
H. STEINER



M. PAVEY



M. TAIMANOV



A. KOTOV



A. KEVITZ

GAMES FROM THE MATCH

The games here are the first of selected games from the International Team Match at Moscow between the Soviet Union and the United States teams. In the lead-off game, World Champion Mikhail Botvinnik presents his ideas on the game which Reshevsky won from him. The other games are all annotated by our staff writer Hans Kmoch.

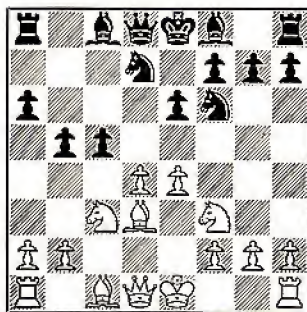
Notes by the World Champion

The newspaper reports of Reshevsky's first round win certainly left the impression of a decision virtually in the opening, with a misplaced emphasis on a "brilliant Queen sacrifice." We are most happy, therefore, to give the impressions of grandmaster and World Champion Mikhail Botvinnik.

As we understand Dr. Euwe has also demonstrated, the game was extremely hardfought and complicated, and the issue swayed awhile in fact and turned on the interplay of human fallibilities. Here is the game as Botvinnik sees it.

SLAV DEFENSE

S. Reshevsky		M. Botvinnik	
White		Black	
1 P-Q4	P-K3	5 N-B3	QN-Q2
2 P-QB4	P-Q4	6 B-Q3	PxP
3 N-QB3	P-QB3	7 BxBP	P-QN4
4 P-K3	N-B3	8 B-Q3	P-QR3
		9 P-K4	P-B4



10 P-K5

And so we reach the Meran Variation. Nowadays, 10 P-Q5 is considered the most dangerous line for Black. But Reshevsky does not wish to depart from his favorite system.

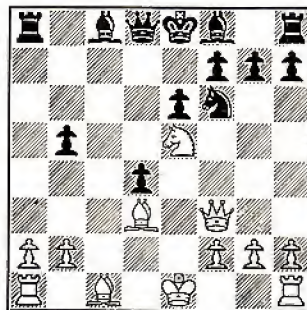
10 PxP
11 NxNP NxP

Black's witty, clever and safe continuation was found by master B. Sozin thirty years ago.

12 NxN PxN
13 Q-B3

The last is grandmaster Stahlberg's move—Reshevsky likes this system. Probably, Reshevsky analyzed Game 8 of my match against Bronstein, 1951 (I was Black and chose the continuation with 13 . . . B-N5†) and found it possible to bolster White's sequel. At least, it seems that is why Reshevsky aimed for this variation.

Suddenly, however, the unexpected happens!



13 Q-R4†
14 K-K2

After 14 B-Q2, B-N5 favors Black.

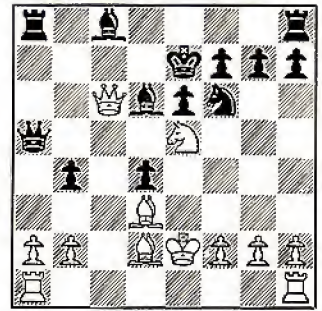
14 B-Q3
15 Q-B6†

After about 40 minutes thought, Reshevsky chooses the continuation which leads to simplification and complete equality. From the practical point of view, this desire to ensure himself against any "complications" is quite wise. Playing this way, however, one cannot expect to refute a new system!

15 K-K2
16 B-Q2

Obviously not 16 NxP in hope of 16 . . . KxN 17 QxB because of 16 . . . R-R3.

16 P-N5



This position was analyzed by master Rabinovich in his book of the Moscow International Tournament, 1935. He pointed out that, after 17 N-B4, White can disrupt Black's plan by the inevitable exchange on Black's Q3 as White captures Black's Queen Knight Pawn with check.

He did not take note, however, of the prosaic reply, 17 . . . Q-R4† after which 18 P-B3 is compulsory. There then follows 18 . . . R-R3 19 N-N6, B-Q2 20 Q-N7, RxN! 21 QxR, Q-K4† 22 K-B2, R-QN1 23 Q-R7, N-Q4, and Black's position is superior.

Now, since 17 NxP is out of the question, White has nothing better than the following exchange of Queens.

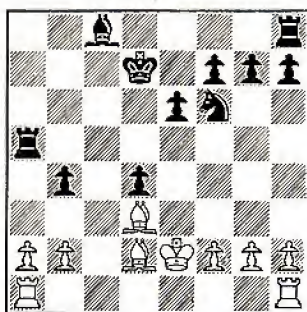
[This was the "brilliant Queen sacrifice" reported in the newspapers.—Ed.]

17 QxB† KxQ
18 N-B4† K-Q2

Black has only this one retreat, but it is a good one. Favoring White is 18 . . . K-Q4 19 NxQ, RxN 20 BxNP, R-R5 21 P-QR3, B-R3 22 BxB, RxB 23 KR-QB1!



Apparently waiting for the first round to begin, Reshevsky (left) and US Team Captain Bisno confer. Referee Euwe (center) and Botvinnik are looking on.



20 KR-QB1

....

White is in no hurry to recover the Pawn. First, he connects his Rooks. An equal ending results also from 20 BxNP, R-K4†. In this last check lies all the salt—it is not difficult to see that Black is two tempi ahead of the end-game position which Rabinovich gave as in favor of White in his book. The sequel is 21 K-Q2, N-K5†, or 21 K-Q1, B-N2 22 P-B3, N-Q4 23 B-Q2, N-K6†.

20 B-R3
21 BxB RxB
22 R-B4 N-Q4

22 ... P-K4 23 P-B4 favors White. Now, with his Knight established on Q4, Black has nothing to fear.

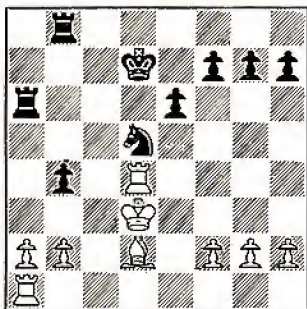
23 RxQP

The capture of the Queen Pawn is reasonable. It is dangerous to leave Black with two strong center Pawns.

23 R-QN1

23 ... KR-R1 24 BxP, RxP 25 RxR, RxR 26 B-R3, R-R8 27 R-KR4, P-R3 28 B-B8 is to White's advantage.

24 K-Q3



This is a critical position. Black may have difficulties with the defense of his Queen Knight Pawn if White's King reaches QN3. At first sight, therefore, it appears that Black must exchange this Pawn: 24 ... R-R5 25 P-QR3, R/1-QR1 26 K-B2, PxP 27 RxR, RxR 28 RxP, R-B5†.

24 P-R4

After half an hour's thought, however, I came to the conclusion that White's King cannot reach QN3. Hence, I played a move which, though waiting, was not wasted.

25 K-B4

One need not be surprised that White made this tempting but apparently bad move. Every chessplayer, however strong, appraises each position according to his personal point of view. Nevertheless,



Kibitzers Conclave: Euwe (left), Kotov, Geller and Bisguier on one pocket set!

I was truly surprised when my opponent made this important move—almost without thinking!

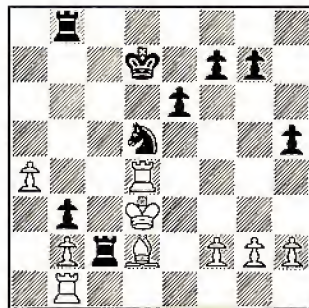
As a matter of fact, the position needed much thought. Now Black's Rook penetrates to White's second rank, seriously restricting him.

Correct was the modest continuation: 25 K-B2! P-N6† 26 K-N1, PxP† 27 RxP, RxR 28 KxR, R-R1†.

25 P-N6
26 P-QR4

White's objective—a passed Pawn. But it is not dangerous without adequate support. The initiative now passes to Black, and play develops in a forceful manner.

26 R-B3†
27 K-Q3 R-B7
28 R-QN1



It is not difficult to see that White finds himself in a dangerous position: one Rook is tied to the defense of the Queen Knight Pawn; his Bishop is also tied to the defense of the Bishop. White's only active piece is the Rook on Q4. Black need, therefore, only to exchange it for his Rook on N1, to deprive White of any activity.

28 R/1-QB1

A move which loses time and winning chances.

After 28 ... R-N3! White is in a difficult position. For example, 29 R-QB4, R-B3 (during the game, however, I did not see this opportunity) 30 RxR/2, RxR 31 P-R5, K-B3, and it is doubtful if White can hold the position.

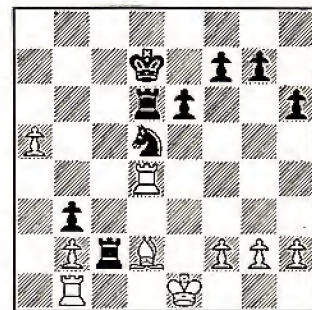
After 29 ... R-N3! Black's threat is 29 ... R-Q3, followed by 30 ... P-K4. If White tries to avoid that threat, as follows, 29 K-K2, R-Q3 30 K-K1, N-N3! 31 RxR†, KxR 32 P-R5, N-Q4 33 K-Q1, P-N4 34 P-R3, P-B3 35 K-K1, K-B4 36 R-B1, RxR† 37 BxR, N-N5 38 K-K2, K-N4, he has a difficult position.

29 P-R5 R/1-B3

29 ... P-K4 is clearly insufficient for victory as shown by Ragozin: 30 RxN†, K-K3 31 R-N5, R-Q1† 32 K-K3, R/1xB 33 RxP.

30 K-K2 R-Q3
31 K-K1

The lost tempo (move 28) has cost Black the opportunity for ... N-N3. White is secure.



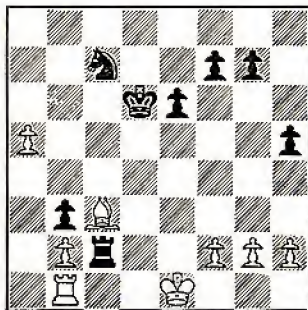
31 N-B2

A miscalculation. Obviously correct is 31 ... P-K4, followed by 32 R-Q3, N-B2 or N-B5. If, instead, 32 R-K4, Black's position is sound after 32 ... P-B3.

I played automatically, however, to force the exchange of Rooks (see note after White's 28th move).

32 RxR† KxR

I had overlooked this natural move which defends the Knight Pawn without losing time. Now White threatens to win with R-R1-R3xP.



33 . . .

P-B3

Another, and decisive, error. Now the Queen Knight Pawn is lost.

After 33 . . . N-Q4 34 P-R6 (34 BxP, P-B3), K-B2 35 R-R1, K-N1 36 R-R3, NxR 37 RxP, K-R2 38 RxN, RxNP 39 R-B7, KxP 40 RxP, R-N2, Black has drawing possibilities.

34 R-R1	N-R3	38 B-Q4	P-K4
35 R-R3	K-B2	39 K-Q1!	R-B5
36 RxP	N-B4	40 B-K3	K-B3
37 R-N5	N-R5	41 R-N8	K-B2

At this point, the game was adjourned, and Black resigned without resuming play.

The game is interesting and instructive. It shows that I need to perfect my play of two-move variants and that it would not hurt my opponent to seek a more exact judgment of position. Nonetheless, a good game by Reshevsky.

Deep Ideas and Witty Details

The present U.S.S.R. Champion Geller has many brilliant qualities; and his tactical virtuosity is probably his finest. In this game, however, he falls short in nothing else but tactics. He first fails to find the flaw in Black's combination. And he later runs into an ambush which costs him a piece. But the game is a very fine one notwithstanding. It sparkles with deep ideas and witty details.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

Yefim Geller	Donald Byrne
White	Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4
2 N-KB3	P-Q3
3 P-Q4	PxP
4 NxP	N-KB3
5 N-QB3	P-KN3
6 B-K3	. . . .

All book; but a subtle trap here is worth mention: Black ordinarily does well by exchanging his King Knight for White's Queen Bishop, but 6 . . . N-N5 with that aim loses the Knight to 7 B-N5! or 7 . . . N-B3 8 NxN, PxN 9 BxP, etc.

6 . . .	N-B3	8 Q-Q2	O-O
7 P-B3	B-N2	9 O-O-O	. . . .

Castling Queen-side against the Dragon Variation is an old idea. In this particular variation, the application is rather new, and no convincing line of defense has yet been found. Closest to a satisfactory solution is Horowitz' line against



Donald Byrne (Gnph on the left wallboard) is White against Geller in this picture, as David Bronstein strikes one of his somehow elfin poses in the rear.

Geller in the last match (page 269, September, 1954 CHESS REVIEW) and, probably, this one.

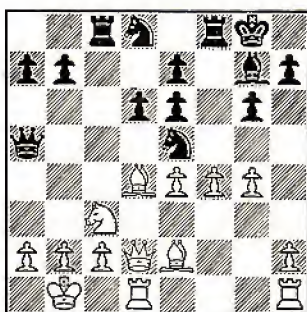
9 . . .

B-K3

A new try, which Donald apparently considers Black's best. Indeed, he gets a fair game out of it.

10 K-N1	R-B1	13 B-QB4	N-Q1
11 P-KN4	Q-R4	14 B-K2	N-Q2
12 NxR	PxN	15 B-Q4	N-K4
		16 P-B4	. . . .

White forces 16 . . . N-B5 17 BxN, RxN 18 BxB, KxB, after which White has only a slight edge, if any.



16 . . .

QN-B3

This bold sacrifice is faulty.

17 BxN

White falls for the bluff.

With 17 PxN, he ought to win. Black's only line of any promise is 17 . . . NxR 18 QxN, BxP. Here, indeed, 19 Q-Q3? loses because of 19 . . . RxN! 20 PxR, R-B1 21 P-B4, B-B6! or 21 Q-N5, QxP! But 19 Q-K3! wins: e.g., 19 . . . RxN 20 PxR, R-B1 (20 . . . BxBP 21 B-B4!) 21 R-Q3! and the attack is repulsed.

17 . . .	PxB	19 PxNP	PxP
18 P-B5	N-Q5	20 KR-B1	R-KB5
		21 P-N5	. . . .

Now it is evident that White, in refusing the sacrifice, had a very fine idea. Virtually, he has won a piece, as Black's Bishop is locked in forever.

He erred in judgment, however, in that he must suffer Black's King Rook and Knight in their powerful positions; for trading off either of them brings the dead Bishop to life again.

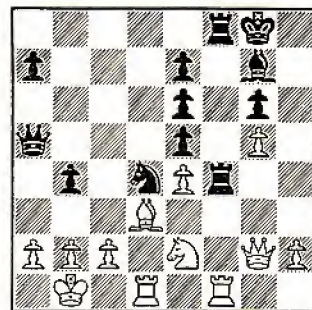
At this moment, 21 RxR, PxR 22 QxP, NxR (stronger even than 22 . . . RxN) 23 NxN loses to 23 . . . Q-N4! e.g., 23 N-Q4, BxN 24 RxR, P-K4.

21 . . .	P-N4
22 B-Q3	QR-B1
23 Q-N2	. . . .

23 P-QR3 is preferable.

23 . . .	P-N5
24 N-K2	. . . .

White has made considerable progress, it seems, now forcing Black to give up the dominating position of his advanced Rook and thereby to lose that compensation for the mock existence of his Bishop.



24 . . .

Q-B4!!

But Black is aware of the situation. This time, he brings off a fully correct sacrifice. After 25 NxR, PxN, he has ample compensation for the Exchange,

partly because of mating threats along the long diagonal, and partly thanks to his powerful, passed Pawn.

25 Q-R3

A blunder. White ought to be satisfied to play for a draw with 25 NxN, PxN 26 RxR, RxR 27 R-KB1. The liberation of Black's Bishop thiswise is harmless as the long diagonal remains closed.

25 R-B6!

Now Black wins a piece.

26 RxR

26 Q-N2 also loses a piece, to 26 . . . RxB! Nor does 26 N-N3 help: 26 . . . RxB! 27 PxR, Q-B7† 28 K-R1, R-B7! 29 R-QN1, Q-Q7!

26 R x R

27 Q-N4 R x B!

28 R-QB1 R-Q8!

Black has operated with mating threats. After his opponent's next, he neatly liquidates.

29 P-B3 R x R†

30 K x R N x N†

31 Q x N P x P

Here, however, by 31 . . . Q-N8†, followed by . . . Q x NP, Black can free his Bishop for an easier win.

32 Q-N2

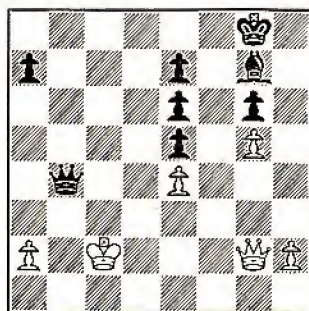
This move makes matters tough for Black as his Bishop remains locked in.

32 P x P†

33 K x P Q-N5†

34 K-B2

On the other hand, we can now enjoy an end-game of a very rare type. Black faces the problem of how to make his extra piece tell. He must play for attack, for which purpose his Queen needs support and that can come only from the Rook Pawn or from the King. But Black solves his problem perfectly and instructively.



34 P-R4!

The advance of this Pawn secures a winning attack as White's Queen is tied down. That Bishop is not quite so useless as it seems. If White's Queen departs, the Bishop may be freed (after . . . Q x KP or an ultimate . . . Q x NP) or may even be sacrificed (. . . K-B2 and . . . B-B3) for a winning Pawn advantage.

35 Q-N4 Q-B4† 38 P-R4 Q-Q5†
36 K-N3 Q-N3† 39 K-B2 Q-B7†
37 K-B3 P-R5 40 K-Q3

The choice is sad for White. 40 K-N1 loses to 40 . . . P-R6 41 Q x P†, K-R2 42 Q-N3, Q-K8† 43 K-B2, Q x P†.

40 Q x QRP

The problem is solved: a curious tableau, as the Bishop is shut in to the very end!

41 P-R5 Q-N6†
42 K-Q2 P-R6
Resigns

In Alien Terrain

Kashdan, like Rubinstein, excelled in his best time with a particular cleverness in handling the Black side of the Queen's Gambit Declined. The Indian defenses were not exactly his field. In the following game, one can sense that he ventures into a territory in which he feels uncomfortable.

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

Mark Taimanov Isaac Kashdan

White Black

1 P-QB4 N-KB3 5 P-B3 P-K4

2 N-QB3 P-KN3 6 P-Q5 O-O

3 P-K4 P-Q3 7 B-N5 P-KR3

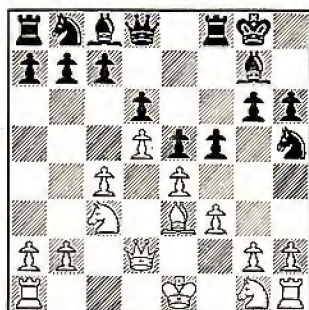
4 P-Q4 B-N2 8 B-K3 N-R4

After Black's last move, the difficult variation which he plays soon becomes too difficult.

8 . . . N-K1 is better, though, after 9 Q-Q2, P-KB4 10 PxP, PxP 11 O-O-O, Black still must play the inconvenient 10 . . . Q-B3 and has a hard game.

Best of all, probably, is the old style continuation: 8 . . . K-R1 9 Q-Q2, N-N1.

9 Q-Q2 P-KB4



10 PxP!

Of course, 10 B x P fails against 10 . . . Q-R5†.

10 P x P
11 O-O-O Q-B3

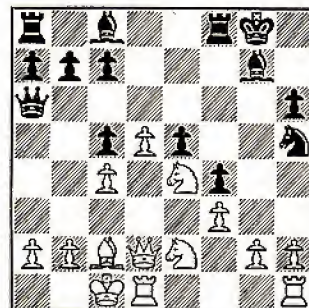
Black's last is not a good move, but the only one. 11 . . . K-R2 is prohibitive because of 12 B-Q3.

12 B-Q3 N-R3
13 KN-K2 N-B4
14 B-QB2 P-B5

Positional desperation. 14 . . . P-R4 is a little better.

15 B x N P x B
16 N-K4 Q-R3

After 16 . . . Q-QN3, White has more choice: e.g., KN-B3, threatening Q-B2 and then Q x P.



17 P-Q6!

Decisive. This breakthrough reveals why Black's Knight would have been better placed on K1.

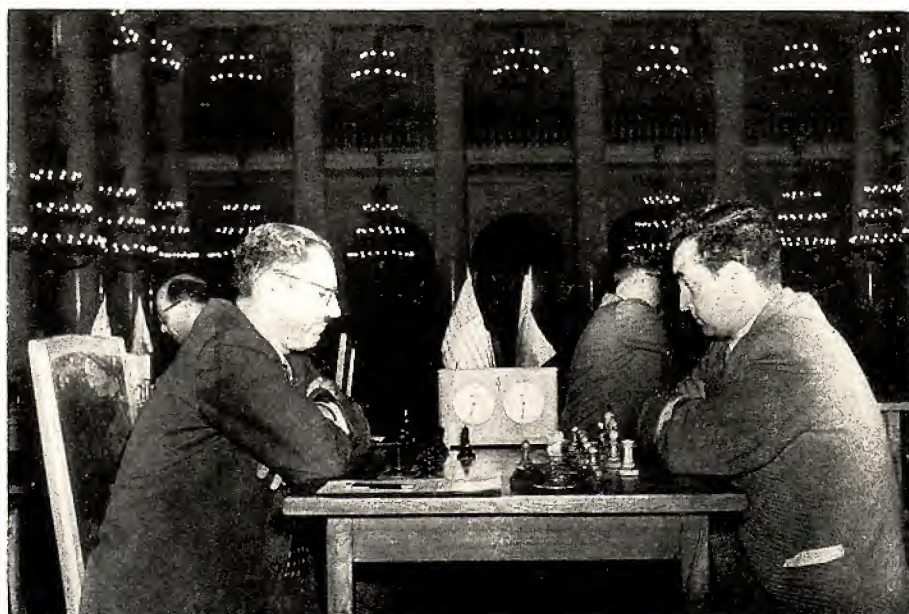
17 Q x BP

Black loses a piece, but other moves are just as hopeless: e.g., 17 . . . PxP 18 Q-Q5†, K-R1 19 NxQP or 17 . . . R-Q1 18 Q-Q5†, K-B1 (. . . K-R1 19 Q-B7) 19 Q x BP.

18 KN-B3

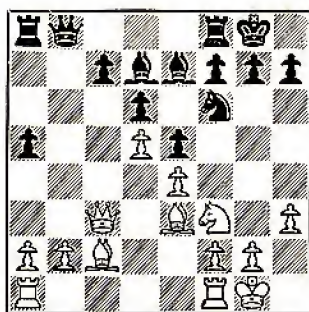
With the irremediable threats of 19 B-N3 and 19 P-Q7.

18 Q-Q5 20 Q x Q P x Q
19 Q-K2 Q-K6† 21 P-Q7 Resigns



Kashdan vs. Taimanov, and that man Bronstein is here again (behind Kashdan)!

11 B-B2 PXP 14 QxN P-QR4
 12 N-R3 N-N3 15 Q-B3 B-Q2
 13 NxBP NxN 16 B-K3 Q-N1!



Tchigorin does not wait supinely for White to build up pressure against the backward Queen Bishop Pawn. He intends to open an important line with ... P-B3.

17 KR-B1 R-B1
 18 Q-R3

So that, if 18 ... P-B3? White has 19 NxP. Black's reply takes the sting out of that possibility.

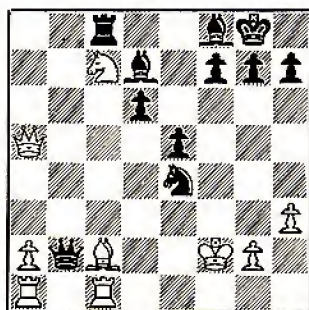
18 ... B-B1 20 N-B4?! PXP
 19 N-Q2 P-B3! 21 N-N6

The point, but a feeble one. Tchigorin continues in pleasingly aggressive style.

21 ... P-Q5! 23 QxRP PXP†
 22 NxQR PxB 24 KxP

Now Black can play 24 ... QxN and win, despite a little annoyance from White's two connected, passed Pawns. Instead, Tchigorin prefers a livelier course which leaves him the Exchange down.

24 ... QxP
 25 N-B7 NxP†



Black's attack must succeed in view of the scattered position of White's forces.

Thus, after 26 K-K3, there follows 26 ... Q-Q5† 27 K-K2, N-N6† 28 K-K1, Q-K6† 29 K-Q1, Q-K7 mate.

26 K-N1 Q-Q5†
 27 K-R2 N-N4
 28 N-Q5 B-K3!

Black threatens ... BxN or ... RxB or ... Q-B7.

29 R-Q1 Q-B7!

Taking up a commanding position, as he has ... N-B6† in reply to such moves as R-Q2 or Q-Q2 or Q-K1.

30 B-N3 BxP
 Resigns

Else 31 R-KN1, N-B6† 32 K-R1, BxP†! 33 RxB, Q-R5† 34 R-R2, QxR mate. Black's energetic counter-attack brought swift results.

Chess Caviar

Vienna, 1950

The lesson of this game is summed up quite simply: don't surrender control of the center!

QUEEN'S GAMBIT

H. Haberditz		Prochaska	
White		Black	
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	6 N-B3	PXP
2 P-QB4	PXP	7 NxP	B-B4
3 N-QB3	P-K3	8 B-K3	Q-K2
4 P-K4	N-KB3	9 O-O	P-K4?
5 BxP	P-B4	10 B-N5†	K-B1
		11 N-B5!	Resigns



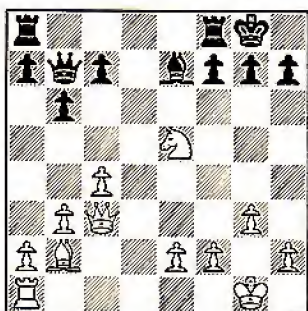
The threats of 12 NxQ and 12 BxB(†) leave Black helpless.

Ferrara, 1952

The following is a particularly piquant game which merits the succinct caption: Doom on the long Diagonals.

QUEEN'S INDIAN DEFENSE

Porreca		Del Vecchio	
1 N-KB3	N-KB3	9 QxN	Q-B1
2 P-KN3	P-QN3	10 P-N3	P-Q3
3 B-N2	B-N2	11 B-N2	N-Q2
4 O-O	P-K3	12 KR-Q1	P-K4
5 P-B4	B-K2	13 PxP	PxP?
6 P-Q4	O-O	14 RxN!	QxR
7 N-B3	N-K5	15 NxP	Q-B1
8 Q-Q3	NxN	16 BxB	QxB



17 N-N6! Resigns

Note that, on 17 ... B-B3, White has 18 N-K7†! K-R1 19 QxB!

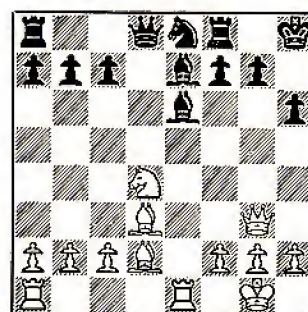
† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

Yugoslav Ch'p'ship Prelims, 1954

This deserves to become a classic of the exploitation of a Pawn weakness.

PETROFF DEFENSE

Udovchich		Bertok	
1 P-K4	P-K4	9 N-B3	B-K3
2 N-KB3	N-KB3	10 O-O	O-O
3 P-Q4	PXP	11 B-K3	P-KR3?
4 P-K5	N-K5	12 KR-K1	Q-B1
5 QxP	P-Q4	13 Q-N3	K-R1
6 PxP e.p.	NxP/3	14 N-Q4	NxN
7 B-Q3	N-B3	15 BxN	N-K1
8 Q-KB4	B-K2	16 N-Q5!	Q-Q1



17 RxB! ...

Far better than 17 Q-K3, N-B3 (not 17 ... K-N1? 18 Q-K4! P-KN3 19 Q-K5!) 18 NxN, BxN 19 BxB, QxB 20 Q-K4.

17 ... QxN

Or 17 ... PxR 18 Q-N6.

18 RxB† Resigns

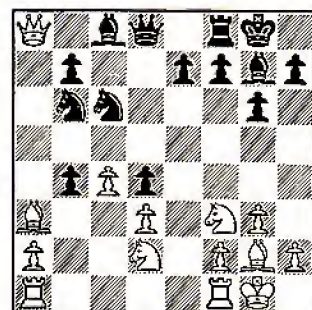
18 ... K-N1 19 R-R8†! KxR 20 Q-R3†, and mate follows.

Dubrovnik, 1950

Relying on a pin, White lands in a trap.

RETI OPENING

V. Castaldi		S. Reshevsky	
1 N-KB3	P-Q4	8 P-Q3	N-B3
2 P-KN3	N-KB3	9 Q-R4	O-O
3 B-N2	P-KN3	10 P-QN4	N-Q2
4 O-O	B-N2	11 QN-Q2	P-QR4!
5 P-B4	P-Q5	12 B-QR3?	PxP!
6 P-K3	P-B4	13 QxR	N-N3
7 PxP	PxP		Resigns



White's Queen is lost.

Games from Recent Events

INTERNATIONAL

SWEDEN, 1955

Kiruna International

Contribution to the Marshall Gambit

This well-played game is of some interest for theory inasmuch as any reasonable experience with White's twelfth move is welcome.

The notes are largely in accordance with those of the winner, published in *Tidskrift for Schack*.

RUY LOPEZ

Z. Nilsson Harry Ahman
Sweden Sweden
White Black

1 P-K4	P-K4	5 O-O	B-K2
2 N-KB3	N-QB3	6 R-K1	P-QN4
3 B-N5	P-QR3	7 B-N3	O-O
4 B-R4	N-B3	8 P-B3	P-Q4

The Marshall Counter-Gambit has a strong appeal for Scandinavian players. They like colorful chess.

9 PxP	NxP
10 NxP	NxN
11 RxN	P-QB3

The main line. Marshall first tried 11 ... N-B3, then switched to this.

12 BxN

An important continuation. Parting with this Bishop is a concession, but it also has advantages as Black's Pawn formation loses flexibility and so hampers Black's attack. All told, the text move is probably White's best.

12	PxB
13 P-Q4	B-Q3
14 R-K3	....



14 Q-R5

Another important line of attack is 14 ... P-B4. White's best then is 15 N-Q2, with, according to *Tidskrift*, these possibilities:

(1) 15 ... R-R2 16 Q-N3! P-B5 17 R-K1, R-K2 18 QxP†, with a decisive advantage for White (postal game, Lothar Schmid-Eidenfeldt, 1953).

(2) 15 ... P-B5 16 R-K1 (a) 16 ... P-B6 17 NxP, B-KN5 18 R-K3, and White has the advantage: e.g., 18 ... B-B5 19 R-Q3 B-B4? 20 BxB, BxR 21 B-N5!—(b) 16 ... P-N4 17 Q-R5, Q-B3 (Z. Nilsson-S. Nyman, Stockholm, 1954).

Line 2 (b) is not easy to appreciate. Nilsson proceeded with 18 P-KR4 but thinks that 18 R-K8 might have been better. At any rate, this line offers Black some chances for attack.

15 P-KR3 B-K3

15 ... B-B5 fails against 16 P-KN3, Q-N4 17 R-K5!!

16 N-Q2	QR-K1	18 B-Q2	P-B3
17 N-B3	Q-R4	19 P-QR4!	....

White starts his natural counter-play. He must use his Queen-side majority, but there is no chance for quick progress.

19	B-Q2	21 P-QN3	P-N4
20 PxP	BxNP	22 Q-B2	Q-B2
		23 R-QB1	R-B1

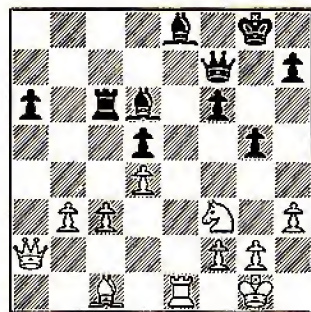
Black must act to retard the possible advance of White's Queen Bishop Pawn. On 23 ... RxR, White intended 24 PxR, with the additional threat of P-K4 (24 ... B-R6 25 R-K1, threatening to trap the Bishop with 26 P-QN4).

24 R/1-K1	B-Q2
25 Q-R2	R-B3
26 B-B1!	....

White's last is a fine move. His point is that, after 26 ... KR-B1 27 B-R3, BxB 28 QxB, he threatens 29 R-K7. Hence, Black's reply.

26	R-K1
27 RxR†	BxR

The threat of 28 B-R3 is parried; but there is worse to come.



28 P-B4!

The strategic decision. Black cannot win this Pawn as his Queen Bishop is loose (28 ... PxP 29 PxP, RxP?? 30 RxP†) and, consequently, White's Queen-

side majority and extra Pawn now become dominating factors.

28	B-Q2	30 P-QN4	K-N2
29 P-B5	B-B2	31 B-K3	....

Time pressure affects both players in the following phase, Nilsson remarks.

31	P-KR4	38 Q-K2	K-N3
32 P-R4	B-N5	39 R-R1	Q-K3
33 N-Q2	PxP	40 Q-Q2	Q-B4
34 N-B1	B-B4	41 R-K1	BxB
35 P-B3	B-Q6	42 KxB	R-K3
36 B-B2	BxN	43 RxR	QxR
37 KxB	B-N6	44 Q-B4	Q-B3
		45 QxP	....

Now White wins easily.

45	Q-R5	47 Q-Q6	Q-B7†
46 Q-N3†	K-B4	48 K-N3	P-R5†
		49 KxP	QxNP

Black's last is a losing move; but the game was lost, anyhow.

50 QxQP†	K-N3
51 Q-N8†	Resigns.

HUNGARY, 1955

USSR—Hungary Team Match

Master of Swift Brilliances

Keres has the unique ability of winning swift brilliances rather often even against players of his own class. See how he treats grandmaster Szabo in this game. A slight mistake in the opening is all he needs to orchestrate an attack which, with seemingly simple instruments quickly becomes fortissimo.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

Paul Keres	Laszlo Szabo		
Soviet Union	Hungary		
White	Black		
1 P-K4	P-QB4	5 N-QB3	N-B3
2 N-KB3	P-Q3	6 B-KN5	P-K3
3 P-Q4	PxP	7 Q-Q2	B-K2
4 NxP	N-KB3	8 O-O-O	O-O
		9 P-B4	P-QR3

Black's last leads to a very bad game. The latest move in this variation, little tested so far, is 9 ... P-K4. See the games, Korchnoi-Geller, *CHESS REVIEW*, page 375, Dec., 1954, and Karak-lajich-Joppen, p. 152, May, 1955.

The conservative move is 9 ... NxN.

10 P-K5	PxP
10 ... N-K1	fails: 11 NxN, PxN 12 BxB, QxB 13 PxP.

11 NxN	PxN
12 PxP	N-Q2

Black's alternatives are no better:

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

1) 12... QxQ† 13 RxQ, N-Q4 14 BxB, NxB 15 B-Q3! (15... N-N3 16 R-K1!) with a superior game for White;

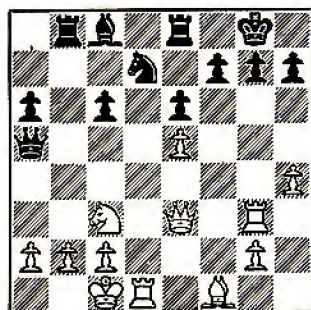
2) 12... N-Q4 13 BxB, QxB 14 N-K4 with the same verdict.

13 P-KR4 R-N1
14 Q-K3 R-K1
15 R-R3! Q-R4

Black can do very little against the coming attack. His best try is 15... P-B3, the possibility of 16 B-B4 notwithstanding. Against 15... Q-B2, White proceeds as in the game.

16 BxB RxB
17 R-N3 R-K1

The King Pawn has been immune (17... QxKP?? 18 QxQ, NxQ 19 R-Q8 mate or 17... NxP?? 18 QxN!), but now Black threatens to take it.



18 RxN!

To keep up his attack, White cannot waste time protecting his King Pawn. The text move does the trick; the Exchange means nothing, the King Pawn, everything.

18... BxR
19 B-Q3

Had Black played 15... Q-B2, White would now proceed with 19 Q-N5 and 20 N-K4, being safe from 20... Q-K8 mate.

19... P-R3

Black can meet 20 QxP effectively with 20... QxKP!

20 Q-B4! K-B1

Now White's coming combination cannot be prevented in any reasonable way. With 20... Q-N5, Black would threaten just one check.

21 RxP!!

That was the threat. White forces mate.

21... KxR
22 Q-B6† K-B1

Or 22... K-N1 23 QxRP and mate in four (23... QxKP 24 B-R7† or 23... P-KB4 24 PxP e.p.).

23 B-N6 Resigns

ARGENTINA, 1955

Mar del Plata International

First Brilliancy Prize

Pursuing a new idea in the opening, Black builds an attack on the Queen-side while White takes counter-measures on the King-side. Progress comes hard for both sides until White gets the brilliant

idea of sacrificing a piece, just to soften Black's defenses. The power of the sacrifice appears only gradually, some ten or fifteen moves later—and herein lies the beauty of this game.

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

Gregorio Idigoras Oscar Panno
Argentina Argentina
White Black

1 P-Q4 N-KB3 4 P-KN3 O-O
2 P-QB4 P-KN3 5 B-N2 P-Q3
3 N-KB3 B-N2 6 O-O N-B3
7 N-B3 P-QR3

Here is Black's new idea. The usual continuation is 7... B-N5.

8 P-KR3 R-N1
9 P-N3 P-QN4
10 P-K3

White's last is very good; providing steadiness in the center, it enables White to concentrate his attention on both wings.

10... N-QR4 14 R-K1 Q-Q2
11 PxP PxP 15 R-QB1 KR-B1
12 B-N2 P-N5 16 N-B4 P-B3
13 N-K2 B-QR3 17 P-KR4!

The beginning of White's attack. His first objective is to exchange the Rook Pawn, thereby establishing a safe outpost at KN5 for his King Knight.

17... Q-R2

17... P-R4 is bad because of 18 B-KR3, followed by 19 N-N5.

18 R-B2 N-N2 20 PxNP RPxP
19 P-R5! P-B4 21 B-KR3 R-B1
22 N-N5!

Now White has attained his first objective, and the air is filled with sacrificial possibilities: e.g., 23 NxNP, PxN 24 B-K6†, K-R1 25 P-B4. It has become fairly clear that Black's set-up has failed.

22... B-R3

With Black's KB2 and K3 urgently needing extra protection, 22... N-Q1 seems more natural. But it only loses time: 23 PxP, PxP 24 Q-B1, forcing 24... N-N2 after which the sacrifice mentioned above ought to win.

The text move is designed to prevent 23 NxNP as the King can escape to KN2.

23 NxNP!!

Still and nonetheless! White foresees with fine judgment that the opposing King still lacks the necessary freedom of movement to escape ultimate annihilation.

23... PxN

23... BxN is worse because of 24 NxP†, K-N2 (24... K-R2 25 B-B5†) 25 P-Q5, threatening both 26 Q-N4 and 26 P-B4.

24 B-K6† K-N2
25 P-B4 N-Q1

25... BxN loses to 26 PxB as the attacked Knight cannot move: 26... N-R4 27 P-Q5\$, K-R2 28 R-R2, etc.

26 P-Q5 B-B1 28 PxB Q-R3
27 R-R2 BxB 29 Q-N4

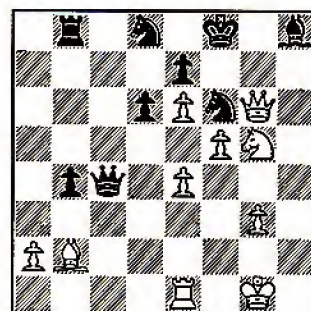
White threatens 30 RxB, KxR 31 BxN! with mate to follow.

29... R-KR1
30 N-B3!

Another very fine move. White preserves his Knight for further threats and prepares the decisive advance of his King Pawn and Bishop Pawn. There is no defense to that program.

30... Q-Q6 34 Q-R5 K-B1
31 P-K4 P-B5 35 Q-N6 B-N2
32 PxP QxBP 36 RxB† BxR
33 P-B5 P-N4 37 NxP

White now has the conclusive threat of 38 N-R7†, NxN 39 BxB. Black's position seems beyond any hope. There is, however, one line of defense which loses only to the most accurate counter-play.



37... B-N2

The dangerous defense, pointed out by Julio Bolbochan, is 37... Q-B4† 38 K-B1! (38 K-R1, Q-KB7!), Q-N4† 39 R-K2! Q-K1 40 N-R7†, NxN 41 QxN, BxB 42 P-K5, BxP 43 RxB, N-B2 44 R-K4, followed by 45 R-N4 and mate thereafter. So far Bolbochan.

But, if Black proceeds with 44... P-N6!! the winning line doesn't work as White's King is too exposed.

The weak spot in Bolbochan's line is the unnecessary 42 P-K5. Instead, 42 RxB, N-B2 (42... Q-N4† 43 R-K2) 43 P-N4, threatening P-N5-N6, wins simply for White.

38 N-R7† K-N1 40 NxP† K-B1
39 BxN PxB 41 Q-K8 mate

MINNESOTA, 1955

Winnipeg vs. Minneapolis at Detroit Lakes

Disastrous Inconsistency

Black chooses a dubious line, though it is probably not too bad. It quickly becomes so, however, when he makes an inconsistent move, enabling White to seize all the open lines there are.

RUY LOPEZ

D. A. Yanofsky K. N. Pedersen
Winnipeg Minneapolis
White Black

1 P-K4 P-K4 6 R-K1 P-QN4
2 N-KB3 N-QB3 7 B-N3 P-Q3
3 B-N5 P-QR3 8 P-B3 O-O
4 B-R4 N-B3 9 P-KR3 N-QR4
5 O-O B-K2 10 B-B2 P-B4
11 P-Q4 KPxP

Either a novelty or an execration. It is disputable, though probably not too bad. Usual is 11... Q-B2.

12 PxP P-Q4
13 P-K5 N-K5
14 N-B3

Not 14 BxN, PxP 15 RxP because of 15 ... B-N2 with a fine game for Black. Nor does 14 RxN, PxR 15 BxP, B-N2 16 P-Q5 work as 16 ... P-B4! destroys White's center.

14 ... P-B4??

A colossal mistake which opens the position in the most unfavorable way. 14 ... NxN, instead, is imperative, followed by immediate measures against the possible advance of White's majority on the King-side. Whether the problem can be solved satisfactory remains to be seen. Black must proceed with 15 ... B-K3, it seems.

15 PxP e.p. NxP
16 PxP BxP
17 B-N5 Q-N3

There is no good means of protecting Black's Queen Pawn. 17 ... B-N2 is bad because of 18 N-Q4. Black tries this counter-attack, therefore; but it is a blow into the air.



18 NxQP! ...

White simply ignores the counter-attack, and comes first.

18 ... BxP†
19 K-R1 Q-B4

The Queen must move; for, if 19 ... NxN 20 QxN†, White wins a piece; and 19 ... Q-Q1 offers White several winning lines: e.g., 20 BxN, PxP 21 R-K7 (threatening 22 NxP†), Q-Q3 22 BxP†, K-R1 23 N-R4, BxN 24 Q-R5.

20 BxN! PxB

Or 20 ... BxR 21 B-K7.

21 P-QN4 Resigns

In the style of some thirty years ago. Today, this line is considered of little promise. It is not faulty, though.

5 ... O-O
6 P-KR3 KN-Q2

The smoothest and shortest way of getting in ... P-K4.

7 P-K3 P-K4 9 B-K2 Q-K2
8 B-R2 P-QB3 10 PxP ...

This exchange is unmotivated. White ought to maintain the tension, heading for P-QN4 and P-QB5 (after due preparation). His text move leaves him with no chance to undermine the position of Black's King Pawn and so also shuts his Queen Bishop out of action.

10 ... PxP 12 Q-B2 N-B1
11 O-O R-Q1 13 QR-Q1 B-B4
14 P-K4 ...

White weakens his Q4 and KB4 which is just what Black wanted. As 14 B-Q3 fails against 14 ... RxB and 14 N-K4 sets up a hardly bearable pin, White must play 14 Q-B1.

14 ... B-Q2

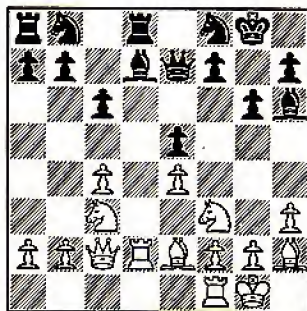
Forced (else his King Pawn falls).

15 R-Q2 ...

White has a bad game, playing a piece down so long as his Queen Bishop is cut off. Hence, he ought to concentrate on efforts to revive that piece: e.g., 15 B-N3, P-B3 16 N-Q2, N-K3 17 N-N3, followed as soon as possible by P-B3. A troublesome line, but there is no better.

15 ... B-R3

This move may not be an outright error, but it is superficial. Black ought to play 15 ... P-B3 first.



16 R/2-Q1 ...

White misses his golden opportunity here. By sacrificing the Exchange for a Pawn, he gets quite a good game: 16 BxP! BxR 17 QxB after which he can hardly lose. The awkward position of his Queen is harmless: e.g., 17 ... BxP? 18 Q-R6, P-B3 19 BxN.

16 ... P-B3
17 P-QN4 N-R3

Not 17 ... QxP 18 R-N1 and 19 RxP.

18 P-B5 ...

18 P-R3 is preferable. White is playing for a series of exchanges; but they make his shut-in Bishop more serious.

18 ... N-B2 20 Q-N3 BxB
19 B-B4† B-K3 21 QxB† Q-K3
22 QxQ† KNxQ

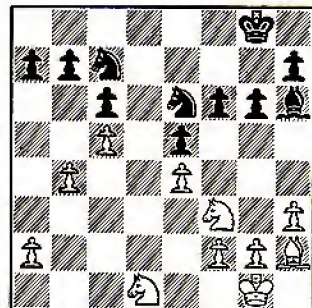
Black's advantage has become decisive. It is impossible to see what White can do to consolidate his game. His Bishop is too firmly locked in.

23 RxB† ...

23 R-Q6 is useless in the face of 23 ... B-B1.

23 ... RxB
24 R-Q1 RxB†
25 NxR ...

White is fighting with two Knights against two Knights and a Bishop. Small wonder that disaster strikes.



25 ... P-R4!

Conclusive. Black wins a Pawn against any defense.

26 PxP ...

After 26 P-R3, PxP 27 PxP, N-R3, Black wins two Pawns.

26 ... NxP

The point appears: White cannot defend his King Pawn.

27 N-Q4 PxB!

Now Black lets the Bishop escape as he thereby gets a powerful, passed Pawn.

28 BxN NxP 30 P-B3 N-B6!
29 B-N6 P-QB4 31 N-N2 B-B1

Black maintains his connected, passed Pawns rather than take the Rook Pawn. He now wins easily.

32 K-B1 K-B2 37 B-Q8 P-B5
33 N-Q3 N-R5 38 N-B2 P-B4
34 K-K2 B-Q3 39 B-N5 P-N6
35 K-Q2 K-K3 40 N-Q1 B-K8
36 K-B2 K-Q4 Resigns

NEBRASKA, 1955

U. S. Junior Championship

Crucial Game

Of all the youngsters gathered for the Junior Championship at Lincoln, Nebraska, this year, it is safe to say that Charles Kalme of Philadelphia and Larry Remlinger of Long Beach, California, were the leading favorites. So this game was significant in determining the tournament winner.

Both players put up a worthy game. It is likely that Black has a tenable, though difficult, position when he slips, momentarily neglecting an advanced Pawn which dashes forward with devastating effect.

NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE

C. Kalme L. Remlinger
White Black
1 P-Q4 N-KB3 4 Q-B2 N-B3
2 P-QB4 P-K3 5 N-B3 P-Q4
3 N-QB3 B-N5 6 B-N5 PxP

This capture is not a good idea. To abandon the center pays only if Black is prepared to proceed with ... P-K4.



NEBRASKA, 1955

U. S. Junior Championship

Near Miss

Here the tournament winner carries the Black forces to a good victory. He quickly gets a good game and clinches it. Almost his only error is to permit White a freeing sacrifice of the Exchange for a Pawn. When White misses that opportunity, his fate is sealed.

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

R. Gross C. Kalme
White Black
1 P-Q4 N-KB3 3 N-QB3 B-N2
2 P-QB4 P-KN3 4 N-B3 P-Q3
5 B-B4 ...

7 P-K3 Q-Q4
8 BxN PxB
9 N-Q2! Q-KN4

By now, Black sees that he cannot retain the Pawn. After 9... BxN 10 QxB, P-N4 11 P-QR4, he lacks a satisfactory move.

10 NxP B-Q2
11 O-O-O BxN

Black aims for relief by exchanging. There is no scope for his two Bishops, anyhow, as he lacks the space for employing them effectively.

12 QxB O-O-O
13 K-N1

Here White probably intended the promising Pawn sacrifice: 13... Q-B4† 14 B-Q3, QxP 15 B-K4. Of course, he has also 14 Q-B2 but gets only a slight advantage after 14... QxQ†.

13 P-B4 is a safe alternative.

13... K-N1

Black does better to accept the challenge and play 13... Q-B4†.

14 P-K4 Q-N3
15 P-B3 B-B1
16 N-K3 P-B4

Although it leads to an isolated, doubled Pawn, Black's last can hardly be criticized. He needs more room for maneuver and must do something against White's menacing center.

17 PxP PxP
18 P-Q5 N-K2

18... P-B5§ leads only to a weakening of Black's King position after 19 B-Q3 (19 N-B2? B-B4!), Q-N4 20 PxN, PxN 21 PxP.

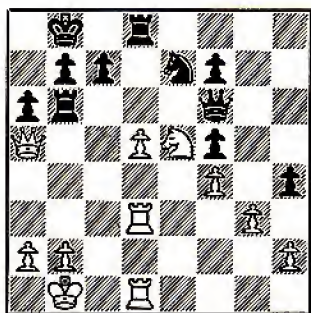
19 P-B4 KR-K1 21 BxB RxB
20 B-N5 B-Q2 22 P-KN3 KR-Q1
23 R-Q2 P-QR3

Now, after some preparation, Black threatens 24... NxP.

24 KR-Q1 P-KR4 27 N-B4 Q-KB3
25 Q-B5 Q-Q3 28 N-K5 R-Q3
26 Q-R5 P-R5 29 R-Q3 R-N3

Here Black makes his error. 29... P-B3 also loses (30 PxP, RxR 31 P-B7†).

Black has a difficult position as his pieces lack proper activity. Yet there is certainly no immediate danger after 29... N-B1.



30 P-Q6!

Decisive. Black probably was hoping for 30 N-B4? R-N4, winning the Queen Pawn.

30... R1xP
31 RxR

Of course not 31 N-Q7†, RxN 32 RxR, QxP mate.

31... RxB
32 N-Q7† RxN
33 RxR

Not only has White won the Exchange; he has a crushing attack as well.

33... P-N3
34 Q-K5 Resigns

Further resistance is useless; for White comes out with a passed Pawn on the King-side for an easily won endgame: e.g., 35... QxQ 36 PxQ, N-N3 37 RxKBP, PxP 38 PxP, NxP 39 RxKBP.

FOREIGN

SOVIET UNION USSR Championship, 1955

Another Refutation

Black plays a very rare defense to the Ruy Lopez, sometimes attributed to W. H. K. Pollock. It has been believed to be refutable, if at all, only by means of a sacrifice; but it is here proved to have positional drawbacks, too. Facing mounting difficulties with his development, Black eventually resorts to a violent bid for freedom which fails, however, against a fine combination.

RUY LOPEZ

Boris Spassky White Mark Taimanov Black
1 P-K4 P-K4 3 B-N5 P-QR3
2 N-KB3 N-QB3 4 B-R4 P-QN4
5 B-N3 N-R4

A very unusual defense. The sharpest counter-play against it has never appeared in any major event.

6 O-O

White's sharpest line, analyzed by Svenonius, is 6 BxP†, KxB 7 NxP†, K-K2 8 P-Q4, with strong compensation for the piece.

There is no experience to prove the line, however, as Pavey, for instance, declined to sacrifice against Bisguier in the Manhattan C.C. Championship of 1955. One point against trying it is that, when a strong player adopts this defense, he must be pretty sure that the sacrifice will not work. Another is that no frantic efforts are necessary to give White a reasonably good game.

6... P-Q3
7 P-Q4 Nx8
8 RPxN P-KB3

Black has a difficult game, mainly because he cannot proceed with a counter-attack on the King Pawn as in similar positions: 8... N-B3? 9 PxP, NxP 10 Q-Q5, B-B4 11 Q-B6†!—or 8... B-N2? 9 PxP, BxP 10 PxP, BxQP 11 R-K1, N-B3 12 Q-Q4! (12 N-B3? O-O!).

On the other hand, playing to hold the center as Black does here is not in harmony with the open situation on the Queen-side.

Best of all, though still troublesome, is 8... PxP 9 NxP, B-Q2.

9 N-B3 B-N2
10 N-KR4 N-K2
11 PxP QPxP

11... BPxP is very bad because of 12 B-N5, and P-KB4 soon after (12 P-B4 is premature because of 12... P-N5).

12 Q-B3

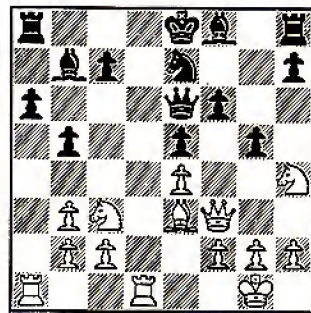
White parries the threat of 12... P-N5 and also avoids exchanging Queens.

12... Q-Q2

12... N-N3 loses to 13 Q-R5.

13 R-Q1 Q-K3
14 B-K3 P-N4

This violent bid for freedom meets with a beautiful refutation. Still, Black has no good moves. Comparatively, his best try is 14... P-N3 15 N-Q5, NxN 16 PxN, P-K5.



15 NxP!!

This sacrifice has many points. Its main purpose is to take Black's Rook away from protecting his Q square.

15... RPxN

Both White's Knights are loose; but Black cannot take any real advantage of the fact. The threat of 16 NxP† prevents 15... NPxN; and 15... Q-B3 loses instantly to 16 Q-R5†; and 15... R-B1 puts too much strain on the Rook: 16 Q-R5†, Q-B2 (16... N-N3 17 NxN, Q-B2 18 Q-R3!) 17 R-Q8†! or 17 NxP†, and Black's Queen falls.

16 Q-R5† Q-B2

Or 16... N-N3 17 NxN, Q-B2 18 RxR†, BxR 19 Q-R3! and White wins (e.g., 19... P-KN5 20 QxNP, P-KB1 21 NxR).

17 RxR† BxR
18 R-Q8†

The main point, but not the last.

18... KxR
19 QxQ PxN

Though Black has a Rook and two minor pieces for the Queen, his pieces are badly placed and his Pawns weak. The last point of White's combination is that he maintains a powerful initiative.

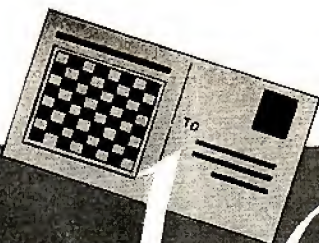
20 QxBP R-N1
21 P-KB3 P-R6

Black's last is entirely hopeless; with 21... B-KN2, Black can put up better resistance.

22 P-N3 K-K1 24 QxP† B-B3
23 QxP R-N3 25 Q-N8† K-B2
26 QxP

With Pawns enough, White has won; the rest is of little interest.

26... R-B3 33 Q-B8 K-B2
27 B-N5 R-K3 34 P-N6 R-B3
28 P-QN4 K-N1 35 B-B4 B-Q2
29 N-N8 N-N3 36 P-N7 B-K3
30 K-B2 N-K4 37 BxN BxB
31 P-N5 B-K1 38 P-N8(Q) QBxQ
32 B-K3 B-Q3 39 QxKB Resigns



Postal Chess

POSTAL SCRIPTS

Dead Letters

Each time we prepare the game reports for **Postal Mortems**, we are aghast at the number of games going unreported well after a year of play. Most, we know from sad experience, will end up as double-forefts. We'd certainly believe that a player who worked to win a game would take some pains to make sure his win is properly scored.

Actually, the phenomenon of double-forefts can be eliminated, with a bit of co-operation from postalites. The causes break down into two major ones, with a simple solution for each.

First, games die out for lack of replies. For this factor, there is only one cure: for the postalite to get right after his tardy opponent early. He can try a "repeat" card to retain a feeling of good will for the first one and possibly two delays. But thereafter he must not be chary of reporting. (We make Rule 14 reports easy to encourage such co-operation.) For we can do nothing if delays are not reported, and very little if they are only after an opponent has drifted into habits of tardiness.

(If you feel it's "unsporting" to report, just consider that a report is nothing decisive in itself. Our first action is merely to inquire of the opponent if he was late and why. Not even Rule 13 calls for a forfeit as penalty for a first violation.)

Second, some games must go unreported while others perhaps were thought to be or the reports went astray. We ask this of you (not much, surely, when it is in your own interest): 1 Report promptly, lest you forget; 2 Note the date of your report and, when reports of that date appear in **Postal Mortems**, check to see that yours are published correctly there.

And you can always list all your results for your final tourney report.

TOURNAMENT NOTES

Progress Report for Golden Knights Tournaments

5th Annual Championship—1950

No further Finals sections have completed play on current **Postal Mortems**. For list of "Present Leaders," see page 247, August issue.

6th Annual Championship—1951

As a result of current **Postal Mortems**, Finals section, 51-Nf 4, has completed play, and the contestants therein score the following, weighted point totals:*

Dr. G. Katz 43.5, W. H. Mills 41.2, D. I. Thompson 27.75, K. Kretzschmar 25.0, J. Shaw 25.0, B. B. Holmes 23.8 and P. Fullum 21.75.

Adding these to others from completed Finals sections, we have the current list of potential cash prize winners as below.

PRESENT LEADERS

J H Staffer ....46.2	M Ribowski ....29.55
Dr G Katz ....43.5	S Yarnak ....29.5
M Gonzalez ....43.5	L Zaikowski ....29.05
Dr I Farber ....41.75	F D Lynch ....28.4
W H Mills ....41.2	L H Saret ....28.1
G Aguilera ....40.7	E Dayton ....27.1
R Klugman ....40.7	O M Thomas ....26.75
W J Bryan ....39.5	B M Gault ....26.1
H Wallgren ....39.5	H Harrison ....25.0
W G Arendt ....35.3	K Kretzschmar 25.0
Dr F C Ruys ....32.7	J Shaw ....25.0
J W O'Reilly ....31.9	B B Holmes ....23.8
J F Heckman ....31.9	Mrs F Hazlett ....23.35
H Maclean ....31.3	F B Levi ....22.85
J Kramer ....30.65	A Zimmerman ....22.3
O Jungwirth ....30.5	P Fullum ....21.75
J S Wholey ....30.5	M Scholtz ....18.4
G E Hartleb ....30.45	J Henriksen ....18.3
D Thompson ....30.0	E Godbold ....12.8

Also, on current **Postal Mortems**, R. G. Konkel has qualified to the Finals.

7th Annual Championship—1952-3

As a result of current **Postal Mortems**, the following have qualified for assignment to the Finals: D. Smith, L. Stolzenberg, R. McLellan, R. C. Peddicord, J. Krueger, F. J. Verhoff, H. Rosenzweig, K. Winterberg and L. Bevier.

8th Annual Championship—1954

As a result of current **Postal Mortems**, the following have qualified for assignment to the Semi-finals: R. E. Ellis, J. Harris, B. Haines, H. A. Paul, R. R. Rhomberg, B. M. McNulty, W. I. Mowry, J. Linburn, R. Eckhardt, R. Doe, D. I. Zaas, R. Richter, E. H. Cordts, F. H. Roehl, J. Romanov, R. S. Roche, L. H. Rainwater, V. L. Coghill, B. B. Wise-garver, W. T. Miller, G. Schaeffer, J. Bronson, M. L. Frey, D. N. McInturff, M. H. Sterenbuch, G. B. Covington, N. Doorenbos, H. M. Remick, T. W. Cutshall, B. B. Hamilton, H. A. Randlett, S. Greenberg, J. Staffer, F. Okola, J. G. Warren and J. E. Evans.

*Weighted point totals are based on the following scale: 1.0 points per win in the prelims; 2.2 in semi-finals; and 4.5 in finals. Draws count half these values.

POSTALMIGHTIES!

Prize Winners

The following postalites have won prizes in 1953 and 1954 Prize Tourneys as a result of current **Postal Mortems**.

Tourney	Players	Place	Score
53-P	174 J E Laine	1-2	4 - 2
	174 E Manny	1-2	4 - 2
	177 J G Sullivan	1st	6 - 0
54-P	4 R H Herman	2-3	4½ - 1½
	4 H Shepard	2-3	4½ - 1½
	11 R O Hayes	1st	5½ - ½
	11 F N Hallbach	2nd	5 - 1
	20 W F Schick	2nd	5 - 1
	21 D Neff	2nd	4 - 2
	22 O W Dishaw	1st	4½ - 1½
	22 J Cohen	2nd	4 - 2
	47 R J Conway	1-2	5½ - ½
	47 C S Fuglie	1-2	5½ - ½
	55 D Ritchie	1-2	5 - 1
	55 K H Gries	1-2	5 - 1
	66 M Fisch	1st	5½ - ½
	88 L Krozel	1st	6 - 0
	88 W A Thompson	2nd	5 - 1
	94 S Ortega	1st	6 - 0

Certificate Winners

The following postalites have qualified for Victory Certificates in 1953 and 1954 Class Tourneys on Current **Postal Mortems**.

Please note: These certificates carry a complete record of results for the tournament, as a satisfying memo for the winner. Consequently, they cannot be made up and mailed out until the very last game result has been reported for that tournament. You may have won, and your complete reports may have been published, but others may not have finished. That holds up the certificate.

Tourney	Players	Place	Score
53-C	40 C H Heuchert	1-2	5 - 1
	115 A G Robinson	1st	4 - 2
	120 H C Underwood	1st	4 - 2
	158 R Duley	1-3	4 - 2
	158 L Coubrough	1-3	4 - 2
	158 M Utter	1-3	4 - 2
	259 A M Oglesby	1-2	4½ - 1½
	259 T L Wilkinson	1-2	4½ - 1½
54-C	20 G H Beard	1st	5 - 1
	43 M Fisch	1-2	3½ - 2½
	43 D R St Villiers	1-2	3½ - 2½
	65 R Ellis	1st	4½ - 1½
	70 Dr A H Oeder	1st	5 - 1
	74 T C Middlebrook	1st	6 - 0
	77 D Merkel	1st	6 - 0
	78 F Antonelli	1st	6 - 0
	100 W F Gilson	1st	5½ - ½
	106 A P Nika	1st	6 - 0
	116 R E Ellis	1st	6 - 0
	147 W W Platt	1-2	5 - 1
	147 R L Richardson	1-2	5 - 1
	156 R J Conway	1st	6 - 0
	161 R H Herman	1st	6 - 0
	175 R O'Neil	1st	5½ - ½
	185 D L Levadi	1st	6 - 0
	187 A Miltacher	1st	5½ - ½
	190 G Norman	1st	6 - 0
	193 R J Roberson	1st	6 - 0
	217 A M Oglesby	1st	6 - 0
	243 J B Ilson	1st	5 - 1
	281 F C Price	1st	5 - 1
	293 E Browder	1st	6 - 0
	294 M Vosso	1st	5½ - ½

POSTAL MORTEMS

Game Reports Received

during July

To report your results, all you need give is section number, full names of both players and the outcome of the game—but, for Class Tournaments in 4 man sections, state also if it is first or second game to have been finished with that same opponent (not Game A or B).

The following examples show how to give results with minimum effort for you and maximum clarity for proper recording:

55-C 466: Paul Morphy 1 A. B. Meek 0 (1st)
55-P 401: A. Halprin ½ H. N. Pillsbury ½ (2)
55-Nf 13: F. J. Marshall 1 H. E. Atkins 0.

In these, the year (55), the type tourney (Class, Prize, Golden Knights Finals) and the section numbers appear in the initial key. And, for Class and Prize tournaments, the first or second game is indicated in the final parentheses. Please give game reports separate from any other correspondence, as they must be filed so. A postcard is ideal for size, easy to send.

Please note: Winners (and those with the white pieces in case of draws) must report as soon as result is confirmed by opponent. The opponent may report also to ensure his record and rating going through but must then state clearly that he was the loser (or played Black in case of a draw).

Game reports sent in time for receipt by dates given above should be printed below. And players who so reported should check to see that they are so published. To spot them, look under your section number, first by the key (e.g., 55-C indicating Class Tourney begun in 1955) and by number (466) given in text below the key.

Symbol f indicates a win by forfeit without rating credit; a shows a rating credit adjudication; df marks a double-forfeit.

CLASS TOURNAMENTS

Tournaments graded by rating classes

Started in 1953 (Key: 53-C)

Notice: As these tournaments run over-due (more than 2 years from month in which play began), we forfeit both players in each unreported game. Tournament sections 1 to 124 have been so scored off. Sections 125 to 148 will be so scored off next issue. Sections 149 to 167 begun during August, 1953, are due for reporting immediately now.

Check now to be sure you have reported and seen published results for any such tournament sections coming up for closing. If any doubt exists, report all your results in such '53 tournaments as a final check.

Extension of play will be granted on request for any games in section 168 and on. But the request must be filed one month before the two-year over-due date of tournament section concerned.

Tournaments 1-303: 40 correction: Heuchert wins (a) from Wyller, 77 correction: Suter, Wyller split two. 115 Dietrich, Fleming 2 df; Dietrich, Kieber 2 df, 120 Ging, Glusman 2 df, 122 Levitt, Sclarretta df, 124 Koffman, Sosa df; Muecke, Sosa 2 df, 153 Meyer withdrawn, 172 Gelbard tops (2f & 1a) Carlyle, 259 Wilkinson tops (2f) Housekeeper.

Started in 1954 (Key: 54-C)

Notice: Games going on after one year in play are slower than average. Hustle 'em up so as to finish in time. Get after tardy opponents, require moves on time and report delays per Rule 13 or 14.

Tournaments 1-150: 19 Eymann, Siller df, 20 Beard, Hoglund best Van Lieshout, 43 Dodson downs St. Villiers, 52 O'Neill nips LeClerc, 65 Ellis axes Chapman, 70 Harrish, Parker tie, 74 Middlebrook mauls Zurowski, 77 Merkel tops (2f) Kolesar, 78 Antonelli tops (2f) Schwerner, 79 Mills downs Daniels, 80 Zilz whips Wyller; Duncombe, Smith tie, 89 Bass tops (a) Fry, 90 Rabin, Smith tie, 100 Gilson tops Patten, 106 Nika nips Shaw, 112 Vetter downs MacDonald, 116 Ellis tops (2f) Wharton, 118 Welch tops Altmann (2),

Andrews (a), 134 Kosseff conks Kramer, 140 McBain beats Wolff, 145 Patterson tops Thompson, 146 Smith tops Campbell twice, 147 Platt, Richardson split two.

Tournaments 151-200: 156 Fielding withdraws, 158 Heinrich loses (f) to Rogers, downs Dodge, 161 Herman halts Wheelwright, 168 Moorhead, Sturtevant stop McNutt, 170 Farrell, Silver split two, 172 Yates, Hansen halt Hazlehurst, 174 Powell beats Brinley, 175 O'Neill, Reich tie, 184 Saunders sinks Guimard; Rich tops (f) Szabo, 185 Levadi tops Pearson twice, 186 Clark clips McCarron, 187 Mittlacher clouts Clark; Savage withdrawn, 189 West loses to Williams, licks Vogl, 190 Norman tops Bishop (2f), 191 Probst beats Houst, bows to Fisher, 193 Roberson tops Daniels (2f), 196 Vicinus conks Cassidy, 199 Kearns ties Daniels, loses to Baildon, 200 Epstein tops Large.

Tournaments 201-250: 201 Bogas beats King, 203 Daniels loses to Wirth but ties Erickson twice, 206 Farewell downs Duykers, 207 Weibel licks LeClerc, 209 Varnedoe downs Swanson, 213 San Giorgio tops Ellsworth (2f), 215 Bacalis beats Marston, 217 Oglesby beats Vicinus, Waterston, 218 Rankins tops (2a) Manger, 220 McConkie ties Garver, tops (1a) Raseri, 221 Drozynski defeats Blount, 223 Heuchert resigns one to Wilson, withdraws, 224 O'Neill fells Fowler, 225 Beck beats Weber, 226 Colman tops (1a) Manger, 236 Gregory tops Van Horne twice, 237 Lange tops (2f) Spencer, 239 Behler beats Altrogge; Munitz withdrawn, 241 Kumro conks Wild, 242 Montgomery bows to Gould, beats Williams, 244 Bishop withdrawn, 245 Bancroft crowns King, 248 Bennett, Freeman tie, 250 Scott whips Wagner.

Tournaments 251-300: 251 Kumro, Taylor tie, 255 Fleischman clips Clark, 256 Hall tops (1a) Briggs, 258 Toor whips Wyller, 259 Williams conks Kimball, 260 Parham tops Taylor, 261 Ross rips Rabin, 266 Hoglund halts Hayward, 277 Frankart axes Adler, 281 Pearson withdrawn, 284 Berenson tops (2f each) Beithe, Ellsworth, 286 Beightol withdrawn; Schwandt licks Lange, 289 Hull, Bowers best Killmeyer; Bowers stops Stevens, 290 Lounsbury beats Kaser; correction: Kaser won two from Willis, 291 Funkhouser tops (1a & 1f) Gifford, 292 Stern withdrawn, 293 Browder tops (2f each) Pearson, Monaca, Koval, 294 Yosso tops Reissman, ties Howard, 296 Taylor sinks Sawyer, 297 Ernst clips Clark, Saferstein; Saferstein stops Maher, 298 Henderson licks Williams, loses to Augsburgers.

NEW POSTALITES

The following postal players started play in July with these initial ratings:

Class A at 1300: M. Atkins, R. Edberg, W. J. Fallbach, R. C. Gove, T. Lee, W. G. Madow, G. A. Southern and M. S. Zitzman;

Class B at 1200: J. R. Akin, J. L. Bailey, R. A. Coll, A. C. Durham and G. Thomas;

Class C at 900: V. J. Bifano, Dr. S. Blackman, F. K. Brown, R. M. Burrows, H. B. Chase, P. Coffino, A. Dine, W. J. Enright, Pfc. A. Forge, R. E. Garabedian, G. F. Goselin, P. Grossman, R. W. Hart, H. Hector, J. Ishkan, F. Langdale, W. D. Minter, W. Pepper, J. S. Perlman, M. W. Phetteplace, J. Pickering, B. Presser, Helen Rogers, E. R. Seeley, J. E. Snellen, I. E. Stewart, D. K. Taylor, N. K. Thompson and H. M. Wall;

Class D at 600: M. Ayer, C. C. Bailey, J. M. Buchholdt, R. Conforti, A. Dodge, T. R. Elliott, P. Evans, D. Goodman, J. Jacobson, T. Johnson, C. Landlusky, R. Maserang, J. W. Mill, W. J. Miller, P. V. Nielsen, Rev. T. Obrycki, R. W. Peterson, J. Schneider, M. A. Shapiro, J. Sheets, B. Shenkin, R. H. Shumaker, K. Smith, R. Starr, C. Terraneau, C. Van Camp and P. E. Zitzman.

RETURN POSTS

Old-timers who resumed play in July restarted with these former ratings:

Lt. L. W. Beach 1222, R. A. Chermide 1482, L. Freeze 818, I. G. Gordon 1172, D. G. Hoffman 680, S. Maxwell 1102 and R. J. Ridge 1126.

Started in 1955 (Key: 55-C)

Tournaments 1-50: 1 Heit halts Meyer, 2 Maddux beats Weber, bows to Norvell, 3 Dunlap withdraws, loses (2a) to Yosso, 8 Ellis tops Timmer, Funkhouser; Morrison fells Funkhouser, 9 Reynolds rips Gilson, 10 Racailis nips Nuss, 13 Lutes tops Phillips (2a), Burleson (2f), 14 Fuchs fells Woodie, ties Harms; Hubbard bows to Harms, beats Woodie, 15 Norvell smites Smith; Smith, Norvell maul Martinson, 20 Augsburgers axes Woodie, 21 Engel tops (f) MacIntyre, loses two to Marston, 22 Daniels ties Erickson twice, bows to Vallee, 23 Luce licks Widen, 25 Rittlinger whips Wheelwright, 26 Schaefer downs Davy, 28 Kelley tops Polstein, 36 Heffner conks Kwartler, 37 Williams tops (2f) Richardson, 38 Roehl rips Meyer, 41 Levitov tops (2f) Schuyler, 43 Schoerner wins from Holmgren, 44 Rosenow, Wyller split two, 46 Kreitman withdrawn, 47 Welch, Landon rip Rubin.

Tournaments 51-178: 51 Howell tops (2f each) Kreitman, Burton, 52 Kerstetter loses twice to Lee, tops (2f) Rosow, 59 Graves axes Avilla, 62 Erickson withdraws, 66 Lucas licks Stettbacher; Fisher tops Grafton twice, 67 Kodess downs Gregory, 68 Williams tops Meacham, (2f) Burton, 69 Klein withdraws, 70 Smith smites Rains, Mulligan, 75 King conks Pelz, 77 Antone tops (2f) Feigin, 78 Malina, Marston tie, 84 Staricks tops (2f) Robinson, 85 Cullum beats Ayres twice, 90 Luxemburg licks McArdle, 99 Rockstad stops Ransom, 102 Toor tops Herrick, 106 Hill halts Briggs, 118 Hartline, Hall each top Jolly twice, 119 Grebner withdraws, 120 Hanson withdraws, 123 Dudley downs Brown, 129 Abramson beats Bancroft, 136 Kell clips Clark.

PRIZE TOURNAMENTS

Class Tournaments for Premiums

Started in 1953 (Key: 53-P)

Notice: As these tournaments run over-due (more than 2 years from month in which play began), we forfeit both players in each unreported game. Tournament sections 1 to 76 have now been so scored off. Sections 77 to 88 will be so scored off next issue. Sections 89 to 104 begun during August, 1953, are due for reporting immediately now.

Check now to be sure you have reported and seen published results for any such tournament sections coming up for closing. If any doubt exists, report all your results in such '53 tournaments as a final check and summary with us.

Extension of play will be granted on request for any games in section 105 and on. But the request must be filed one month before the two-year over-due date of tournament section concerned.

Tournaments 1-178: 32 Correction: Young won from Fuchs, 60 Rose won (2) from Draughton, 63 Boehm, Draughton df, 73 Menuet, Ralyea 2 df, 74 Donnelly, King df, 76 Menuet, Murphy 2 df, 101 McKee tops (2f) Hubert, 174 Laine licks Keesling, Thompson, 177 Rubinstein withdrawn.

POSTAL RATINGS

The "class" to which you are assigned in Class and Prize Tournaments changes automatically when your rating goes up or down. As it goes up to 700, you enter Class C. As it goes past 1000, you enter Class B. As it goes past 1300, you enter Class A. Conversely, you drop to the lower class as your rating falls below those figures, into Class D if it goes below 700.

You gain more when you defeat higher rated players, less for lower. So, if you happen to be under-rated, your wins bring you up quickly till wins and losses tend to stabilize at your true level.

Started in 1954 (Key: 54-P)

Notice: Games going on after one year in play are slower than average. Hustle 'em up so as to finish in time. Get after tardy opponents, require moves on time and report delays per Rule 13 or 14.

Tourneys 1-60: 4 Shepard defeats Pratt, 5 Sirota, Wellman tie, 10 Vassilakos tops (f) Hules, 14 Gelbard, Mark maul Zurovski, 20 Schick tops (f) Miller, 22 Mulligan halts Hammett, 25 Lanam tops (a) Plummer, 28 Correction: Gibby won from Dwyer, 33 Potter tops Mego (f), ties Throop, 38 Harris rips Rachel, 39 Van conks Kazan, 44 Ostergaard licks McLean, 47 Fuglie fells Winn, 52 Wittmann loses to Brotz, ties Jacobsen, 54 ReVeal bows to Strelzoff, ties Stark, 55 Schneider withdrawn, 57 Paine tops (a) Dishaw, 59 Cooley conks Poillon.

Tourneys 61-95: 62 Kugelmann biffs Green-site, Harrison bams Friedrich, Stonkus paws Deer, 64 Lagowski withdraws, loses (a) to Cotter, 65 Durnerin, Kaser tie, 66 Fisch fells Fouquet, Fisher, Fortier withdrawn, 68 Charlesworth chops Sheahan, 69 Harris ties Brewer, tops (a) Graeff, 70 Aston, Capillon top Baird, 71 Stevenson ties Wilson, loses to Glass, 72 Curdo downs Sullivan, Reynolds withdraws, 73 Ruth tops (f) Miller, Lawler withdraws, Lawrence tops (a) Essler, Lawler, 74 Keefer, Yaffe conk Graham, Hart halts Mulligan, Yaffe, Mulligan mauls Yaffe, 75 Hooper halts Graf, Meyer, Kreisler ties Meyer, loses to Rear-dan, 76 Berard spills Spaulding, 77 Bicknell, Bogdanoff tie, Bishop withdrawn, 78 Brown bests Gulse, 80 Kerr smites Small, 81 Bonnell bests Sutoris, 82 Sampson stops Steele, 83 Renton halts Huffman.

Tourneys 86-100: 86 Schneider overcomes Small, Armstrong clips Klein, 87 Bradley rips Rachlin, Parber fells Taub, 88 Krozel conks Coster, Thompson tops Coster, Degnan, 89 Ward, Ortega whip Brotz, 90 Musler mauls Seiler, Child, Dawson tie, 91 Weil, Hankin rip Roark, Jany jolts Giasson, 92 Landon downs Lekowski, 93 Zabin clips Cleveland, 94 Ortega tops Wennerstrom, Kell, Davis downs Wade, 96 Dundatschek defeats Cournoyer, Lee tops (a) Miller, 97 Correction: R. Clark, Somerville tied, 100 Birsten bests Dennis.

Started in 1955 (Key: 55-P)

Tourneys 1-15: 1 Bart, Ritchie best Chandler, Bart beats Burford, 2 Shade, Wilson whip Gayden, Kalash conks Shade, 3 Prediger, Wunderlin tie, 4 Stevenson tops Baylor, ties Garner, 5 Harris, Rider tie, 6 Cheek whips Ware, Kahn loses to Connell, licks Cheek, 7 Heymann fells Fountain, loses to Mitchell, Fountain downs Fox, Duykers, 8 Sheehan defeats Freeman, Freeman, Smith

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CHESS REVIEW
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conk Curtis, 9 Williams whips McConnell, 10 Paris jolts Jack, 11 Franklin tops (f) Marcus, 13 Sinda downs Gedaly, Matthias, Roemer rip San Giorgio, 14 Ehler bests Mailhot, bows to Mattern, Von Holtz, 15 Pangiochi jolts Jarvis, Alling.

Tourneys 16-30: 16 Manyak overcomes Charlesworth, 17 Stauffer stops Johnston, Sieshuttel, Yaffe jolts Johnston, 18 Graham conks Coster, 19 Batchelder tops (a) Marse, 21 De Bruano withdrawn, 22 Hubach beats Evans, 23 Pierson fells Foster, Cheek chops Yascott, 24 Berkowitz, Chapman, Colman best Nichols, Congleton conks Chapman, 26 Kearney halts Harris, 27 Cowan, Rauechle rip Remler, 28 Eisman downs Dawson, Hall, Churchill chops Hall, Vicinus, Vicinus defeats Dawson, Churchill, 29 Layton licks Bratz, Kuritz, Bratz conks Kuritz.

Tourneys 31-85: 31 Douglass, Cotto best Maher, Maher halts Holbrook, Sosa sinks Cotto, 32 Frankel axes Ellis, Conger rips Reithel, Maxwell withdraws, 34 Podlone whips Webster, 35 Abramson, Grohman tie, 36 Colony licks Lanam, 37 Fisher fells Malone, Salander halts Holbrook, 38 Lippman, Mosemann maul Morley, Farber fells Funkhauser, 39 Thatcher thumps Prewitt, 41 Aston beats Le Beau, 42 Butler bests Sosa, 45 Tvedt bows to Gifford, bests Hurley, 46 Miles, Packard maul Gormly, Carlson conks Packard, 49 Flora flips Rheume, 50 Fiala, Arnold sink Seaman, Curdo downs Arnold, 51 Healy, Gelbard best Bicknell, 52 Link, Bergreen lick Parr, 53 Pielding, Hanson withdraw, 60 Allen, Schwartz down Duic.

GOLDEN KNIGHTS

Progressive qualification championships

5th Annual Championship—1950

FINALS (Key: 50-Nf)

Sections 1-17: 17 Walton withdrawn.

6th Annual Championship—1951

SEMI-FINALS (Key: 51-Ns)

Sections 1-33: 2 Barber, Breitenfeld df. 9 Proper tops (f) Clark, 21 McLain, Prosser

df. 25 Alger, Capo df. 31 Konkel ties Kent-ing, tops Lieberman, 32 Gordon, Thies df. Davidian, Thies df.

FINALS (Key: 51-Nf)

Sections 1-12: 4 Fullum fells Shaw, 9 Rauch wins from Oakes, 10 Eliason bests Loring, Bosik, 12 Blau tops Thompson, Bueters bests Fenner.

7th Annual Championship—1952-3

PRELIMINARY ROUND (Key: 52-N)

Sections 1-153: No reports, though several qualifying wins possible. This round must close next month.

SEMI-FINALS (Key: 52-Ns)

Sections 1-55: 9 Hunnex halts Page, 15 Reisenbach, Weaver tie, 20 Verhoff routs ReVeal, 23 Heckman, Leigh tie, 24 Zalya chops Chappuis, 25 Strauss fells Fullum, 27 Brown halts Howard, 33 Frazier, Richter tie, 42 Clareus, Winterberg tie, 43 Smith smites Godbold, Rosenzweig routs Godbold, (a) Bricher, 45 Shaw nips Neel, 46 McLellan, Rosenblum tie, 47 Noderer fells Fish, 49 Peddicord whips Wurl, 51 Stolzenberg bests Green, Proper, Hornstein, Trull, (f) Lubin, 53 Wleeking sinks Sill, 54 Randlett ties Koluch, tops Bingham, Krueger conks Self, Koluch, 55 Lyle, Heising lick Wood.

Sections 56-60: 56 Bevier, Buck tie, Davison withdrawn, 57 Jolly ties Paris, Lapham, 58 Sweig, Fullum swat Seybold, 59 McCollom, Dietrich withdrawn.

FINALS (Key: 52-Nf)

Sections 1-16: 1 Buerger defeats Muir, 2 Amburn, Skema halt Harrison, 3 Archipoff ties Kontautus, tops Ernst, 4 Heckman bows to Ilyin, bests Kugelmann, 5 Stark licks Wallace, loses to Schwartz, Ficken stops Gilson, Stark, 9 Wright bows to Miller, beats Lieberman, 10 Daly downs Linder, 11 Doelling, Eckstrom maul Mitchell.

8th Annual Championship—1954

PRELIMINARY ROUND (Key: 54-N)

Sections 1-70: 11 Paul, Richter tie, 12 Garner bests Graham, bows to Hughes, Rainwater halts Hyde, 13 Alden downs Talmage, 29 Bourdon, Klavins tie, 33 Doe tops Hart, (f) Stephens, ties Jacobsen, 35 Bronson halts

**Solutions to
ANNOUNCE THE MATE**
on page 264

The clues hint at the type of mate or mating attack.

1. Smothered mate: 1 N-K5\$, K-Q1 2 N-B7\$, K-K1 3 N-Q6\$, K-Q1 4 Q-K8\$, RxQ 5 N-B7 mate.
2. Epaulette mate: 1 . . . NxN! (threat: 2 . . . R-B8\$ 3 QxR, RxQ\$ 4 RxR, QxR mate) 2 PxN, R-B8\$ 3 QxR, RxQ\$ 4 RxR, QxP mate.
3. Discovered mate: 1 . . . P-R5\$ 2 KxN, P-Q3 mate (2 . . . P-Q4 is permissible).
4. Mate by castling: 1 Q-N4\$, K-Q6 2 Q-K2\$, K-B7 3 P-Q3\$, K-B8 4 O-O mate.
5. Mate by underpromotion: 1 . . . P-N7\$ 2 K-K2, QxP\$ 3 K-B2, PxR(N) mate.
6. Mate by capture en passant (the quickest mate): 1 P-R5\$, K-R3 2 NxKP\$, P-N4 3 PxP e.p. mate.
7. Mate after a quiet move: 1 . . . N-K7\$ (the timing is important) 2 K-R1, K-K2!! 3 B-KR6, RxB 4 any (4 P-R3, RxP mate), RxP\$ 5 KxR, R-R1 mate.
8. Mating attack on a naked King: 1 Q-B1\$, P-N4 (or 1 . . . K-R4 2 P-N4\$, K-R5 3 B-N3 mate) 2 P-QR4, P-B3 (or 2 . . . R-N1? 3 PxP mate) 3 QxP\$, PxQ 4 PxP\$, KxP 5 P-B4 mate.
9. Mate with a double Queen sacrifice: 1 . . . QxN! 2 BxN (or 2 PxQ? BxP mate

or 2 P-R3, QxRP and mate must follow), QxRP\$! 3 KxQ, RPxB\$ 4 K-N1, R-R8 mate.
10. A King hunt: 1 BxP\$ K-K2 2 B-N5\$, K-Q3 3 N-N5\$, KxN 4 P-B4\$, K-B4 5 N-Q4\$, K-N5 6 P-R8\$, K-N6 7 N-K2\$, KxP 8 B-Q5\$, N-K5 9 BxN mate.

**Solutions to
CHESSBOARD MAGIC**
on page 269

No. 1 The expectable outcome is 1 P-R4, K-Q5 2 P-R5, K-K4 3 P-R6, K-B3, and Black draws when his King reaches KR1: e.g., 4 P-R7, K-N2 5 B-B2. So the Bishop, ordinarily of no help in this sort of case, comes to the rescue with 4 B-R5! and White wins.
No. 2 Here White draws with 1 P-B7, B-N2 2 B-B5! P-R8(Q) 3 P-B8(Q)\$, BxQ 4 B-K4\$, QxB—Stalemate. Or 4 . . . B-N2 5 BxQ, BxB, and White draws when his King reaches QR1: the Bishop is of no help this time.
No. 3 White wins with 1 N-B5, B-B4 (or B-N5)—else White's Pawn queens pronto—2 K-B8, B-N3 (or B-R4) 3 N-Q3, K-Q2! 4 N-B4, B-K1—forced—5 N-K6, B-R4 6 N-Q8, B-K1 7 N-B7—and the Bishop is in the housegow!—7 . . . P-R4 8 N-K5\$, K-K3 9 KxB.

Harrison, 37 Stallworth stops Gaines, 51 Clements loses to Wise, licks Mayberry, 56 Greene rips Rhoads; Staffer stops Block, 60 Schaeffer conks Gieler, Rhoads, Casperite, loses to Pflumm, 62 Rhomberg bests Parsons, Heckman; Heckman halts Parsons, 63 Murray mauls Jacobsen, 68 Cordts, O'Reilly tie; Okola conks Cournoyer, 70 Kashin fells McFarland.

Sections 71-100: 71 Farber fells Britain; Doorenbos, Britain, Rabinowitz overcome Schmitt, 74 Haines halts Hamner; Roche rips Abramson, 75 Corbett mauls Minnester; Mease sinks Scoville, 76 Everett trips Tre-sidder, 78 Neumann tops (f) Kolesar; Smith withdraws, 80 Landis withdrawn, 83 Caldwell, Van Lieshout tie, 84 Mali, Zaas tie, 85 Gerstein stops Graetz, 87 Mease withdraws, 89 Warren licks Laprecht, 90 Harris halts McClung, 91 Doyle, McClure tie, 92 Roehl tops (f) Major, 93 Remick routs Williams, 94 Everett tops (f) Veguilla, 95 Arendt routs Warren, Alberts, Beverly, Brandvold, 96 Harris, Johnson down Davis, 97 Hamilton halts Bragg, Cheatham; Hardy chops Cheatham, 98 Sterenbuch stops Wood; Greenberg bests Klein, 99 Covington, Randlett lick Lapierre; Harris ties Randlett, tops Decker, Covington, loses to Lapierre; Covington, Randlett down Decker.

Sections 101-120: 101 Brower tops (a) Bergensten, 103 Bindman bests Jacobs; Jacobs tops (a) Holmes, 104 Slavich cracks Kramer, 106 Helm, Netter, Cutshall fell Fielding; Smith smites Helm; Brewer tops (a) Suign-saar, 107 Capp rips Reid; Bueger defeats Capp, Watkins; Ortega tops (a) Carpenter, 108 McInturff halts Hamilton, 109 Paul tops (f) Inda, 110 McNulty, Romanov rip La Salle; Romanov nips McNulty, 112 Eckhardt rips Roe, Namikas, 113 Moose conks Kemp, 114 Hankin halts Fouquet; Frank fells Farrell, 115 Cockrell, Scott tie, 116 Bullock wins (a) from Jewett, Sponburgh; Sponburgh withdraws, 117 Tymec tops Pirstone, 118 McInturff routs Hansen, Hamilton, Nutter, Laine, Wisegarver, (a) Ferguson; Wisegar-ver nips Nutter, 119 Krugloff whips Witte-mann, 120 Tangeman tops Miller.

Sections 121-133: 122 Williams tops (f) Scott, 125 Contoski ties Nika, tops Wagner; Jewett jolts Delaney, 127 Baron, Kimpton tie, 128 Spann, Wheeler tie, 131 Mease loses to Linburn, mauls Marcus; Staffer stops Noonan, 133 Richter rips Dickason, Egbert; Coghill halts Hayward.

SEMI-FINALS (Key: 54-Ns)

Sections 1-35: 1 Pflumm mauls Mueller; Soules sinks Slonim, 3 Holmes, Kahn tie; Stevens stops Curtis, 5 Brown fells Fagan, 6 Steinhmeyer sinks Southard, 8 Pajor, Wassner best Bowman, 9 Loos licks Hayes, 10 Young whips Werner; Manny mauls Sny-ker, 13 Schwartz tops Peddicord, 16 Mitchell conks Cunningham; Mease withdraws, loses (a) to Bizar, 18 Callaghan, Wildt tie; Mease withdraws, 19 Johnson jolts Congleton, 33 Nichols replaces Collins.

9th Annual Championship—1955

PRELIMINARY ROUND (Key: 55-N)

Section 1-40: 1 Dasteel defeats Christian-sen; Oakes downs Dowell, 7 White whips Johnston, 8 Williams wallops Viele, 9 Seidel bests Berkstresser, 14 Lynch, Carlyle lick McLean; Peddicord conks Churchill, 15 Schwartz mauls Mitchell; Huffman halts Phillips, 16 Mease withdraws, 18 Shames withdraws, 20 Skema mauls Mann, 21 Mease tops Leonard, ties Bass, then withdraws, 23 Jackson, Berliner win (a) from Kahn, 26 Rice, Oeder rip Marks, 27 Drozt downs Donnelly, 30 Gatter withdraws, 32 Dela Paz downs Price; Hankin halts Evans, 34 Cleve-land clips Luksus, Lutes; Lutes licks Luk-sus; Walecka ties Cleveland, tops Luksus, 37 Eschinger fells Failmezzger, 39 Sperling mauls Madore, Macdonald, 40 Forte, Carson conks Bolton.

Sections 41-88: 42 Hanson withdraws, 44 Davis downs Macdonald; Johnson jolts Tay-lor, 47 Bordanoff tops Antcliff, Taylor; Hill withdraws, 49 Fielding withdraws, 54 Egbert bests Lawrence, 60 Reynolds rips Collins, 61 Thompson withdraws, 62 Lee licks Sauder; Maxwell withdraws, 67 Werner whips Gabrielli.

The Ninth Annual Golden Knights

POSTAL CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP

THE current edition of the Golden Knights tournament is now under way, and entries are acceptable until October 31, 1955. It is conducted under CHESS REVIEW's *Rules and Regulations for Postal Chess*, as mailed with assignments to play, and the special rules given below.

In effect, the Golden Knights is an "open" tournament, without re-gard to our rating classes so far as entry goes. The ratings are calculat-ed, however, quite as usual. We "rate" all games in CHESS REVIEW tour-nneys. It is an "open" tournament because we cannot pretend to "seed" candidates for a championship and because it gives the weaker players a chance to gain by experience against stronger ones.

To speed play for the first round, we group all the entries received geographically so far as possible: New England, Middle Atlantic, South, Mid-west, the Plains and Mountain States, and the Pacific Coast, with a scattering of Canadian entrants in those groups nearest them. Otherwise, entries are matched off into 7 man groups strictly in the order of our re-ceipt of their applications. Qualifiers to the later rounds are grouped likewise in order of qualification, but without regard to geography.

Special Rules for the 1955 Golden Knights Tournaments.

Consult the following rules whenever any question arises as to your chances for qualifying to Semi-finals or Finals or for weighted point score, etc.

1 CHESS REVIEW's 9th Annual Golden Knights Postal Chess Championship Tour-nament is open to all persons living in the continental United States of America and in Canada, except CHESS REVIEW's em-ployees, contributing editors and members of their families.

2 Any contestant who enters this tourna-ment under a pseudonym or in the name of another person will be disqualified. All unfin-ished games of the disqualified contestant will be scored as wins for his opponents.

3 Two qualifying rounds and one final round will be played. In all three rounds, contestants will compete in sections of seven players. Each contestant in a section will play one game with each of his six oppo-nents.

4 All contestants who score 4 or more game points in the preliminary round will qualify for the semi-final round. Similarly, all qualified semi-finalists who score 4 or more game points in the semi-final round will qualify for the final round. If additional players (from 1 to 6) are required to com-plete the last section of the second or third round, these players will be selected from among contestants who scored 3½ points in the previous round and in the order of their CHESS REVIEW Postal Ratings at the time the last section starts.

5 Except as provided in Rule 4, contest-ants who score less than 4 points in either of the qualifying rounds will not be eligible for the announced cash and emblem prizes. However, each of these eliminated con-testants, upon completion of all his sched-uled games in this tournament, will receive one free entry (worth \$1) into a CHESS RE-VIEW Postal Chess Class Tournament and can apply, instead, for entry to a Postal Chess Prize Tournament at \$1 only.

6 A First Prize of \$250.00 and 74 other cash prizes will be awarded by CHESS RE-VIEW in accordance with the published schedule of prizes to those 75 qualified final-ists who achieve the highest total scores (see rule 7) in the three rounds of the tour-nament. Every qualified finalist will be awarded the emblem of the Golden Knight upon completion of all his scheduled games.

7 When computing the total scores to de-termine the distribution of prizes, each game won in the first round will be scored as 1 point; each game won in the second round as 2.2 points; each game won in the final round as 4.5 points. A drawn game will be scored as half these respective amounts.

8 In the case of ties, if two or more finalists tie for first place, achieving the same total score, as computed in Rule 7, then the first 2 or more prizes will be re-served for those finalists and the prizes will be awarded in accordance with the scores achieved by them in a tie-breaking match or round-robin contest in which each contestant will play not less than 2 games with every other contestant. Ties for any other cash prizes will be broken in the same manner. Any ties which may develop in the tie-break-ing contests will be played off in additional matches or tournaments.

9 The entry fee is \$3 and entitles the contestant to compete in one section of the preliminary round. No additional fee is charged contestants who qualify for the sec-ond or third rounds. A contestant may enter up to five sections of the preliminary round upon payment of the fee of \$3 per section entry. Multiple entries by one person will compete and qualify as though made by separate individuals. However, no contest-ant may win more than one prize and a player who qualifies for more than one sec-tion of the final round will be awarded his prize on the basis of the total score achieved by only one of his entries. (The entry mak-ing the highest total score will be taken.) Multiple entries will be placed in different sections of each round.

10 Upon entering, each contestant agrees that the decision of CHESS REVIEW and its Postal Chess Editor in all matters affect-ing the conduct of the tournament, including the acceptance and classification of entries, the adjudication of games, the award or re-fusal of forfeit claims, the distribution of prizes and all interpretations of the rules and regulations, shall be final and conclusive.

11 Entries must be mailed on or before October 31, 1955. Entries mailed after that date may not be accepted.

12 Except as provided in the foregoing rules, and in all other respects, this tourna-ment will be conducted under CHESS RE-VIEW's Official Rules and Regulations of Postal Chess, including any amendments or additions thereto.

POSTAL GAMES

from CHESS REVIEW tourneys

Our Postal players are invited to submit their **BEST** games for this department. The moves of each game must be written on a standard score sheet, or typed on a single sheet of paper, and marked "for publication"—



annotated by **JOHN W. COLLINS**

Adroit Exploitation

Black tries a dubious new eleventh move and the ceding of two minor pieces for a Rook and two Pawns. Later, he commits the major strategical error of trading his vital fianchettoed King Bishop. White exploits each mistake and scores with an incisive mating attack.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

B. B. Wisegarver		R. O. Miller	
White		Black	
1 P-K4	P-QB4	4 NxP	N-B3
2 N-KB3	N-QB3	5 N-QB3	P-Q3
3 P-Q4	PxP	6 B-K2	....

Here the aggressive Richter Attack, with 6 B-KN5, is available.

6	P-KN3	8 O-O	O-O
7 B-K3	B-N2	9 N-N3	....

White thus prevents 9 ... P-Q4 which would fully liberate Black's game.

9	B-K3
10 P-B4	Q-B1!

This is the Reti-Tartakover Variation, one of Black's soundest defenses. The ideas are 10 ... N-KN5, 10 ... R-Q1, putting pressure on the Queen Bishop file, the prevention of 11 P-B5 and, later, the enforcement of ... P-Q4.

11 Q-K1
---------	------

Another of Kurt Richter's anti-Sicilian ideas. Alternatives are 11 P-KR3 and 11 K-R1.

11	N-QN5
---------	-------

A new idea but dubious. Old and dubious are: (1) 11 ... N-KN5 12 BxN, BxB 13 P-B5! (2) 11 ... B-N5 12 B-Q3! and (3) 11 ... R-Q1 12 R-Q1, N-QN5 13 N-Q4, B-B5 14 P-B5, N-Q2 15 Q-Q2, N-K4.

12 R-B1	NxKP!?
---------	--------

The ceding of two minor pieces for a Rook and two Pawns at this stage, when the Knights play such an important role, is ill-advised.

13 NxN	NxRP
--------	------

If 13 BxP, 14 QxN wins.

14 N-Q4	NxR
15 QxN	BxN

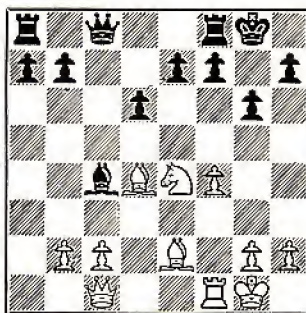
If, as it has been said, the Pawn is not worth more than a finger, then this

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

Dragon Bishop is not worth more than a hand. Relatively, 15 ... B-B5 is best, although White's extra minor pieces are bound to go storming over Black's position in any case.

16 BxB	B-B5
--------	------

Better is 16 ... B-B4.



17 P-B5!
----------	------

A logical sacrifice to open the QB1-KR6 diagonal and the King Bishop file.

17	P-B3
---------	------

On 17 ... BxB, White wins with 18 Q-R6, P-B3 (or 18 ... P-K4 19 N-B6†) 19 PxP, PxP 20 QxP†, K-R1 21 R-B4.

18 Q-R6!	R-B2
----------	------

On 18 ... BxB 19 PxP wins as stated before; on 18 ... P-KN4, 19 NxNP! wins.

19 PxP	R-N2
--------	------

If 19 ... PxP, White wins with 20 QxP†: e.g., 20 ... K-R1 21 R-B4, R-R2 22 NxBP! or 20 ... K-B1 21 BxBP, PxN 22 NxBP or 20 ... R-N2 21 NxP†, PxN 22 QxP.

20 PxP†	RxRP
---------	------

On 20 ... K-R1, White wins soon after 21 RxP! PxR (21 ... BxB? 22 R-B7!) 22 BxBP, Q-B1 23 BxB.

21 Q-N6†	R-N2
----------	------

Hardly 21 ... K-R1? 22 NxBP!

22 NxP†	Resigns
---------	---------

Black's game is clearly hopeless; but note this possible finish: 22 ... PxN 23 QxP, Q-B2 24 BxB†, K-R2 25 Q-R4†, K-N3 26 R-B6 mate.

White's handling of the attack cannot be improved upon.

Fireworks!

The final Rook sacrifice is not the least but still only part of the fireworks in this lively game. Sharp play by White.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

A. E. Caroe		L. E. Pritchard	
White		Black	
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	3 N-QB3	N-KB3
2 P-QB4	P-K3	4 B-N5	QN-Q2
		5 N-B3	....

More precise is 5 P-K3, protecting the Queen Bishop Pawn and maintaining the option of KN-K2.

5	P-B3
6 PxP	BxPxB

Black's option here, permitted by White's deferring his PxP, has the ad-

vantage of avoiding the minority attack and the disadvantage of leaving the Queen Bishop shut in.

7 P-K3	B-K2	9 B-R4	O-O
8 B-Q3	P-KR3	10 R-QB1	P-R3
		11 O-O	P-QN4

Black has the thematic ideas of fianchettoing his Queen Bishop and touri his Queen Knight: ... N-QN3-QB5.

12 N-K5!
----------	------

The most vigorous try.

12	NxN
---------	-----

Else White plays 13 P-B4 and, if obliged, recaptures on K5 with the Bishop Pawn, opening a vital file.

13 PxN	N-Q2
14 B-N3	B-N2
15 N-K2	....

White aims to post his Knight on Q4 and thus clear the Queen Bishop file.

15	Q-R4
---------	------

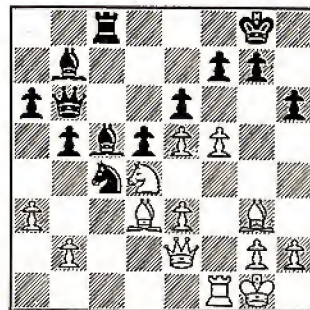
The Queen lacks mobility here; and, if 15 ... Q-N1, 16 N-Q4! So seemingly better are 15 ... Q-N3 and 15 ... N-N3.

16 P-QR3	KR-B1
17 N-Q4	N-N3

Clearly, 17 ... RxR 18 QxR, R-QB1 is stronger.

18 RxR†	RxR	20 Q-K2	Q-N3
19 P-B4	N-B5	21 P-B5!	B-B4

Black threatens 22 ... NxP/6: e.g., 23 QxN?? BxN!



22 PxP!	NxP/6
---------	-------

This Knight, so handsomely posted, ill times its coup. Forced is 22 ... PxP.

Now Black loses.

23 Q-R5!!	R-B1
-----------	------

On 23 ... BxN, White mates soon after 24 QxP†; and he also mates after 23 ... NxR: e.g., 24 QxP†, K-R1 25 Q-N6! BxN† 26 KxN, K-N1 27 Q-R7†, K-B1 28 Q-R8†, K-K2 29 QxP†, KxP 30 B-B5†! KxB 31 Q-B7†, and mate in two.

24 PxP†	K-R1
25 R-B6!	Resigns

The potent Rook sacrifice decides. Either Black lets his Queen fall or White's Queen mates at R6 (after 25 ... PxR or after 26 RxP†, PxR).

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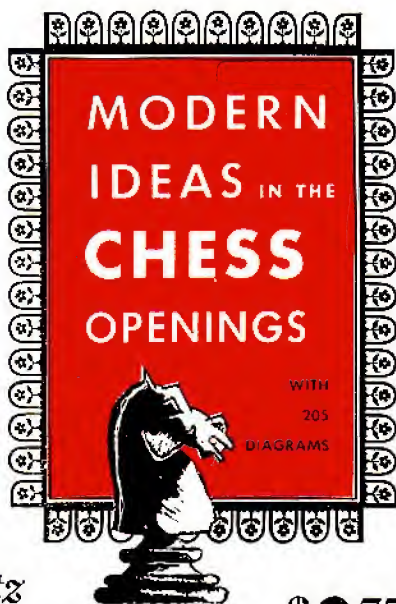
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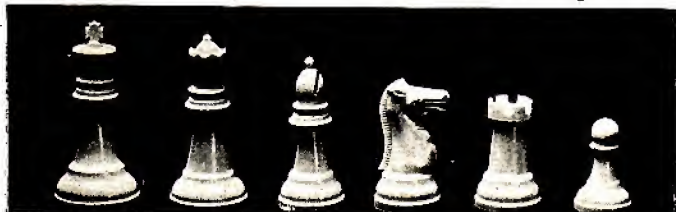


by
I.A. Horowitz

Author of: HOW TO WIN IN THE CHESS OPENINGS
and Editor of CHESS REVIEW

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Chernev's Chess Corner

PLAN your game according to the principles which underlie sound chess strategy, and you will be a strong (and perhaps dull) player. Deviate from accepted theory, and you will probably be thoroughly shellacked. That is, unless you are a genius like Botvinnik, in which case you may break rules and thereby produce masterpieces.

In the game which follows, Botvinnik springs these little surprises:

At his 13th move, he gives up his advantage of the two Bishops, meanwhile releasing a pin on his opponent's Knight.

On his 16th move, he exchanges Pawns, leaving himself with a doubled, isolated Pawn.

On his 21st move, he can undouble his Pawns and obtain a passed Pawn—but he chooses not to do so!

Leningrad, 1938

NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE

Botvinnik	White	Black	Checkmover
1 P-Q4	N-KB3	6 P-K3	Q-K2
2 P-QB4	P-K3	7 B-K2	P-K4
3 N-QB3	B-N5	8 Q-B2	R-K1
4 N-B3	O-O	9 O-O	BxN
5 B-N5	P-Q3	10 PxP	....

Capturing with the Queen permits 10 ... N-K5 in reply whereby Black breaks the pin by force.

10	P-KR3
11 B-R4	P-B4
12 QR-K1	B-N5

Black's last is a shrewd counter to White's threat of 13 N-Q2, followed by 14 P-B4 or 14 N-K4. Now, if White plays 13 N-Q2, BxB 14 RxB, KPxB 15 BPxB, PxP, then 16 PxP is impossible.

13 BxN!
---------	------

As strong as it is unexpected, White will concentrate his attack on the Q5 square; and, to do so, he must first remove the guardian Knight.

13	QxB
14 Q-K4!	....

White threatens Knight Pawn and the Bishop simultaneously. Black can defend by 14 ... B-B1, but such a retreating move is not something to relish.

14	BxN
15 BxB	N-B3
16 PxBP!	PxP

Here Botvinnik takes on weak, doubled, isolated Pawns; but, as compensation, he has the open file for his heavy pieces and full control of the strong point on Q5.

17 R-Q1	QR-Q1	19 KR-Q1	N-R4
18 R-Q5	P-QN3	20 P-KR3	RxR



21 RxR!!

One would expect 21 PxR, undoubling the Pawns and setting up a passed Pawn. Botvinnik explains that the reply is 21 ... Q-Q3, blockading the dangerous Pawn, after which White can make little progress.

21 Q-K2

If 21 ... R-Q1 (to dispute the open file), then 22 RxKP; for, if 22 ... NxP 23 R-K8†, RxR 24 QxR†, K-R2 25 Q-K4†, White wins the Knight.

22 B-N4!

White threatens to take the seventh rank with his Rook.

22 Q-N2
23 B-B5!!

By dint of defending his Queen, White renews that threat.

23 Q-N1

If 23 ... P-N3, White wins by 24 BxP! PxP 25 QxP†, K-B1 26 R-Q5, followed by 27 R-B6†.

24 R-Q7

In taking the seventh rank, White already plans annihilation by 25 B-R7†, K-B1 26 Q-Q5, R-K2 27 R-Q8†.

24 R-Q1
25 QxKP

No exclamation marks for this move, as such brilliant moves come of themselves in a strategically superior position.

25 NxP
26 QxQ RxQ
27 B-K4!

Centralization, in preference to capturing the Rook Pawn. The consequences (after 27 RxRP) could be 27 ... N-Q3 28 B-Q3, P-B5 29 B-B1, N-N4 30 R-R6, R-QB1 after which Black can breathe more easily.



27 N-R6
28 B-Q5

Note how cleverly White has utilized Q5 first for both his Rooks and now his Bishop.

28 R-KB1
29 P-K4 P-QR4
30 P-QB4 P-QN4

Black aims not only to simplify (by exchanging instead of losing Pawns) but also to get his Knight back into the fray.

31 PxP NxP
32 P-K5 P-R5
33 P-B4!

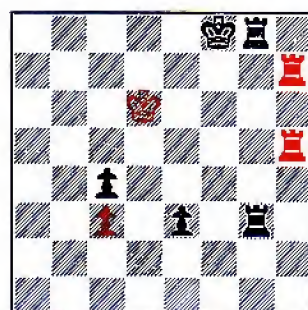
Now White builds to create a passed Pawn.

33	N-Q5	37 K-K3	P-B5
34 K-B2	P-N4	38 P-B5	N-B4
35 P-N3	PxP	39 R-B7	N-Q6
36 PxP	N-K3	40 P-K6	PxP
		41 PxP	Resigns

The continuation would be 41 ... R-K1 42 P-K7§, K-N2 43 B-B6, and Black must then give up his Rook.

ENDINGS with the heavy pieces often turn out to be heavy-handed, but not when Rinck directs their movements. Witness the graceful turnings and twistings of the performers in this Rookery.

White to Play and Win



Solution

1 R-B5†	K-K1
2 R-K7†	K-Q1
3 R-Q7†	K-B1

After 3 ... K-K1, White has 4 R-QR5, R-N3† 5 K-B7, and mate comes by R-R8.

4 R-B5†	K-N1
5 R-N5†	K-R1

Or 5 ... K-B1 6 R-B7†, K-Q1 7 R-N8 mate.

6 K-B7	R/6-N4
7 R-Q8†	K-R2

On 7 ... RxR 8 RxR, Black's Rook is attacked while his King faces a threat of mate.

8 R-N7†	K-R3	10 R-R7†	K-N4
9 R-Q6†	K-R4	11 R-N6†	K-B4
		12 R-R5	mate

THOUGHT FOR THE MONTH

There is a certain nobility about chess that appertains to no other game ... to imagine a great player otherwise than respectable is difficult; he gives the impression, while at work, of being a stoic philosopher.

—James Payn

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

CHESS REVIEW

THE PICTURE CHESS MAGAZINE

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EDITED & PUBLISHED BY

I. A. Horowitz

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THE SWISS BEGINS TO SMELL

An episode from the recent USCF "Open": James Bolton leaves the room briefly during a game. He returns, plays out to a winning advantage; and his opponent resigns. Then someone tells Bolton that his opponent had made a move in his absence, replaced it and made another. Bolton appeals to the tournament management and insists that his opponent lose by forfeit. The management so rules.

Question: Is that ruling valid? Consensus of opinion sounded here is that, when a game has been legally terminated, it is over, and the outcome cannot be altered. Here resignation was actually accepted. And *The Laws of Chess* of the International Chess Federation says: "8. *The Touched Man*. . . No penalty is entailed if the opponent does not claim a violation of this rule before himself touching a man."

In any case, Bolton has a win, and the difference seems insignificant, perhaps. He seems to have regarded a win by forfeit as more satisfying to him, and the management to have yielded to his insistence on the grounds that the difference was negligible.

But consider the consequences!

Reshevsky and Rossolimo tied for first in the tournament at 10 to 2 (four draws apiece). The management set to work to break the tie, to determine who should win the title and take first prize: a value probably of \$2500 as against \$1000 for second. It is reported no less than three tie-breaking methods were used.

It is worth remarking here that tie-breaking is essential enough in a week-end Swiss of 5 rounds or so which has not produced a clear winner. 12 rounds, however, breaks down even a field of 156 as in this "Open." If a tie does then exist, it is a valid one; for the leaders have engaged each other sufficiently to have fairly matched and equalled efforts. As Larry Evans says elsewhere in this issue: What is the objection to having Co-champions?

The first tie-breaking method used was that legally announced before the tournament began: the Median system. This modification of the Sonneborn-Berger system leaves out of count the extreme scores. There is some logic, indeed, in leaving out the *lowest* scores. For it hardly establishes one co-winner as more worthy that he met Doaks who scored one

point and the other, Moaks who scored none. But the system disregards the fact that tie-breaking is essentially hair-splitting and the chances of breaking a tie are hurt by omitting any hairs to be split. As a matter of fact, under the sub-provisions being employed, the Median left the tie unbroken. Then (whether pre-tournament announcement validated the process, we don't know) the Solkoff (another S.B. modification) was tried and likewise left the tie unbroken. (No mention of the Coons System!) And, finally, the straight S.B. method was used and gave the title and first prize to Rossolimo by 62½ to 61½.

We hark back now to Bolton's forfeit. Under the Median Tie-break, a sub-provision had been announced that points won by forfeit would count only half in the tie-break. Instead, therefore, of giving Reshevsky, who had won from Bolton, full credit on Bolton's final tally, the management deducted one-half point from that forfeit-win.

So here we have the consequences. On a straight win by Bolton in that game, the title and the difference of about \$1500 in prize money would have gone to Reshevsky on the Median Tie-break, the method legally pre-announced for settling ties in the tournament. But the management had ruled that game a win by forfeit.

Question: Is that ruling valid?

First, we may question the legality of ruling *after* a resignation. Next, we can point out that there was actual play, no forfeit on withdrawal. A forfeit for overstepping the time limit is regularly credited as an actual win. And here Bolton certainly had a true win, with added merit in that it was achieved despite his opponent's illegal advantage of replaying a move. If the ruling was based on the difference being negligible—??

Some years ago, in expounding the merits and demerits of the Swiss System, this writer concluded: "It is full of holes, but it doesn't smell bad." It is simply an expedient for having mass-participation tournaments—and the growth of chess requires them. Since then, various attempts have been made at stuffing the holes. But the stuffings seem subject to fatty deterioration—and a stench! Why try to gild the Swiss? —J. S. B.

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The World of Chess

INTERNATIONAL

Late Flash!

David Bronstein clinched first place in the penultimate round of the strong Interzonal Tournament at Gothenburg, Sweden.

The tournament is not quite over as we go to press; but the decisive results are already in.

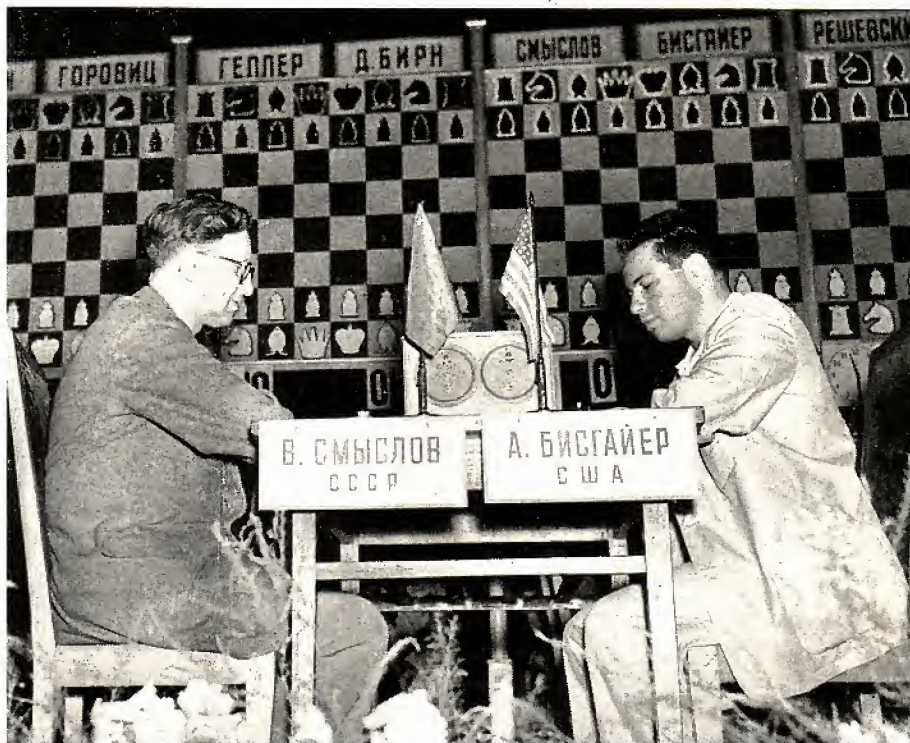
Nine qualifiers (originally to be six) join Vassily Smyslov, the last unsuccessful World Champion Challenger in next year's Challengers' Tournament to settle who meets Botvinnik in 1957. Besides Bronstein, four other USSR players have qualified: Paul Keres (2d), Yefim Geller and Tigran Petrosyan (5-6) and young Boris Spassky (7-9).

Two more of the ten "challengers" will be communists: Laszlo Szabo (4) of Hungary and H. Filip (7-9) of Czechoslovakia.

The remaining two are Argentinians: Oscar Panno, an excellent third! and Herman Pilnik (7-9).

USCF Champion Arthur B. Bisguier finished with a score of 8-12, rallying to hold his own after a poor start. He is to compete in a tournament at Zagreb, Yugoslavia, beginning Nov. 1.

G. Ilivitsky of the USSR failed to qualify by a half-point after leading tourney in early stages. Ludek Pachman of Czechoslovakia possibly may tie that score, too, if he wins an adjourned game. Rest of standings are still uncertain.



Smyslov (left) and Bisguier about to start in the USSR-USA match last summer. Failing to qualify in the Interzonal Tournament (see Late Flash!), Bisguier has missed the chance to meet Smyslov yet again in the 1956 Challengers' Tournament.

UNITED STATES

USCF "Open" Championship

As reported last month Nicolas Rossolimo narrowly won the USCF "Open," and Samuel Reshevsky came second on a tie-breaking decision.

Rossolimo needs no introduction to chess followers here, or the world over. His international successes have been many, so many that he was voted an International Grandmaster by the FIDE. The status of his residence is hard to pin down. He came to the United States a matter of three or four years ago, returned briefly to France, came back and applied for U. S. citizenship but now is reported planning to return again to Paris. All this is, perhaps, but a fitting part of his remarkable cosmopolitan career. For he was born in Odessa, Russia, of Greek parents but with an Italian name and, after World War II, became a naturalized Frenchman. Even

his sojourn in New York was broken; besides his return to Paris, and numerous trips to tournaments, Milwaukee and New Orleans, for example, it was interrupted for a stay in Westbury, Long Island, where he opened a chess club. It is most remarkable, perhaps, that after failing to rise to expectations in two previous "Opens" and in the USCF National Championship in New York, 1954, Rossolimo at last came through for a record first prize, a 1955 Buick, reportedly sold for \$2250.

The "Open," held at Long Beach, California, for all its fabulous prizes, attracted somewhat fewer entrants, 156, than the 182 at Milwaukee in 1953 but was still an imposing tournament. Besides such notables as Donald Byrne, the Milwaukee winner, Larry Evans, previous co-winner, Rossolimo, Seidman, Sherwin, Santasiere, Steinmeyer, Al Sandrin, Lombardy, Dake, Berliner and a host of youthful talent and state and regional champions, including

The Winner—British Columbia

Relying upon an erroneous dispatch, CHESS REVIEW reported victory in the Sept. issue for the state of Washington in its twelfth annual tussle with British Columbia. Actually it was the Canadians who won handily by 17½-12½, regaining custody of the major trophy lost to Washington last year.

M. Jursevskis of British Columbia won on first board as he did a year ago, his victim this time being W. Bills. The Canadians' strength, however was concentrated on the middle and lower boards, where they piled up 12 points out of 17.

the home star, Herman Steiner, this field had what no previous "Open" did, our own grandmaster, Samuel Reshevsky.

As Sammy was indubitably the odds-on favorite, the story of the tournament turns on him. He started by defeating Michael Art, a youngster from Hollywood. Next he won from James Bolton of New Haven, twice New England Champion (a creditable win with smirched reward—see page 289, *The Swiss Begins to Smell*). He also won from Harry Borochof of Los Angeles, formerly a player for the College of the City of New York. (Borochof, a player of some repute, also hurt Sammy's tie-breaking chances by withdrawing after the fourth round.)

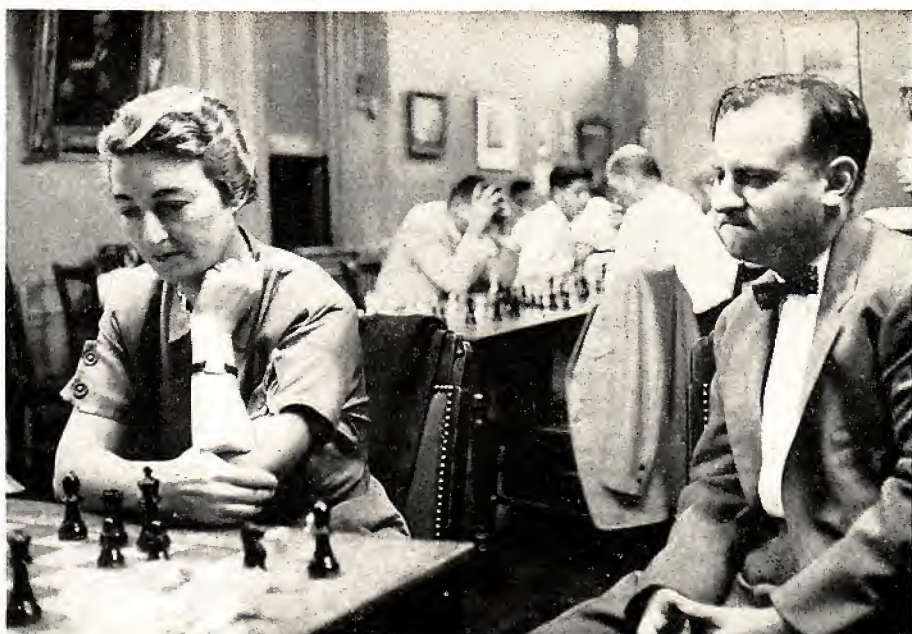
Then came a sensational game: Dr. Peter P. Lapiken, Russian-born, of Los Angeles held Reshevsky to a draw (see page 311). At this point, Paul Brandts, Donald Byrne and James Sherwin of New York and Nicolas Rossolimo of Paris and New York took the lead, 4-0; and, though Reshevsky never lost a game, he could never quite clear the field. He won in succession from Karl Burger, Brandts, drew (in 12 moves!) with Byrne, drew with Rossolimo, drew with Evans, then won from Al Sandrin, Anthony Saidy and Sherwin, for a 10 to 2 score.

For the record, Rossolimo's results were: Tom Fires of Fresno (win), unreported (win), Charles Henin of Chicago (win), Edgar T. McCormick of New Jersey (win), Donald Byrne (draw), Lapiken (draw! two scalps for Lapiken!), Allen Kaufman of New York (win), Reshevsky (draw), Saidy (draw), Sherwin (win), Irving Rivise of Los Angeles (win) and Evans (win).

After eleven rounds, Reshevsky, Evans and Rossolimo were all tied. Reshevsky then won from Sherwin, ahead of time to avoid playing on his Sabbath, and the title and top prize then hung on the result between Evans and Rossolimo. At a very late hour, tournament-wise, Evans almost unaccountably, botched a drawn position and Rossolimo won.

* * *

In a tournament of this size, it is almost impossible to recount all the highlights. In order, however, there were the following: Lapiken's 4th round draw with Reshevsky; Paul Brandts, a comparative unknown, defeating Sherwin in the fifth round to take the tournament lead (it must be noted Sherwin blundered in time trouble); Donald Byrne's bid, with the lead in the sixth round through the tenth (sometimes tied), to repeat his Milwaukee success; Lapiken's 6th round draw with Rossolimo; Hungarian master Zoltan Kovacs (now of New York) tying for second as late as the 8th round; Sherwin tying for first in the 9th round; Byrne emerging a clear first in the tenth; Evans' 11th round defeat of Byrne which set the stage for the final round.



Study in Expressions 1 (from US Women's Championship): "Chess is a hard game!" nor does player Mrs. Gregor Piatigorsky seem, indeed, to be taking it lightly—but the kibitzer (Reuben Fine, no less!) is making heavier weather of it!

Besides Rossolimo's first prize, there were the following:

Reshevsky, 2d, \$1000; Donald Byrne, 3d (9½ points), \$750; Larry Evans and Abe Turner (New York) 4-5th (9 points), \$550 each.

James T. Sherwin, Irving Rivise, Herbert Seidman (Brooklyn), Ivan Romanenko (Plainfield, N. J.) and A. Saidy (New York), 6-10 (8½ points), \$300 each.

Herman Steiner, Robert Steinmeyer (St. Louis), Albert Sandrin (Chicago), Hans Berliner (Washington, D. C.), R. Martin (Santa Monica, Calif.), Alex Suchobek (Pacific Grove, Calif.), Larry Remlinger (Long Beach, Calif.), Arthur W. Dake (Portland, Oregon) and I. Zalus (Montreal) 11-19 (8 points), \$72.23 each.

Addison, Brandts, Burger, Cross, Donovan, Gordon, Hailparn, Hearst, Kaufman, Levin, Lombardy, McCormick, Pilnick, Radojicic, Schmidt, Sullivan and Stevenson (7½ points), \$3.13 each.

Mrs. Sonia Graf Stevenson and Mrs. K. Slater tied for high women's score; but the prize was awarded to the former.

Women's Championship

Mrs. Gisela Kahn Gresser of New York and Mrs. Nancy Roos of Los Angeles (and formerly of New York) tied for the USCF Women's Chess Championship. Each scored 9 to 2, each won in the last round; Mrs. Gresser vs. Mrs. Mary Selensky of Philadelphia and Mrs. Roos against Lucille Kellner of Detroit.

Points against Mrs. Gresser were scored by defending champion Miss Mona May Karff of New York, who drew, Mrs. Gregor Piatigorsky, wife of the famous

cellist, of Los Angeles, who drew, and Mrs. Roos, who won (in the 7th round).

Mrs. Roos dropped her points with a draw with Mrs. Lena Grumette of Los Angeles (and formerly of Brooklyn), a loss to Mrs. Kenneth Vines of New Orleans and a draw with Mrs. Selensky.

The tournament lost by the absence of former champion Mrs. Mary K. Bain and of Mrs. Sonja Graf Stevenson. The latter will be remembered as a power among European women players second only to another Mrs. Stevenson, the late Vera Menchik. Mrs. Kathryn Slater, also, who scored well in the USCF "Open," was regrettably missing.

It started with Miss Kellner and Mrs. Vines taking the lead as other games were adjourned. Then, after two rounds, Mrs. Gresser joined them, with 2 to 0 for each. Mrs. Roos soon had 2 to 0, too, but her first round game with Mrs. Grumette was to cost a half-point when played out, Miss Karff, meanwhile, was held to a bad start from which she never quite recovered as Mrs. Piatigorsky defeated her in the first round.

For a while, Mrs. Vines led, defeating Mrs. Roos in the 4th round and despite a loss to Mrs. Willa Owens of Avon Lake, Ohio, in the 5th. Then the lead fluctuated excitingly. Roos and Kellner at 4½-1½; Gresser and Vines at 5-1; Roos at 5½-1½; Gresser and Kellner at 6-2; Vines at 6½-1½; Roos and Gresser at 7-2, then 8-2, with Vines at 7½-2½; up to the final tie.

Other final scores were: Miss Karff 8½-2½; Mrs. Piatigorsky 8-3; Mrs. Vines 7½-3½; Miss Kellner 6½-4½; Mrs. Grumette, Mrs. Owens and Mrs. Selensky



Study in Expressions 2 (from the Interzonal Tournament): B. Sliwa (left) seems to be discovering the truth in the phrase: "Chess is a hard game!" And just what does Najdorf (standing) seem to think of Sliwa's chances against Oscar Panno?

"Open" held in Waco, Texas. He announced he was overjoyed to win the trophy as he had tried many times unsuccessfully.

The first ten scores and places (some by extremely close tie-breaks) were: 1 Smith, Dallas, (6-1); 2 Allen H. Baker, San Antonio; 3 Juris Jurevics, Dallas; 4 William H. Janes, Leroy (all $5\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$); 5 Blake W. Stevens, San Antonio; 6 Leon Poliakoff, Dallas; 7 C. Fred Tears, Dallas; 8 Robert F. Jolly, Austin; 9 John Bob Payne, San Antonio; and 10 Owen W. Johnson, Dallas (all 5-2).

In the next bracket ($4\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$), the tie-breaks were clearer: 11 Robert L. Garver, San Antonio; 12 Paul R. Fisher, San Antonio; 13 Robert G. Dudley, Wichita Falls; 14 Kell C. Terry, Weatherford; and 15 Rev. A. C. Suyker, Lordsburg (New Mexico).

In all 58 players participated, mostly Texans. Rev. Suyker was the highest scorer from outside Texas. The only others (within the first 30, at least) were from Kansas: 24 Bert Brice-Nash of Wichita and 26 Carl Weberg of Salina.

Juris Jurevics, who is 17, won the Junior Championship trophy. Mrs. Frances Frazier of Dallas, $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $4\frac{1}{2}$, was awarded a cup as Lady Champion of the Southwest.

4-7; Mrs. Rosalie de Serrano of East Orange, New Jersey $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $8\frac{1}{2}$; Miss Wally Henschel of New York 2-9; and Miss Kate Henschel of New York 1-10.

San Diego Open

The important San Diego Open Tournament was played along original lines suggested by John Alexander. Eight Swiss rounds were scheduled, but competitors had the option of withdrawing after four rounds, the net effect being a tourney simultaneously serving the purposes of both an 8 round and a 4 round group.

Larry Evans took first in the 4 round group with $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$, followed by runner-up V. Pupols. A triple tie for third was registered by S. Almgren, Don Robey and R. Brieger.

The 8 round affair resulted in a $6\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ tie for first by William Lombardy, Jimmy Sherwin and Abe Turner, all of New York. One point behind in a stand-off for second were M. Radoicic and A. Saidy.

The tournament was staged as truly open (no bars at all) and drew nationally. Invitation to Bulgainin for USSR players, however, went unanswered per last reports.

REGIONAL

New England Championship

Walter Suesman of Providence, Rhode Island, won the New England Championship, triumphing by a last-round win over Harry Lyman of Boston, Massachusetts. In

the seven round Swiss, he lost to John Curdo of Lynn (Mass.) and drew with Dr. Joseph Platz of Hartford, Connecticut, to score $5\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$.

Dr. Platz tied that score but took second on tie-breaking points. Massachusetts Champion John Curdo who placed third defeated both Suesman and Lyman, but lost to Platz and drew two games for a 5-2 score. With the same score was Harry Lyman: he started off with five straight wins but wearied at the last, losing in 66 moves to Suesman when Lyman still had the title within reach.

Harlow B. Daly of Sanford, Maine, prevailing in fine end-games, also scored 5-2 to take fifth place. Probably the veteran of the tournament, Daly won his first New England Championship in 1908.

In the B Division, Robert Rathbun of Medford, Mass., who is blind, won by touch (he uses a special set in which the men are distinguishable by touch). One of his opponents declared that Rathbun could "see" a lot more on the chessboard than he could!

We have no report on numbers of participants separately, but the two tournaments totaled 50 entrants.

South West "Open"

Kenneth R. Smith has kept up his winning ways since his return from England where he served in the USAF and won some tournaments (including the British Major Open). This time, he has carried off first place in the Annual South West

Dead Heat

A Germantown (Pa.) YMCA team invaded the Trenton YMCA and battled the Jerseyites to a $5\frac{1}{2}$ - $5\frac{1}{2}$ tie. Schrader, Coe, Mrs. Guinan, Clarkson and Kappel scored for Germantown, while Van Breeman, Krauhs, Sloan, Leightman and Haile triumphed for Trenton. Giangiulio, lent to Trenton by the visitors, drew with Raich.

CALIFORNIA

In the California "Open" Championship, Herman Steiner of Los Angeles prevailed. He went undefeated but drew with Roger Smook of Berkeley and Vladimir Pafnutieff of San Francisco to score 6-1 in the 7 round Swiss.

Smook came second in the field of 74, though tied in game points by Ray Martin of Santa Monica, $5\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$. Other leading scores were: 4 Pafnutieff; 5 Earl Pruner, San Francisco; 6 W. T. Adams, San Jose; 7 Larry Ledgerwood, Oakland; 8 Dave Peizer, 9 Ed Logwood (both of San Francisco); 10 Robert Brieger of Houston, Texas; and 11 Wade Hendricks, South San Francisco, all with 5-2, broken by the Sonneborn-Berger System.

GEORGIA

D. B. Wade of Lagrange won the Georgia State Chess Championship in a tournament at Atlanta, held over the Labor Day weekend. He becomes the first ever to have won two years in a row in Georgia.

Wade drew two games, with L. F. Fleming of Athens and J. G. Napoles of Atlanta in the 4th and 5th rounds, won from J. L. Cabe of Atlanta and Cabe's townsman L. D. Martin, then from R. L. Froemke of Athens and, in the last round, from J. I. Wood of Macon. His 5-1 score was nearly equaled by J. G. Napoles and Froemke who tied at $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ with Napoles taking second place on S.-B. points. Paul Davis, A. C. Davis, both of Atlanta, and J. I. Wood with 4-2 came next in that order; and Fleming, T. M. Hart of Macon and C. R. Oxford of Atlanta ($3\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$) took 7th to 9th on S.-B. points in the 20 man Swiss System.

NEW YORK

Edmar Mednis of the Marshall Chess Club of New York followed his fine second in the World Junior Championship with a clean first in the New York State Championship. He forged to the front about mid-way in the latter, scoring seven wins and two draws in a 26 player, 9 round Swiss. A first round draw with Martin Harrow of New York kept Mednis back for a time; and, when John T. Westbrook of Brooklyn upset defending Champion William Lombardy (New York), he took the lead in the third round. In the next, Mednis and Arthur Feuerstein (New York) overtook Westbrook. Then Mednis won from Feuerstein, while Westbrook drew with Erich W. Marchand of Rochester. From there on, Mednis was not headed: he won from Lombardy (who threw everything into an abortive attempt to force a win with the Black pieces) in the sixth round and clinched his title in the penultimate round.

In the final outcome, Arthur Feuerstein and Jack Soudakoff (also of New York) came in $6\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$ to Mednis's 8-1, and Martin Harrow and Lombardy (both players for the College of the City of New York) tied for 4-5 with 6-3. Nicholas Bakos (New York), Roy T. Black (Buffalo) and Westbrook tied at $5\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$; and Black was awarded the Paul Morgan trophy as Upstate Champion.

Feuerstein won the speed title (ten-second chess), Allen D. Rich of Brooklyn won the Experts' Tournament (5-2). And Onondaga County, represented by Syracuse players, won the Genesee Cup for upstate team championship ($10\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$).

RHODE ISLAND

In a five-man round robin at Providence for the state title, Albert C. Martin tallied 4-0 ahead of Walter Suesman, 3-1. Harold Shore, $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$, finished third.

SOUTH DAKOTA

William F. Gilson and M. F. Anderson both of Rapid City tied for the 1955 South Dakota Championship. They scored 7-1

with two draws, one between themselves. Don Emigh, defending Champion and also of Rapid City, lost to each of them, but came second, 6-2.

Other scores were: R. B. Denu, Pine Ridge, $5\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$; Bertin Goddard, Hot Springs 4-4; Paul Wagner, Sioux Falls, $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $4\frac{1}{2}$; Glen Hand, 2-6; Norman Nikodym, 1-7; and Paul Ranney, 0-8. The last three, all of Rapid City, are juniors and so Hand won the Junior Championship trophy.

Of the winners, Anderson is a veteran South Dakota player, won the title three times previously and tied three times. Gilson is a newcomer to South Dakota chess, having moved recently from Seattle, Washington, where he scored a third place in the Puget Sound "Open," 1948. A play-off match is to be staged for possession of the trophy.

WASHINGTON

The Washington state junior championship went to 16 year old Stephen Falk of Yakima. Four players showed up for the round robin title play, but one dropped out and left the other three tied for first. In the ensuing play-off, Falk drew with V. Pupols and defeated T. Nelson, the $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ score thus gained being sufficient to annex titular honors.

WEST VIRGINIA

Chess championships for all is the apparent program in West Virginia this year. For no less than five tied for first in the State Championship. Defending Champion Donald Burdick, Charles Morgan and former Champion Dr. Siegfried Werthammer (all of Huntington) and John Hurt of Charleston and Al DuVall of St. Albans scored identical 4-2 totals in the six-round, 14 man Swiss, at Charleston over the Labor Day weekend. Werthammer alone went undefeated, scoring four draws. William Hartling of Nitro also scored four draws but finished 3-3 in a tie with John Crawford of Charleston, while another Charlestonian, Edward Foy placed sixth with $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$. Draws were a theme: twelve of them, more than in any of sixteen previous championships.

In an "Open," run at the same time, Dave Marples of Charleston took a clear first, with $5\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$, with a fellow townsman Harry Sweeney next, $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$. Harold McClung, who scored the lone draw with Marples, registered third (4-2) for Huntington. This was a Swiss also, though the 6 rounds were only one short of a full Round Robin for the eight contestants.

Don Burdick was named Junior Champion as highest ranking junior in the State Championship.

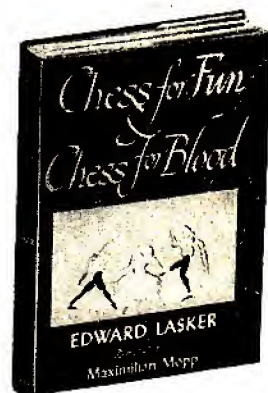
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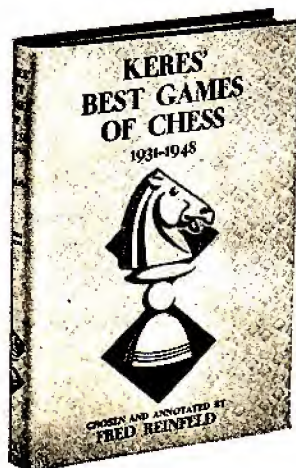
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LOCAL EVENTS

California. After they had tied at 4-1 in the Peter V. Prokoodin Memorial Tournament for the San Francisco championship, James Schmitt and Henry Gross contested a play-off that went to Schmitt by 1½-½. Third in the running was William Addison, 3½-1½.

The Expert Candidates' Tournament, sponsored by the Hollywood Chess Group in Los Angeles and directed by Irving Rivise, was captured by George Soules, 8-1. W. Melworm, 7½-1½, placed second, and D. Karpilowsky, 6-3, was third.

Fourteen-year-old Jim Ray made off with the South Pasadena junior championship.

During a struggle involving ten 4 man squads, Naval Electronics Lab. won team supremacy in the San Diego Industrial

League with the fine match record of 8½-½. Finishing on game totals in the order mentioned were La Mesa No. 2, Convair No. 1 and Point Loma, each with a match score of 6½-2½.

Avenging a previous 1-9 defeat by Hartnell College of Salinas, Monterey Peninsula College of Monterey turned the tables by 5-4. For Monterey the winners were Bradshaw, Bulaich, Gardner, Stagg and Gurnee; for Hartnell they were Chappell, Rodriguez, Martinez and Magee.

Some 200 chessplayers plus a horde of kibitzers converged on the Fifth Annual Valley of the Moon Chess Festival in Sonoma's Plaza to make the outing another gala success in the series. Represented in various chess tournaments were both sexes and all ages. Winners of Classes A, B, C and D were, respectively, Jack Strong, Wallace F. Getz, Avery MacNeill and D. Bogdanoff. A young lady of 14, Miss Elena Daniloff, picked up the women's trophy. As usual, George Koltanowski, director of the meet, staged a simultaneous exhibition, in which he won 27 games, lost to G. Maloof and R. Stevenson and drew with Robert Dickinson, S. Hope, Arthur Wang, V. Bloomfield, D. Bogdanoff and I. Zhitnoff. The gathering was strongly supported by the Sonoma Valley Chamber of Commerce.

Connecticut. Dr. Joseph Platz, performing in his usual capable manner, took the finals of the Hartford Chess Club with 3-0. He had previously scored 7-1 in his preliminary section. Second place in the finals was credited to Weil, 2-1.

Maryland. John O. Fagan, losing only to K. M. Benjes, made a winning score of 4-1 in a tourney for employees of the Glenn L. Martin Co. in Baltimore. T. Katan and H. Douglass, each 3½-1½, finished second and third respectively on Coons points.

New York. By virtue of his victory over M. Duchamp in their individual encounter, M. Finkelstein won the championship of the London Terrace Chess Club of New York City. Both Finkelstein and Duchamp scored 5½-1½. M. Peckar, who lost to both leaders but downed all his other opposition, placed third in the round robin with 5-2.

The Lithuanian Tournament in New York City was credited to K. Merkis of South Boston, Mass., with a 4-0 triumph.

Championship play at the Hudson Valley Chess Club of Croton-on-Hudson ended in favor of Meyer Shapiro, former Jersey City titleholder, with a score of 8½-½. A close second was Irving Furstein, 8-1, who kept pace with Shapiro most of the way. The club had a successful season in team matches, beating Mt. Kisco by 4-1 and Tarrytown by 6-4. A clash with Albany resulted in a 2½-2½ tie.

Supremacy in the Commercial Chess League of New York City was gained by the United Nations team composed of M.

Stopar-Babsek (Yugoslavia), F. Green and H. Arloff (England), V. Krestiyarov (Russia), Huo Chang (Nationalist China), J. Berquist (Sweden) and M. Marin (Spain). It is interesting to note that representatives of Nationalist China, Spain and Yugoslavia found themselves on the same team with a Russian. Only last year A. Kotov, announcing Soviet policy, declared that Russians would never play with Spaniards; and, until the "new look" developed in the Kremlin, USSR stars were not invited (and would not have accepted invitations) to Yugoslav tournaments. At that time CHESS REVIEW alone among chess publications took a dim view of the Kotov declaration and condemned exclusion of Spanish players from the Hastings Congress in England as contrary to courtesy, fair play and the nonpolitical tradition of international chess (CHESS REVIEW, "Sportsmanship," April, 1954).

A match on eight boards between the "B" team of the Rochester Chess and Checker Club and the Finger Lakes Chess Society was won narrowly by the former with a score of 8½-7½.

North Carolina. The Rev. L. R. Mellin, 4-1, won the Asheville C. C. title on tie-breaking points. Mark Biallas and Dr. Oscar Kanner, also at 4-1, came in second and third respectively. Twelve players participated.

Ohio. A 9-0 "picket-fence" by E. Underwood featured the Columbus "Y" Prize Tournament. Second was J. Biddle, 7-2, and third was V. Voskressensky, 5½-3½.

At Xenia the championship event of the newly organized Greco Chess Club resulted in a 3-1 tie for first between Senders and Knappe. The affair was a 10 player Swiss.

The Lincoln Electric team, on a percentage basis, won the championship of the Industrial Chess League of Cleveland. The former title-holders, Cleveland Twist Drill, finished second.

Pennsylvania. With a 9-0 grand slam, R. Bornholz made off with the Pittsburgh Downtown Y Club championship, ahead of J. G. Waltz, 7½-1½, and D. H. McClellan, 6½-2½.

Germantown honors were in the exclusive possession of Dale Schrader, 14-0, as he shook off pursuit in the last round of a title tourney by defeating Al Saxer. The latter, 13-1, was second.

J. Sube won the Lancaster County championship for the second straight year.

In a brace of club matches, Lehigh Valley knocked off Germantown by 8½-1½, while Lancaster suppressed York by 7½-1½. Lehigh Valley winners were H. V. Hesse, T. C. Gutekunst, M. Cleaver, L. H. Buck, W. W. Young, P. Sherr, R. Kneeream and N. B. Nields. Only Rhoads could score for Germantown, with Mrs. Selensky drawing with Winkler, her Lehigh Valley opponent. The other match



COMING EVENTS IN THE U. S. AND CANADA

Abbreviations—SS Tmt: Swiss System Tournament (in 1st round entries paired by lot or selection; in subsequent rounds players with similar scores paired). RR Tmt: Round Robin Tournament (each man plays every other man). KO Tmt: Knock-out Tournament (losers or low scorers eliminated). \$\$: Cash prizes. EF: Entry fee. CC: Chess Club. CF: Chess Federation. CA: Chess Association. CL: Chess League.

Maryland—November 12-13

Maryland Junior Championship at the Maryland Chess Club, 1017 North Charles St., Baltimore: 5 rd SS Tmt, open to all Marylanders not over 21 on Nov. 12: 3 \$\$, choice of chess books or trophies: 1st rd, 12 AM Saturday: for details write to K. Benjes, 1312 Third Road, Baltimore, Maryland.

Wisconsin—November 25-27

2nd Annual North Central Open at Hotel Wisconsin, Milwaukee: 7 rd SS Tmt: EF \$7 (plus \$1 for USCF non-members): \$\$ minimum prize fund \$400 guaranteed, incl. \$150 for 1st prize: for details, write to Arpad E. Elo, 3935 North Fiebrantz Drive, Milwaukee 10, Wisconsin.

For benefit of our readers, these items are printed if reported by authorized officials at least two months in advance.

referred to saw victories for Lancaster by R. Kemble, T. Eckenrode, J. Sube, M. Shields, J. Birchler, W. Stauffer and M. Sauder. York's solitary win was turned in by R. Long, aided and abetted by K. Aldinger's draw with M. Sauder of Lancaster.

Rhode Island. At the Greater Providence Chess Club, Albert C. Martin swept a round robin for the club title with 5-0. Second in the melee was W. B. Suesman, 3½-1½, followed by Harold Share, 2½-2½.

West Virginia. Allen H. DuVall and John F. Hurt, each 5½-1½, shared first place in a tourney for the Charlestown crown and were proclaimed co-champions. Edward M. Foy, defending titleholder, led most of the way, but, after incurring two losses to DuVall and Dave Marples in the last three rounds, dropped to third place with 5-2.

A revival in Charleston of the East Side vs. West Side matches saw the West Side edge its rival by 4-3. Marples, Allen and George Hendricks came through for the West Side, the first two with a point apiece and Hendricks by playing and winning twice. Hurt, Foy and Ruda scored touchdowns for the East Side.

CANADA

Dominion Championship

Frank R. Anderson of Toronto, once co-champion with D. A. Yanofsky, this year won the title clear with a score of 8½ to 2½. He lost to Rudolph Draxl of Toronto and recently from Austria, drew with Bohatirchuk, Siemms and Heinz Matthai of Montreal (champion of Quebec Province).

The two Yanofsky brothers, D. A. and Harry (former Dominion Champion and current Manitoba Champion respectively) had to withdraw at the last minute.

Ross Siemms of Toronto came second with 7½-3½. Dr. F. Bohatirchuk of Ottawa, Lionel Joyner of Toronto and Ivan Suk, Ontario Champion, each scored 7-4. The others in the tourney scored: G. Fuster, Toronto and former Ontario Champion 6½; Matthai, Paul Vaitonis (former Canadian Champion) 5; Draxl 4½; M. Jurseviskis of Vancouver 3½; Maurice Fox of Montreal 2½; and R. Raletich of Edmonton (Champion of Alberta) 2.

Joyner started with three wins and, though Anderson drew even in round 4, forged ahead and led till round 8 when Bohatirchuk set him back. Meanwhile Siemms started with four wins but fell back with a draw with Anderson and a loss to Fuster.

Held in connection with the foregoing tournament was the national speed championship, which went to Geza Fuster of Toronto.

LATIN AMERICA

Cuba

A tough Navy team, headed by Dr. Juan Gonzalez De Vega, challenger for the national title held by Dr. Rosendo Romero, defeated the Army by 20-12 in a match under the patronage of the President of the Republic, Major-General Fulgencio Batista.

At the strong Capablanca Chess Club of Havana, R. Ortega was successful in winning the annual championship tournament. Jose Florida was second, and a tie for third was recorded by G. Espina and G. Hernandez.

Costa Rica

Disputing a national title match with challenger Pablo Amighetti, the defending champion, Ricardo Charpentier, retained his honors with a 6-4 score. The winner, an engineering student at Costa Rica University, has been kingpin for three consecutive years.

FOREIGN

Australia

A telegraphic match between New South Wales and Victoria stands at 4½-1½ in favor of the former as we go to press. With four games unfinished, NSW is reported as practically certain to take at least one more point needed to clinch victory. On two of the upper boards, C. J. S. Purdy and G. Koshnitsky scored for NSW over S. Lazare and J. N. Hanks respectively.

England

Birmingham was the scene of a training tournament easily won by G. F. Harris, 7-2, over a dangerous field including H. Golombek, R. G. Wade and C. J. S. Purdy. Second-place honors were divided by Golombek and D. G. Horseman with 5½-3½ each.

Dr. O. Friedman, 4-1, bagged the round robin finals for the National Chess Centre Championship.

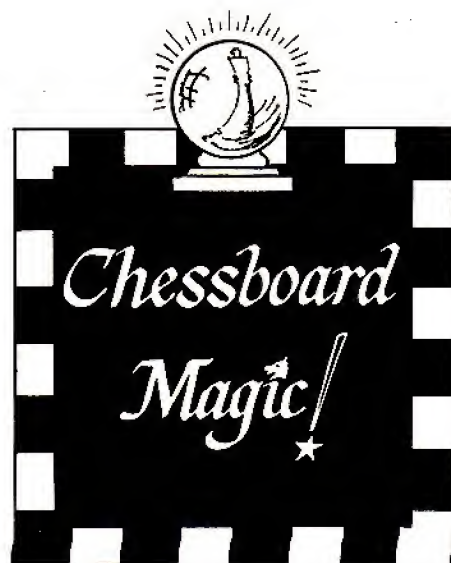
Best known for his authorship of the massive and scholarly "History of Chess," Dr. H. J. R. Murray has succumbed at the age of 86. He was generally acknowledged as the world's greatest chess historian.

Saar

Successful for the sixth time, Benkner, is again Saarland titleholder.

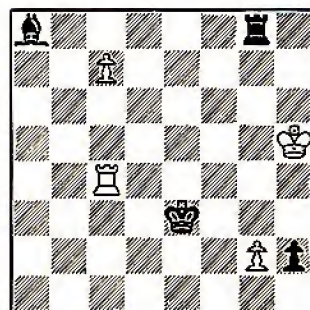
Sweden

Held at Sodertalje, a town near Stockholm, the Swedish championship tournament resulted in a victory for G. Danielsson by 1½-½ in the three-man finals. B. Ekenberg scored 1-1, and B. Horberg ½-1½. The finalists were drawn from 27 starters divided into three preliminary sections.



No. 1 White draws

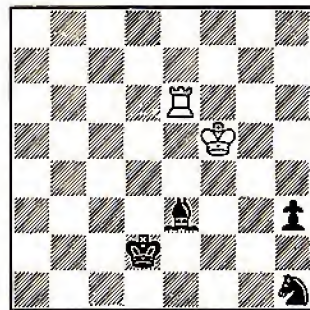
By Kubbel



Frustrated Rook.

No. 2 White draws

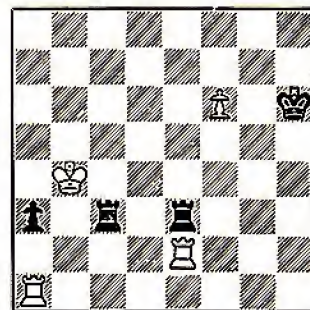
By Kubbel



Frustrating Rook.

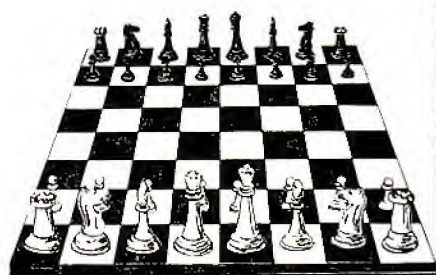
No. 3 White wins

Source?



Persecuted Rook.

Solutions on page 318.



My Best Games of Chess

By **REUBEN FINE**

I. A Lucky Beginning

It is the dream of every young chess hopeful to begin his career with a victory against a world champion. As luck would have it, I was able to do that in a simultaneous exhibition against Capablanca in the winter of 1930-31.

At that time, I was just past sixteen, and had been familiar with the New York chess clubs for about two years. My first glimpse of a world champion came in 1928, when Alekhine gave a blindfold exhibition at the Manhattan Chess Club; but the crowds were so thick that the secretary asked me to leave to make way for the grown-ups.

The Marshall Chess Club, in contrast to its older rival The Manhattan, had provisions for juniors, and it was there that I first met up with formidable opposition, in the spring of 1929. The weekly rapid transit tournaments allowed everybody to participate at the proper handicap, and I was judged to be of Knights-odds strength. Occasionally, I would win a prize at these odds; and, as I improved gradually, my odds were lowered to Pawn-and-two moves, Pawn-and-move, Draw odds and finally even. This system, which allowed me to compete against the best from the very beginning, helped to perfect my skill at ten-second chess, which was always an important asset in my later career.

Tournaments were held quite frequently in the clubs those days, but only rare successes fell to me until the summer of 1931, when I finished second in the New York State Championship, ahead of Duke, a member of the victorious U. S. team at Prague, and many other top-notch American masters.

The exhibition in which I defeated Capablanca was one on fifty boards, with four opponents at each



Reuben Fine

board. At that time, Capa was relatively inactive in chess, since Alekhine was avoiding a return match with him with remarkable ingenuity. The exhibition, and a small tournament a few months later, helped to keep him in trim.

CHESS REVIEW

proudly announces that, beginning with this issue, it presents a new feature. This serial will highlight the career of a Grandmaster as told by himself, the world's premier chess writer,

REUBEN FINE

Simultaneous Exhibition
New York, 1931

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

J. R. Capablanca R. Fine and others
White Black

(By way of explanation, I should state that the "others" all deserted me after we maneuvered ourselves into a lost position.)

1 P-Q4	N-KB3	4 B-N5	QN-Q2
2 P-QB4	P-K3	5 P-K3	B-K2
3 N-QB3	P-Q4	6 N-B3	....

At that time, my ignorance of the openings was abysmal. I did not know that this variation had been explored to the depths in the Alekhine-Capablanca match of 1927.

6 P-B4?

A blunder, made because I knew no better.

7 PxQP BPxP?

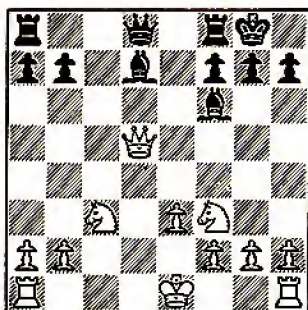
Another mistake; 7 . . . NxP is relatively best.

8 QxP	PxP
9 B-N5	....

Preparing to win the Queen Pawn.

9 O-O 11 BxN BxB
10 KBxN BxB 12 QxQP

Capa now has a won game, but Black's two Bishops and superiority in development make trouble.



12 Q-B1

If 12 . . . B-B3 instead, 13 QxQ, KRxQ 14 R-QB1 is too strong for White.

13 N-Q4

White must lose time; if 13 R-QB1, B-B3 14 Q-B4, QBxN 15 QxQ, QRxQ 16 PxP, R-B5, the ending is not easy for White to win.

13 R-Q1
14 O-O B-B3
15 Q-QB5 B-K1

The decision to try for compensation in the end-game is the correct one. On 15 . . . BxN 16 PxP, Q-N5, 17 P-Q5 is unanswerable.

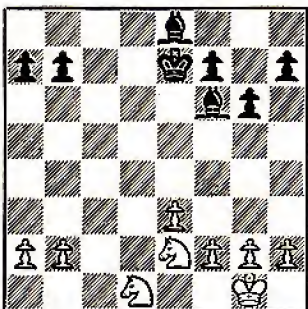
16 QxQ QRxQ
17 KR-Q1 P-KN3

At this point I had the audacity to offer Capa a draw, which was curtly refused.

18 N/4-K2?

Here, however, Capa begins to go wrong, no doubt lulled into security by his opponent's previous weak play. The King should go to the center as soon as possible: 18 K-B1-K2, R-Q2 and so on.

18 K-B1 20 R-Q1 RxR†
19 RxR RxR 21 NxR K-K2



22 N/1-B3

To prevent . . . B-QN4. But now the Black King gets in; K-B1 was imperative, here or on the next move.

22 B-N2

To play . . . K-Q3 without fear of N-K4†.

23 N-Q4?

Serious loss of time.

23 K-Q3

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

24 K-B1 K-B4
25 N/4-K2

Or 25 N/3-K2, K-B5 26 K-K1, K-Q6 27 K-Q1, BxN, with similar variations.

25 K-B5
26 K-K1 K-Q6
27 K-Q1 BxN!

The key move, which keeps Black's King prancing around in White's vitals.

28 NxP B-B3
29 N-K2

Protecting the Knight Pawn indirectly (N-B4†).

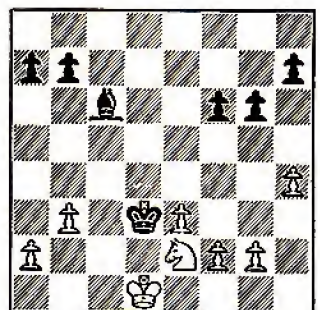
29 B-R5†!

To weaken the Pawns.

30 P-N3 B-B3
31 P-KR4

White is already in trouble. If instead 31 N-B4†, K-B6 32 K-B1, P-KN4 33 N-R3 (best), P-KR3 34 P-B3, K-Q6, Black has a winning advantage.

31 P-B3



The position is most unusual. In spite of being a Pawn down, Black has a winning end-game.

32 N-B4† K-B6 34 PxP PxP
33 K-B1 P-KN4! 35 N-K6

35 N-K2†, K-Q6 is worse.

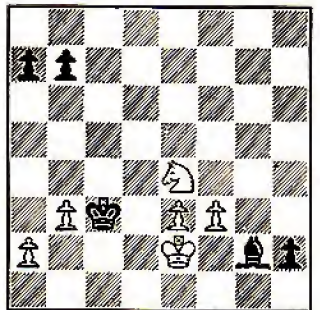
35 BxP
36 NxP P-KR4!

It is in end-games like these which yield to exact calculation that the single player has a hard time. Black has correctly counted out the position and wins in all variations.

37 K-Q1

It does no good to advance the Pawns; for, if 37 P-B4, P-R5 38 P-B5, P-R6 39 NxP (on 39 P-B6, Black queens first with check), BxN 40 P-B6, B-K3, the rest is easy.

37 P-R5 39 P-B3 P-R7
38 K-K2 P-R6 40 N-K4†



40 K-N5

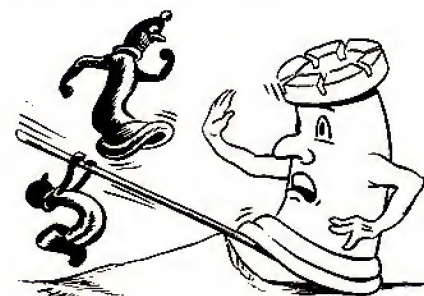
I still had to avoid one last trap: if 40 . . . K-N7 41 N-B2, P-R8(Q) 42 NxQ,

BxN 43 K-B2, KxP? (43 . . . K-B6 still wins) 44 P-K4, White's King Pawn queens.

41 N-B2 P-R8(Q) 43 K-B2 K-B6
42 NxQ BxN 44 P-K4

Or 44 K-K2, B-N7.

44 K-Q5 47 K-N3 K-K6
45 P-R3 P-R4 48 P-K5 BxP
46 P-R4 P-N3 Resigns



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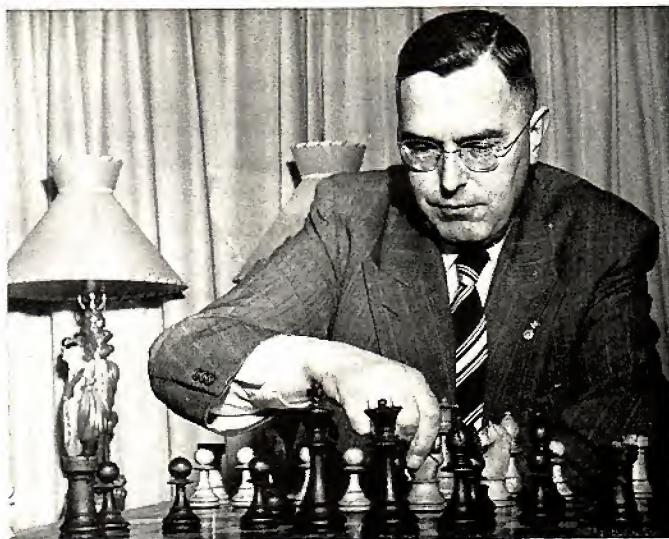
Game of the Month

U.S.A. — U.S.S.R. MATCH

The U.S.A. — U.S.S.R. match has turned into a catastrophe for the Americans. In none of the four rounds did the American team even remotely achieve equality. That is not to say, however, that it did not put up a battle. It is only in the fourth round that the Americans were overwhelmed, when there occurred a number of rather inexplicable blunders. Aside from this, however, most of the games were touch-and-go affairs—although the “touch” part uncommonly favored Russia.

The defeat could have been minimized somewhat, had the Americans nursed their clock time better. As it was, six instances of exceeding the time limit occurred. The worst evil was not the overstepping itself—which, as a rule, is merely a matter of formality—but the bad moves in consequence of excessive shortage of time. On the part of the Americans, there is too much confidence that “everything will turn out all right,” such as in earlier days used to be almost the order of the day with Reshevsky and Fine. Not any more, nowadays, because Fine no longer plays and Reshevsky no longer has time trouble.

Reshevsky was the hero of the competition, even in the eyes of the Russians: 2½-1½ against World Champion Botvinnik! And it was a fully earned victory, because in the three drawn games Reshevsky usually had the edge; in the last, he was even a Pawn ahead, though the Pawn had no winning potential in the end-game of Bishops of opposite colors. Reshevsky's result meant the only ray of sunshine for the



DR. MAX EUWE

Americans. The younger ones disappointed: Bisguier 0 out of 4; D. Byrne 1 out of 4; R. Byrne ½ out of 4; and Evans 1½ out of 4. Of course, they had opponents of grandmaster caliber. There is simply no trifling with a Keres or a Smyslov; but, even so, one might have expected more from these younger performers, without exception talented all.

The Americans chivalrously acknowledged their great defeat: “We knew they were strong, but we did not know they were *that* strong!” Better next time.

Here follows one of the liveliest games of this competition.

2d Round RUY LOPEZ

D. Bronstein

White

1 P-K4	P-K4	3 B-N5	P-QR3
2 N-KB3	N-QB3	4 B-R4	N-B3
	5 O-O	P-QN4	

L. Evans

Black

From the sequel, it appears that Black did not intend here to choose a special continuation of the “expedited” fianchetto but only wanted to apply a slight variation to the closed game line-up.

6 B-N3	P-Q3
7 P-B3	...

According to theory, 7 N-N5, P-Q4 8 PxP, N-Q5 produces nothing special for White.

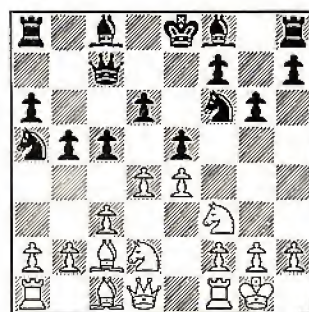
† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.



7 ...	N-QR4
8 B-B2	P-B4
9 P-Q4	Q-B2

All in accordance with the usual procedures in the closed defense to the Ruy Lopez, except that Black's King Bishop still stands on its original square.

10 QN-Q2 P-N3



Now Black's intention becomes clear. In many variations of the closed defense, there occurs first castling, then the rather circuitous maneuver: ... R-K1, ... B-B1, ... P-N3, and ... B-N2. With his next move, Black aims to save

two tempi. But there is the objection that he must postpone his castling for some few moves.

11 P-QN4!

In the closed line, the postponement of castling, as a rule, is not so important. From this, it follows that, if White is to profit from Black's tactics, he must strive for an open game as quickly as possible.

11 P x N P

With 11 . . . N-B3, Black cannot keep the position closed either. There follows: 12 N P x P, Q P x P 13 P x K P, Q N x P 14 N x N, Q x N 15 P-QR4! B-QN2 16 P x P, P x P 17 R x R†, B x R 18 P-QB4! and the Black mansion bursts into flame on all sides. Bronstein has pointed out, also, that, on 11 . . . N-B3, the preparatory move, 12 P-QR4, must be considered.

12 P x N P N-B3
13 B-N2

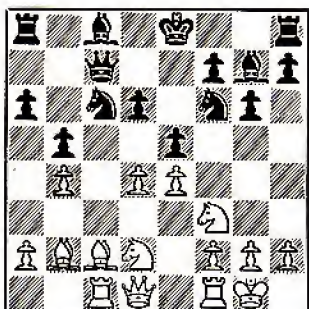
White hardly minds losing one solitary, little Pawn. After 13 P-QR3, B-KN2, Black obtains time to consolidate his position. Apart from that, 13 P-QR4 is also to be considered here: 13 . . . P x Q P 14 P x P, N x N P 15 B-R4, B-Q2. The text move, however, is sharper.

13 B-KN2

Willy-nilly, here Black ought to let himself in for 13 . . . N x N P. After 14 R-B1, N x R P 15 P x P, N x R 16 P x P, Q x P 17 Q x N, a gambit position is created in which White, notwithstanding his Exchange minus, feels quite comfortable. It is this consideration possibly which frightened Black off; but his text move leads to analogous positions without any material compensation!

14 R-B1!

Confronting Black with insolvable problems. Already, a quiet continuation of developing is impossible: 14 . . . O-O costs at least a Pawn after 15 B-N3! For Black cannot maintain the defense of his King Pawn in face of the threat, 16 P-Q5! (15 . . . P x P 16 N x P, B-N2 17 N x N, B x N 18 B x N, B x B 19 B-Q5 costs a piece).



14 B-N2

Possibly, 14 . . . P x P is a trifle better; but, after 15 B-N3! Q-N3 16 P-K5! P x P (16 . . . N x K P 17 B x Q P) 17 R x N! Q x R 18 N x K P, White fully attains the position for which he is striving.

15 B-N3 Q-K2

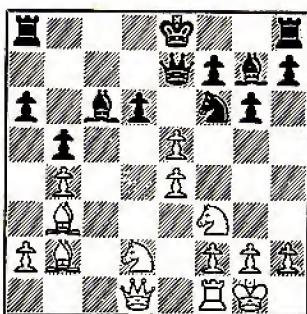
Black has nothing better; 15 . . . Q-N1 16 R x N! has the identical consequences; and, after 15 . . . P x P 16 N x P, Q-Q2 17 N x N, B x N 18 Q-B3! he loses

material (18 . . . N-R4 19 B x B, N x B 20 R x B!).

16 R x N!

The consequence of the strategy applied. White obtains at least two Pawns for the Exchange.

16 B x R
17 P x P



A very tough position. After 17 . . . P x P 18 N x P, B-Q2, White smashes into KB2. Not with the Knight, because of 19 . . . O-O! But with 19 B x P†, K-B1 20 B x P or simply 20 B-N3.

17 N-R4

The only move: 17 . . . N-Q2 18 P x P, Q-B1 19 P-K5 is naturally not to be considered.

18 P-N4!

Again, the only move: Black's King Bishop must be denied its protection.

18 N-B5

Black has achieved this much, at least, that White had seriously to weaken his King-side.

19 P x P Q-Q2!

Black's antidote: capturing at KN7 now fails against a mate (20 . . . Q x P†).

20 N-K5!

The reply forceful, whereby Black is again confronted with difficult problems.

20 N-R6†

The sole recourse.



21 K-R1

The obvious 21 K-N2 is better. There follows: 21 . . . B x N 22 B x B, P-B3 after which 23 B-N3 as well as 23 B x P, R-KB1 24 B-K7 is very favorable.

21 B x N
22 B x B P-B3

22 . . . O-O fails against the simple 23 Q-B3, N-N4 24 Q-B6.

23 B-N3

Now 23 B x P is not so good (23 . . . R-KB1, and the Bishop dare not budge). As is, however, White enjoys two strong Pawns for the Exchange.

23 K-B1

Somewhat better is 23 . . . O-O-O; but, after 24 B-Q5, B x B 25 P x B, together with 26 N-N3 and, if necessary, 27 Q-Q4, there is no possible doubt as to the outcome of the game.

24 K-N2 N-N4
25 P-KR4!



Clearly, White does not believe in half measures. He does not choose to lose tempi to guard his King Pawn and, in fact, offers to sacrifice it in order to be able (following 25 . . . N x P 26 N x N, B x N† 27 P-B3, B-B3 28 Q-Q4) to utilize all his pieces for the attack (28 . . . K-N2 29 P-N5, KR-KB1 30 P x P†, R x P 31 B-K5, etc.).

25 N-B2
26 Q-R1 N-K4
27 P-N5

Also very strong is 27 B x N, P x B 28 Q x P; but White does not wish to give up the two Bishops.

27 R-K1

A trifle better is 27 . . . Q x P, though White continues victoriously with 28 P x P, R-K1 29 P-B7, R-K2 30 Q-B3.

28 Q-Q4

White guards all his vulnerable spots and readies for the finishing stroke.

28 Q-N5

Already desperation. Black seeks to throw his opponent into confusion, counting on the effects of very serious time troubles which White has incurred by now. The rest is of interest only for the record.

29 P-B3	Q-Q2	37 R x B†	K x R
30 P x P	N-B2	38 Q-K4†	K-Q1
31 P-K5	P-N4	39 Q-K7†	K-B1
32 R-K1	P x P	40 B-K6†	K-N1
33 P-K6	Q-B1	41 Q-B7†	Q x Q
34 Q x P	R x P	42 P x Q†	K-N2
35 R x R	B-K1	43 B x N	R-KB1
36 R-K7	Q-B8	44 B-Q5†	Resigns



GAMES FROM THE MATCH

U. S. A. vs U. S. S. R., Moscow, 1955

Annotations by Hans Kmoch

Rara Avis

A King's Gambit defended the classical way is a very rare bird in today's tournament play. This game proceeds with due tension but, even in the opening stage, it takes a turn in Black's favor.

A good deal of the fighting has apparently been done by both sides long before the game starts. Robert has found an innovation for which he expects his opponent to be unprepared. But Keres proved to be prepared for his being expected to be unprepared. And it is Keres who is first on the scene with an innovation of his own.

KING'S GAMBIT

Robert Byrne	Paul Keres
White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K4
2 P-KB4	PxP
3 N-KB3	P-KN4

The classical defense, the sharpest attempt at refuting the King's Gambit. It is very unusual today, though, as few players know enough about, or feel comfortable amidst its extremely ramified consequences.

4 P-KR4

White's best, as it disrupts Black's Pawn structure on the King-side.

4 B-B4 offers White fine chances after 4... P-N5 (because of the Muzio Gambit, 5 O-O, or the Muzio-MacDonnell Gambit, 5 N-B3); but it is weaker than the text because of 4... B-N2 after which the Hanstein Gambit, 5 O-O, favors Black and the Philidor Gambit, 5 P-KR4, P-KR3, still more so.

Of no importance are 4 P-Q4 (the Rosentreter Gambit) and 4 N-B3 (the Quaaade Gambit) as Black can proceed favorably in either case with 4... B-N2. It may be added, that, after 4 P-Q4 also, 4... P-N5 is strong and that, after 4 N-B3, B-N2, White has difficulty maintaining his Queen Pawn on Q4.

4... P-N5
5 N-K5

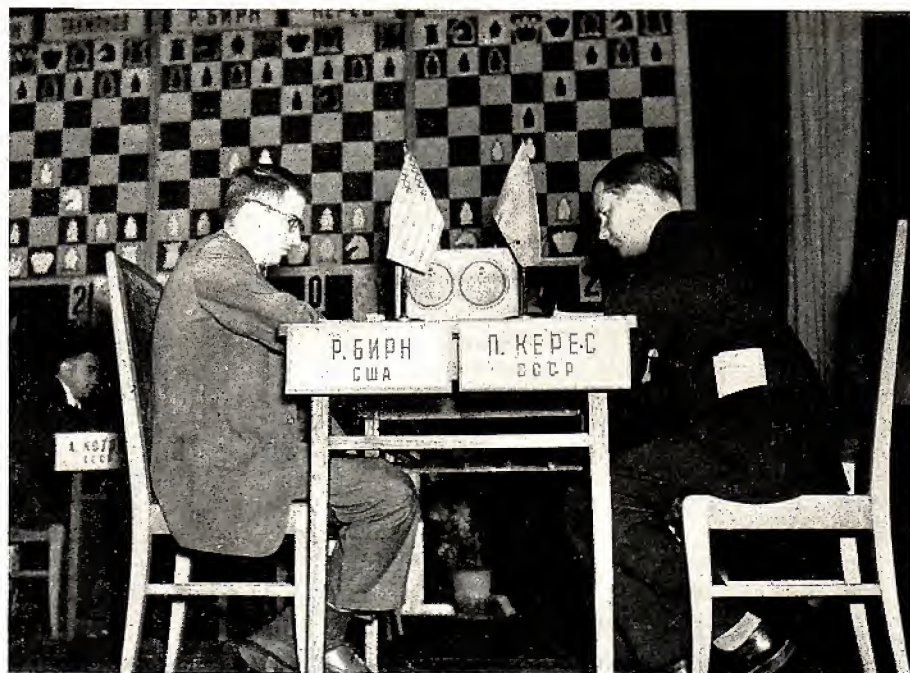
The Kieseritzky Gambit (it was favored by him but invented long before his time). It stands as White's best line of play against the classical defense.

5... N-KB3

The so-called Berlin Defense. Louis Paulsen preferred 5... B-N2 which is considered Black's best. The two defenses converge, however, in one of the main lines.

6 B-B4

It has been an open question whether this move is best or 6 P-Q4. Around 1920, however, Rubinstein raised his voice in favor of 6 P-Q4, suggesting some im-



Robert Byrne

Paul Keres

provements and claiming that White, although a Pawn down, obtains a fine game of the positional type. His view has been generally accepted but hardly tested.

6... P-Q4
7 PxP B-N2
8 P-Q4 N-R4!

The game has now transposed into the Paulsen Defense (see note to Black's fifth move).

9 O-O QxRP 11 RxQ O-O
10 Q-K1 QxQ 12 N-QB3

All so far is book. White is steering into a line which is supposed to favor Black but doubtless has some improvement in mind.

12... N-Q2

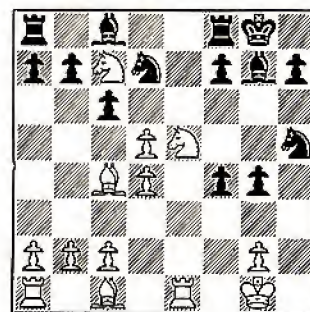
The book move here is Leonhardt's 12... P-QB4.

13 N-N5 P-QB3

Here, 13... P-QB4 still leads to Leonhardt's line; but Black, too, seems to know that there is something wrong with it. The text move is good, though not necessarily advantageous. Whether it is better than 13... P-B4, how much so and why, the players would have to tell.

14 N-B7

White proceeds as in Leonhardt's line. 14 PxP, NxN 15 PxP, BxP 16 PxN leads to a lively position with approximately even chances.



14... PxP!

The point of Black's deviation from Leonhardt's line, 14... R-N1 leads to a complicated position in which a number of moves deserve consideration. Best of all seems to be 15 P-B3, with a promising game for White.

15 NxR

15 NxQP is unsatisfactory because of 15... NxN 16 PxN, B-K3 17 B-N3, BxN 18 BxB, QR-K1: e.g., 19 P-K6, B-Q5; 20 K-R2, PxP 21 RxP, K-N2.

15... PxB
16 B-Q2

White temporarily loses a third Pawn. 16 P-B3 is not so good because of 16... NxN 17 PxN, B-B4 18 N-B7, R-Q1 after which White cannot bring out his pieces. Nor is 16 P-QN3, NxN 17 PxN, B-B4 18 N-B7, BxBP 19 N-Q5 (19 PxP, R-B1) of any promise because of 19... PxP.

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

16 ... N×N 18 N-B7 B×BP
 17 P×N B-B4 19 QR-B1 B-Q6
 20 N-Q5 P-N4

Not 20 ... B-R3 because of 21 P-KN3, N×P 22 B×P or 22 N-B6†, K-R1 22 N×NP with a good game for White.

21 B×P

This move enables Black to start an attack, leading to the recovery of the Exchange. Still, 21 N×P is also bad because of 21 ... B-R3!

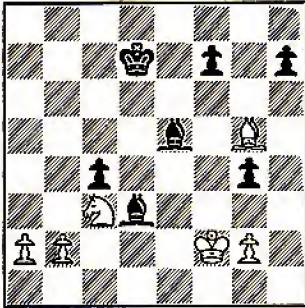
21 ... R-Q1! 25 QR-Q1 R-K3
 22 N-K7† K-B1 26 N×P B×P
 23 B-N5 R-K1 27 N×P N-K7†
 24 N-B6 N-N6 28 R×N

Obviously, there is nothing better. After 28 K-R1, Black has his choice of 28 ... B-N6 and 28 ... B×P with the main threat in either case of 29 ... R-K4.

28 ... B×R
 29 R-Q8† R-K1!

Careful play. 29 ... K-N2 30 N-Q1! offers White chances for a draw as it leads to Bishops of opposite colors.

30 R×R† K×R
 31 K-B2 B-Q6
 32 N-B3 K-Q2



An extra Pawn, the two Bishops and a three-to-one majority on the King-side, these advantages guarantee Black the win. The job requires patience and accuracy, though, as Black's majority is weakened by the near-vulnerable Knight Pawn. But Keres handles the end-game with the necessary skill, little by little frustrating his opponent's remarkably stiff resistance.

33 K-K3 B-R7 42 N-Q5 B-K5
 34 B-B4 B-N8† 43 N-B3 B-B6
 35 K-Q2 P-R4 44 K-K3 B-N3†
 36 P-KN3 B-B7 45 K-Q2 P-B3
 37 N-Q1 B-Q5 46 B-Q6 B-R4!
 38 N-B3 K-B3 47 B-B4 B-K5
 39 P-N4 B-B3 48 B-K3 B-Q6
 40 P-N5† K-N2 49 B-B4 B-N5
 41 P-R4 B-Q1 50 B-K3 P-R5!

The final stage begins.

51 P×P P-N6 53 P-R6 P-B4!
 52 P-KR5 P-N7 54 B-B2

Or 54 P-R7, P-B5 55 B×P (55 P-R8(Q), P×B† and 56 ... P-N8(Q)†), P-N8(Q)! 56 P-R8(Q), Q-B7† 57 K-Q1, Q-B7† 58 K-K1, Q-K7 mate.

54 ... P-B5 61 N×P P-B6!
 55 B-N1 B-R4 62 N-Q3 B×N†
 56 B-R2 B-QN3 63 K×B K-N3
 57 P-R7 B×P 64 K-B2 K-R4
 58 K-K2 P-N8(Q) 65 K-N3 B-K4
 59 B×Q B×B 66 K-B2 K×RP
 60 N-Q5 B-Q5 Resigns

Close Squeak

The three games which Botvinnik and Reshevsky drew in this match are all of the fighting type, fairly quiet but still interesting to the end. They are also remarkable for Reshevsky's having a slight pull in all of them.

In this one, in round two, Botvinnik emerges from the opening with a slightly inferior Pawn structure and is subsequently unable to obtain any compensation for that. At the end, he just manages to hold his own as his useful Knight denies Black any progress.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

by transposition

M. Botvinnik S. Reshevsky
 White Black

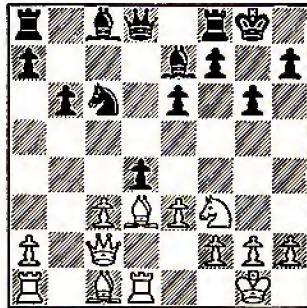
1 P-QB4 N-KB3 4 P-Q4 P-B4
 2 N-QB3 P-K3 5 P×QP N×P
 3 N-B3 P-Q4 6 P-K3 N-QB3
 7 B-B4 N×N

This exchange by Black has, as in all similar positions, both a disadvantage and an advantage. The point generally emphasized, particularly by conservative viewers, is the strengthening of White's Pawn center. This disadvantage, however, is compensated for (and sometimes more than that) by the re-closing of White's Queen Bishop file. Besides, White's center is not easy to mobilize.

8 P×N B-K2 10 B-Q3 P-QN3
 9 O-O O-O 11 Q-B2 P-N3
 12 R-Q1

White threatens 13 P×P.

12 ... P×P



13 KP×P

White's last is necessary. After 13 BP×P, N-N5, Black obtains the advantage of the two Bishops, a distinct asset in these circumstances.

After his text move, however, White has the hanging Pawns, on QB3 and Q4, and no particular chances for attack. He stands just well enough to hold his own.

13 ... B-N2 17 B×B K×B
 14 B-KR6 R-K1 18 R-K1 K-N2
 15 Q-K2 Q-B2 19 B-N5 P-QR3
 16 QR-B1 B-KB1 20 B-R4 P-QN4
 21 B-N3

White, it seems, has provoked the advance of Black's Queen-side Pawns in order to get in P-QR4 at the right moment. Exchanging his Queen Rook Pawn, he either isolates Black's Queen Knight Pawn and makes it a target or gains a passed Pawn status for his own Queen Bishop Pawn.

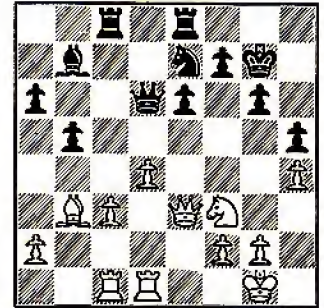
21 ... Q-Q3
 22 Q-K3 QR-B1

23 P-KR4 P-KR4!

The further advance of White's King Rook Pawn might easily become dangerous.

24 KR-Q1 N-K2!

Black threatens at least to win the King Rook Pawn after 25 ... N-B4 (26 Q-N5, P-B3!). He has obtained a promising position.



25 Q-K5†

By exchanging Queens, White narrowly keeps the balance.

25 ... Q×Q
 26 N×Q N-Q4

Black threatens both 27 ... N×P and 27 ... N-B5.

27 B×N B×B
 28 P-R3 R-K2
 29 N-Q3!

White's last is very important. He must use his Knight either to shield his backward Queen Bishop Pawn (N-QB5!) or to keep off Black's Rook from QR5 (N-QN2!).

29 ... R-B5 31 N-Q3 R-B5
 30 N-N2! R-B1 Drawn

Invocation of a Brilliancy

With a good position, White is led astray by the illusion that he can win a Pawn. Even so, he has approximate equality but makes an impetuous move which offers Black the opportunity for a brilliant, winning combination.

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

Alex Kevitz Alexander Kotov
 White Black

1 N-KB3 P-Q3 5 P-K4 P-K4
 2 P-Q4 P-KN3 6 B-K2 N-R3
 3 P-B4 B-N2 7 O-O O-O
 4 N-B3 QN-Q2 8 B-K3 N-N5

Transposing from the Fianchetto del Re to the King's Indian (for, in this position, it makes no difference whether the Knight comes from KB3 or KR3).

9 B-N5 P-KB3
 10 B-Q2

This shuttling of the Queen Bishop back and forth is a maneuver introduced by Reshevsky (see Game 3 of his return match with Najdorf, page 216, CHESS REVIEW, July, 1953). White does not commit himself with any Pawn moves but provokes a slight weakening of Black's King-side. (Actually, Reshevsky played the Bishop back to B1, but that was necessary as Najdorf's Queen Knight was on QB3.)

10 P-B3 12 P-Q5 PxQP
 11 P-QN4 P-KB4 13 BxP QN-B3
 14 PxP

It is hard to explain why White omits 14 N-KN5! which offers him excellent chances for attack, thanks to the possibility of N-K6: e.g., 14 . . . P-B5 15 N-K6 or 14 . . . Q-K2 15 P-B3, N-R3 16 B-QB4. Black's best seems to be 14 . . . PxP. Then, indeed, the consequences of 15 N-K6, BxN 16 PxP, N-R3 17 B-QB4, K-R1 (. . . P-Q4? 18 NxQP!), while still promising, are not quite clear. But White does obtain a fine game quite simply with 15 KNxKP.

14 PxP 16 P-KR3 N-R3
 15 R-B1 Q-K2 17 N-QN5

The start of an ill-considered adventure. Correct is 17 R-K1, with quite a good game for White.

17 N-K1
 18 NxRP

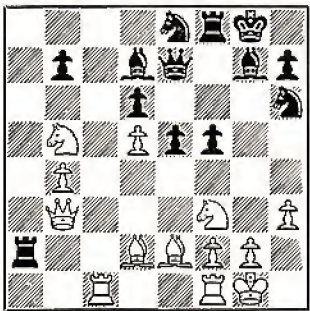
A weak move. As White cannot keep this Pawn, his effort has the adverse effect of providing excellent activity for Black's Queen Rook. 18 R-K1 is still indicated.

18 B-Q2
 19 N-QN5

19 B-K3 is disastrous because of 19 . . . P-B5 20 B-N6, P-K5 21 N-Q4, P-B6.

19 RxP
 20 Q-N3

Here White offers Black the opportunity for his brilliancy. Instead of this serious mistake, 20 N-B3 offers approximately even chances.



20 P-K5!!

Now Black suddenly obtains a winning attack on the King-side.

21 B-N5

After 21 QxR, PxN 22 B-Q3 (22 BxP, BxN), P-B5, Black threatens 23 . . . Q-N4 as well as 23 . . . BxP, and White's King position is undefendable. Also, since the attacked Knight cannot move (21 . . . RxP), the text move is forced: but it does not help either.

21 Q-B2
 22 QxR

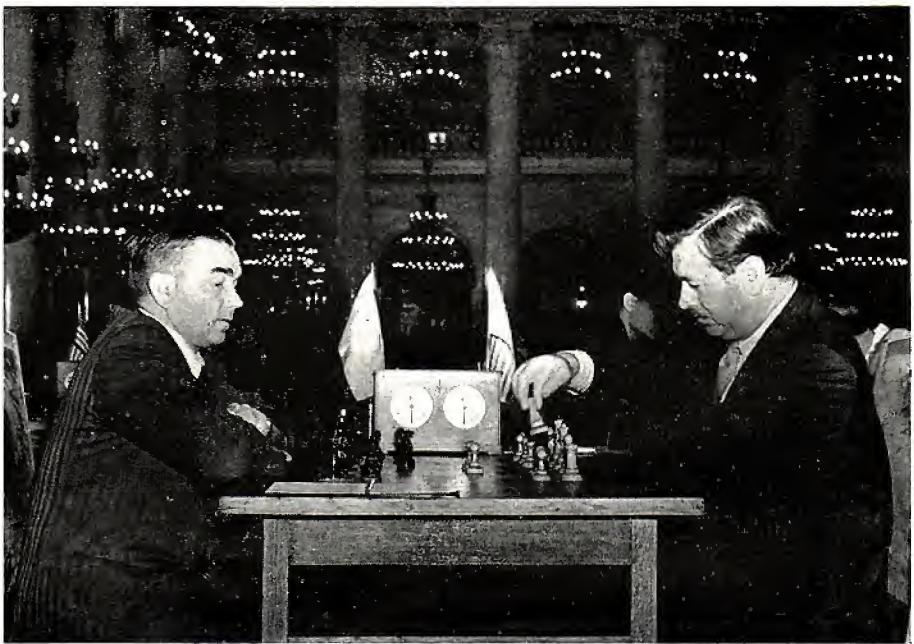
The attacked Knight still cannot move (22 KN-Q4, RxB! 23 NxR, BxN).

22 PxN
 23 PxP

23 BxP loses to (still) 23 . . . BxN, and the White King is also exposed after, say, 23 B-QB4, PxP, etc.

23 P-B5

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.



Alexander Kotov

Herman Steiner

24 BxN

The finish can best be understood from the fact that it makes little difference what White plays. Here, for example, he is defenseless after 24 P-R4, Q-N3, threatening 25 . . . N-KB2.

24 Q-N3†
 25 K-R1 QxB
 26 R-KN1 QxP mate

King-side Minority Attack

A model of fine strategy, this game. It is both entertaining and instructive to watch White as he switches his minority attack from the Queen-side to the King-side where it has deadly effect.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Alexander Kotov Herman Steiner

White Black

1 P-Q4 P-Q4 4 PxP PxP
 2 P-QB4 P-K3 5 B-N5 B-K2
 3 N-QB3 N-KB3 6 P-K3 P-KR3

Black's last is only a weakening as it deprives him of the possibility of using KN3 for Bishop or Knight (as may later be of some importance).

A move earlier, the move makes some sense, as played in Botvinnik-Geller of the last USSR Championship: 5 . . . P-KR3 6 B-R4, P-B3 7 P-K3, B-KB4, with the point that, after 8 Q-N3 (the usual refutation of . . . B-KB4), Black gains vigorous counter-play: 8 . . . P-KN4! 9 QxNP (9 B-N3, Q-N3 is satisfactory for Black), PxP 10 QxR, Q-N3 (Botvinnik omitted 8 Q-N3 but lost, by pressing too hard for P-K4).

Even so, on that 5 . . . P-KR3, 6 BxN looks good for White.

7 B-R4 O-O 9 Q-B2 R-K1
 8 B-Q3 P-B3 10 KN-K2 QN-Q2
 11 O-O B-Q3

Black here wastes time, but harmlessly.

12 QR-N1 P-QR4

Black moves to counter-act White's minority Pawn attack.

13 QR-B1!

Here White changes his plan. He abandons the minority attack, at least for the time being, and tries to make headway on the Queen-side with pieces alone. In doing so, he relies on the weakness of Black's QN3 and the vulnerability of his Queen Rook Pawn.

13 N-B1 16 BxB QxB
 14 P-KR3 B-K2 17 N-R4 N-K3
 15 B-N3 B-Q3 18 N-N6 R-N1
 19 B-B5!

With a deep, positional threat.

19 Q-B2

Black fails to realize what is going on. It is strictly necessary to play 19 . . . N-Q2 in order to avoid the plan for affecting his Pawn structure which White now effects.

20 NxP QRxN
 21 N-B4! QR-Q1
 22 NxN

By closing Black's King file, White is enabled to start his King-side attack.

22 PxN
 23 B-N6 R-K2
 24 P-B4

It is vital to prevent Black's King Pawn from advancing.

24 N-K1

Black's only hope for counter-play is to get in . . . P-B4. But neither here, with 24 . . . N-Q2, nor later, does he make any effort to the point.

25 R-B3 N-Q3
 26 P-KN4!

Here White's latest plan is apparent: a kind of King-side minority attack.

26 R-KB1 28 R-KN1 Q-Q1
 27 K-R1 K-R1 29 R/3-N3 R-Q2
 30 P-N5

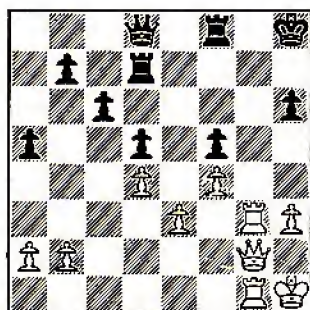
With this decisive step, White opens the King Knight file.

30 N-B4
31 BxN PxB

Black has re-opened the King file, but he is no longer able to make any use of it.

32 PxP PxP
33 Q-N2

The ideal position for Rooks and Queen on an open file. Black is helpless.



33 R/2-KB2

Nor does any other move serve better.

34 R-N6

Threatening mate in two.

34 Q-K2

No mistake that, under the circumstances. On 34 . . . R-R2, White also wins instantly: not with 35 RxRP, which wins only a Pawn, because of 35 . . . R-N1, but with 35 R-N7!

35 R-N8† Resigns

For it is mate next move.

A Fruitless File

This is the quietest of the three games which were drawn on Board 1. Only for a short while in this third round does White obtain something like an initiative, thanks to his control of the Queen file. The control being not real, however, a deadlock is soon reached.

KING'S INDIAN REVERSED

S. Reshevsky M. Botvinnik
White Black

1 P-K4 P-K3
2 P-Q3 P-QB4
3 P-KN3

This transposing from the French (or Sicilian) Defense to the King's Indian Reversed is actually an idea of Tchi-gorin's. Only he used to start with 2 Q-K2 and fianchetto his King Bishop later.

3 N-QB3 5 N-Q2 B-N2
4 B-N2 P-KN3 6 KN-B3 KN-K2

This is a system of development which Botvinnik frequently adopts with Black as well as with White in all kinds of openings. A steady system it is.

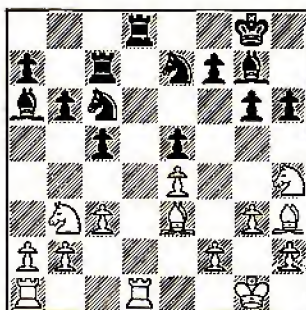
7 O-O O-O
8 R-K1 P-Q3

In view of this move, the opening should not actually be called "Indian," for the Indian systems are designed to meet the adversary's P-Q4. But what is

its right name: French; Sicilian; or what? Openings of this type have no proper names yet.

9 P-B3 P-KR3 13 N-R4 R-B1
10 N-N3 P-K4 14 B-R3 R-B2
11 P-Q4 P-N3 15 PxBP QPxP
12 B-K3 B-QR3 16 QxQ RxQ
17 KR-Q1

As Black is unable to double his Rooks on the Queen file, White obtains a slight initiative.



17 RxR† 19 BxB RxB
18 RxR B-QB1 20 K-B1

20 R-Q7 is ineffective as the Rook cannot be maintained on the seventh rank for long. Black plays . . . K-B1-K1 and, if necessary, . . . K-Q1 and . . . R-QN1.

20 K-B1 22 P-KB4 PxP
21 K-K2 K-K1 23 PxP P-B4
24 P-K5

A protected, passed Pawn! In conjunction with the bad Bishop, however, it is not much of an asset. It may even become weak if Black gets in . . . N-K3 and . . . P-KN4.

24 N-Q1
25 N-Q2 R-B3

Black needs appropriate protection for his King Knight Pawn as well as for Q3. The text move provides both, bringing operations to a standstill.

26 N-B4 N-B1 28 R-Q1 K-K1
27 R-KN1 K-B2 29 R-KN1 K-B2
30 R-Q1 Drawn

Too Enterprising

In this game, Black thinks to put his head into the lion's jaw. He acquiesces to some disadvantages in the opening, assuming that he wins an important Pawn as compensation. At the crucial point, however, he sees that capturing the Pawn exposes him to a much more powerful attack than he originally thought. Faced by the dilemma of losing quickly, or slowly, he chooses the lesser evil. There is no trust in the lion's jaw; better keep your head out.

NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE

Yefim Geller Donald Byrne
White Black

1 P-QB4 N-KB3 4 P-K3 O-O
2 N-QB3 P-K3 5 B-Q3 P-B4
3 P-Q4 B-N5 6 N-B3 P-QN3

Black's last is more enterprising than the usual 6 . . . P-Q4 but has the drawback of being too much so.

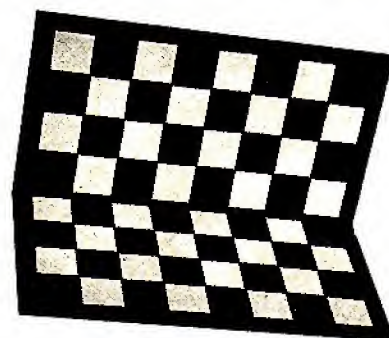
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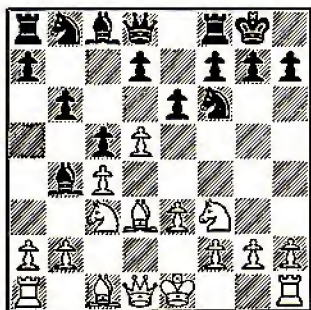
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7 B-N2

7 ... PxP 8 PxP, NxP? fails against 8 BxP+, KxB 9 QxN, N-B3 10 Q-R5+, K-N1 11 N-N5.

8 P-K4
9 BPxP

PxP

....

9 KPxB, R-K1+ is convenient for Black.

9 R-K1

Black threatens ... NxKP, ... NxQP and ... BxP, while 10 B-KN5 does not help either: 10 ... BxN+ 11 PxN, NxKP!

10 O-O

....

White must abandon his King Pawn—as, of course, he had intended before.

10 BxN
11 PxN

P-Q3

Now Black realizes that 11 ... NxKP brings him into hardly bearable trouble. The point, which he obviously saw too late, is that White will not waste time with any efforts to keep the two Bishops but will play 12 BxN! RxB 13 Q-Q3, attacking the Rook and at the same time threatening 14 N-N5. It is most likely that, in this case, White's attack will succeed very quickly. Hence Black's meek text move. But now Black has a bad game with no compensation for White's mighty Bishops and strong center.

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16 B-KB1 Q-B3

Black threatens to get relief with 17 ... N-B6+.

17 Q-Q2 Q-N3

Now he threatens to get more than relief with 18 ... N-B6+.

18 R-K3 Q-R3

And now he threatens to win the Exchange with 19 ... N-N5. With all these threats, however, Black achieves nothing: they are too easily parried.

19 Q-B3 B-B1 21 R-N3 B-Q2
20 QR-K1 P-B3 22 B-B1 Q-R5

Black plays to maintain protection for his King Bishop Pawn (22 ... Q-R4? 23 P-B4, N-N5 24 P-KR3, N-R3 25 QxP!).

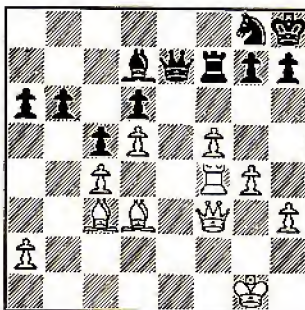
23 P-B4 N-N5 27 B-Q3 K-R1
24 P-KR3 N-R3 28 R-K2 P-B4
25 B-Q2 R-K2 29 B-B3 PxP
26 Q-B3 QR-K1 30 BxP R-B2

30 ... N-B4 fails against 31 BxN: e.g., 31 ... BxB 32 BxP+.

More complicated is the refutation of 30 ... B-B4. White achieves nothing with 31 RxP because of 31 ... RxR 32 BxB, RxR 33 QxR, QxBP! Correct is 31 R-N5! BxB 32 RxB, RxR 33 BxP+, K-N1 34 B-B6\$, and White wins.

31 P-B5! N-N1 34 B-Q3 RxR
32 R-N4 Q-Q1 35 QxR Q-K2
33 R-B4 N-B3 36 Q-B3 P-QR3
37 P-N4 N-N1

Black has equalized in the center; but, in the result, he is helpless against White's formidably rolling Pawn majority.



38 P-B6!

The conclusive breakthrough. Black must take the Pawn but cannot take it with the Knight, for then 39 P-N5 wins a piece.

38 PxP
39 P-N5 P-N4

There is no move to give any hope.

40 PxBP Q-B1
41 Q-R5 Resigns

The threat of 42 QxP+! RxQ 43 P-B7\$ is too strong.

History Repeats

Botvinnik plays a line which got him into trouble against Sammy seven years ago. It does so again, but this time he escapes with a Pawn sacrifice before his position becomes too bad (as it did in 1948 when he was saved only by a gross blunder by his opponent).

NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE

M. Botvinnik S. Reshevsky
White Black
1 P-Q4 N-KB3 4 P-K3 P-Q4
2 P-QB4 P-K3 5 P-QR3 B-K2
3 N-QB3 B-N5 6 N-B3 O-O
7 P-QN4

Botvinnik seems to like this last move in spite of his previous trouble with it (see Botvinnik-Reshevsky, page 15 CHESS REVIEW, April, 1948).

7 QN-Q2
8 B-N2 P-B3
9 Q-B2

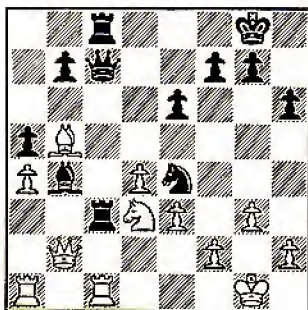
Here White deviates from that previous game in which he played 9 B-Q3. The improvement, if any, is negligible, though.

9 PxP 12 B-Q3 PxP
10 BxP P-QR4 13 NxP B-Q2
11 P-N5 N-N3 14 O-O R-B1
15 Q-K2 N-R5

Black has a slightly inferior Pawn structure indeed on the Queen-side, as his Queen Knight Pawn is backward. The drawback, however, is amply compensated by the fine scope of his pieces on that wing. He now holds a rather strong initiative.

16 N-K5 BxN 20 KR-B1 R-B1
17 BxB N-B6 21 N-Q3 N-K5
18 BxN RxN 22 P-QR4 B-N5
19 Q-N2 Q-B2 23 P-N3 P-R3

Black has an excellent position. The backwardness of his Queen Knight Pawn, however, is a burden, and White takes advantage of it handily with the following combination.



24 N-B5!

This Pawn sacrifice secures a draw as it leads to a position in which Black's backward Pawn does not count.

24 RxR+
25 RxR NxN

This capture is necessary as 25 ... BxN 26 B-Q3 rather favors White.

26 PxN BxP
27 R-Q1 R-Q1

There is no move of any promise. Black's material advantage has no significance whatsoever in view of the backwardness of his extra Pawn and of the Bishops of opposite colors.

28 Q-B2 P-QN3
29 RxR+ QxR
30 Q-Q3 QxQ

There is no use in trying anything else.

31 BxQ Drawn

ODDS and EVANS

Highlights of the USCF "Open," 1955

In the strongest "Open" ever fielded, two veterans, known to the trade as Nick and Sammy, ended in a photo finish. Rossolimo was awarded the title (which probably pained Reshevsky less than the Buick which went along with it) on the basis of sundry tie-breaking systems which, if they had failed to work, would have culminated in the toss of a coin—so zealous were the organizers to give birth to a Champion. What, may I ask (and I have been asking this for years), is wrong with Co-champions? Some good may yet come of the present incident if it points up the absurdity of the Median, Solkoff, Coons, Sonneborn-Berger and assorted Pitchkolovsky systems of breaking ties in what is basically a fallacious tournament to begin with—the Swiss. Unfortunately, there is nothing to prevent man from compounding his own folly.

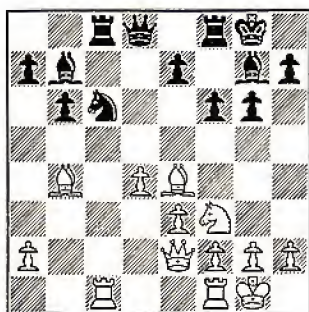
The games were tense and full of fight, lacking in "Grandmaster Draws." Perhaps because the tournament was lacking in grandmasters.

What follows is a selection of choice nuggets and nougats.



By International Master
LARRY EVANS

Dake versus Santasiere



White to Play

Study this maneuver.

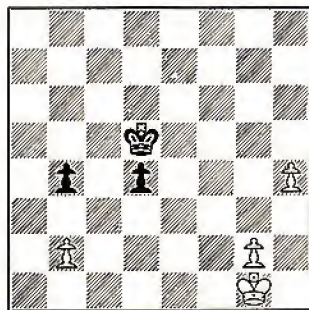
1 RxN!! RxB

Not 1 . . . BxR 2 Q-B4†, K-R1 3 BxB.

2 BxKP! QxB 4 Q-B4† K-R1
3 BxR BxB 5 QxB . . .

White has won a Pawn.

Pilnick versus Radoicic



White to Play

White was confronted with two "winning" continuations. As usual in such cases, he chose the one which permitted Black to draw.

The winning line is:

1 K-B2! K-B5 7 P-R8(Q)
2 K-K2 K-N6 P-N8(Q)
3 K-Q2 KxP 8 Q-R8† K any
4 P-R5 P-N6 9 Q-N8† K any
5 P-R6 K-R7 10 QxQ† KxQ
6 P-R7 P-N7 11 P-N4 . . .

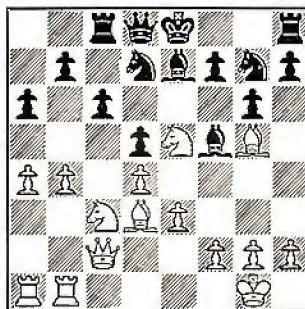
And White wins.

Instead, White chose the tempting:

1 P-R5? K-B5! 3 K-B2 K-N6
2 P-R6 P-Q6 4 P-R7 P-Q7
Drawn

Evans versus Reshevsky

A Reshevsky blunder is always news!



Reshevsky (Black) has just played 15 . . . N-Q2? An oversight. 15 . . . O-O was necessary. (The Knight came from KB3.)

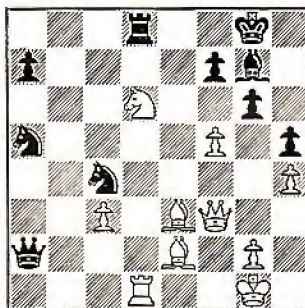
16 BxB QxB?

Black could still get a playable, though unpalatable, position with 16 . . . KxB.

17 BxB NxB
18 NxQP . . .

And Reshevsky leaned back to find himself a clear Pawn down. (He drew the game ultimately.)

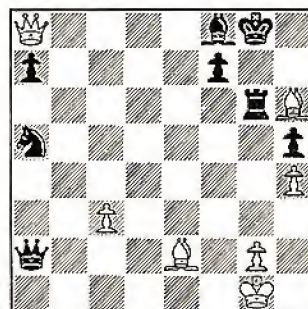
Seidman versus Evans



White to Play

After a game featuring vicious counter-punching, Black managed to reach the diagrammed position which he can just hold by a hair. The fireworks, however, have just begun.

1 PxP! NxN 3 Q-R8† B-B1
2 RxN RxB 4 B-KR6 RxP!



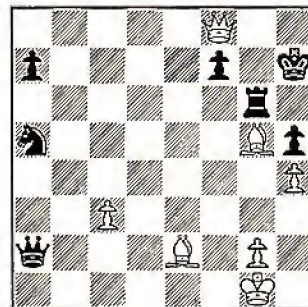
Black's last is better than 4 . . . Q-N8† 5 K-R2, QxP 6 QxB†, K-R2 7 B-N7! QxB 8 QxR after which Black's Knight is out of play.

5 QxB† K-R2
6 B-KN5 . . .

Forced. White had intended 6 B-Q3, but overlooked the saving clause: 6 . . . QxP mate!

6 . . . QxB

On 6 . . . Q-N8†, there is a perpetual check after 7 K-R2, Q-B4 8 B-Q3, QxKB 9 QxP†. There is no way for Black to prevent B-Q3, so he permits the draw.



7 QxP† R-N2 9 Q-B8† K-B2
8 Q-B5† K-N1 10 Q-B5† Drawn

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.



By I. A. HOROWITZ

How to win in the Ending

KING VERSUS KING AND PAWNS

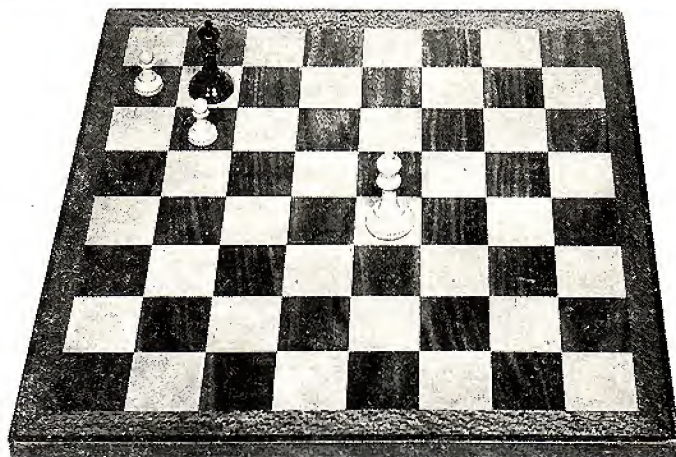
The powers and proclivities of King and Pawns are strong and varied. We have already observed a few cases of their foibles. In the realm of chess, the oddities and curiosities relating to King and Pawn are many: They are, however, beyond the scope of this work, though by no means so for the scholar who aims for proficiency.

We expect to cover all the fundamental, elementary tasks and principles relating to the end-game in the order of ease of assimilation. That is why we have begun with Kings and Pawns.

In this connection, we begin with the proposition that King and two Pawns (or more) almost always will beat a lone King. The winning procedure is so simple that it requires but little explanation.

The object is to promote one of the Pawns to a Queen whereafter King and Queen can mate the lone King with consummate ease.

Hence, the Pawns must be advanced until one of them reaches the eighth rank, without being subject to capture. It does not matter, with two Pawns, if their King is not in the vicinity. The Pawns are self-sustaining (as was shown earlier), and there is al-



Know your endings! Here it is White to play and win, not draw. Try to work out the win, first, then read text on "King and two Pawns." Grow to know such endings as by instinct.

ways adequate time to maneuver the King to the required area. The first step is to bring the King to the support of the Pawns. Then the defense is helpless to deter their victorious march. Slight caution must be observed to avoid stalemate.

King and two Pawns

The position pictured above illustrates the technique for promoting a Pawn, and the single hazard in it.

1 K-Q5

The King approaches to support its Pawns.

1 K-R1

2 K-B5

Trap. 2 K-B6 is stalemate.

2 K-N2

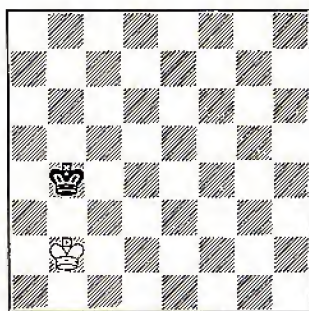
White's sole problem is how to approach without creating stalemate.

3 P-R8†! KxQ

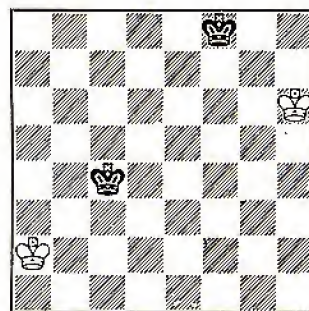
4 K-B6 K-N1

5 P-N7 Resigns

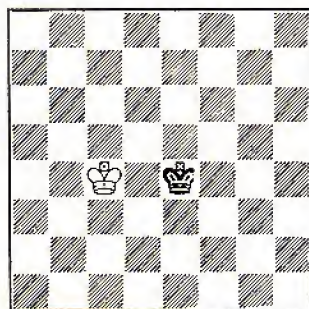
After 5 . . . K-R2 6 K-B7, there is no stopping the Pawn from queening.



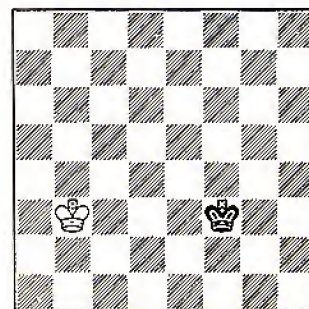
Vertical Opposition



Diagonal Oppositions



Horizontal Opposition



Distant horizontal opposition

King and one Pawn

In the studies of King and Pawn versus King, the principle of the opposition plays a major role. It is important to understand it thoroughly.

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

THE PRINCIPLE OF THE OPPOSITION

One situation which occurs very frequently in the end-game is that of the Kings being directly opposed. They may be opposed in various ways, as shown in the preceding diagrams:

Three are all forms of simple opposition, with merely one square between the two Kings. If many squares separate the Kings, they are said to be in distant opposition as in the last diagram.

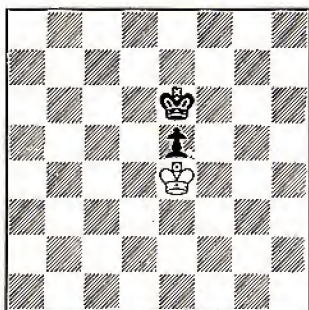
The critical point in any case of opposition is that that side which must move must give ground. Thus, in the diagram on vertical opposition above, if it is White's move, the King must either retreat to the first rank and so permit Black's King to penetrate to its sixth rank, or the White King must sidestep to the Rook or Bishop file and so allow Black's King to make headway on the Bishop or the Rook file respectively: e.g., 1 K-R2, K-B6 or 1 K-B2, K-R6. And therewith Black advances from the fifth to the sixth rank.

Or, in horizontal opposition, White to move, Black similarly can bull his way from the King file to the Queen file: 1 K-B5, K-Q6 or 1 K-B3, K-Q4.

So it is with all cases of opposition. The diagonal and the distant can be translated with due procedure into the simple vertical or the simple horizontal forms. In short, the side which must move must give ground; and, conversely, the side which has just taken the opposition is said "to have the opposition." Thus, taking the opposition is to secure an advantage and is often the surest and, in fact, the only way to make progress in the end-game.

One Example

The importance of the opposition is well illustrated in the following position.



White to Move and Draw

Here we have conflicting aims. White is a Pawn behind; hence he strives for the draw. Black is a Pawn ahead; and he naturally tries to convert the Pawn to a Queen and victory.

With Black's King behind the Pawn and the White King in front, the correct play leads in nearly all cases to a draw. Here is the procedure.

1 K-K3

This move is not the only drawing move. 1 K-Q3 or 1 K-B3 will also draw, with the correct follow-up. But this is the best move; for it enables White to take the opposition no matter where Black's King advances.

1

To make progress, Black must play either 1 . . . K-B4 or 1 . . . K-Q4. If he temporizes with 1 . . . K-Q3 or 1 . . . K-B3, White returns (2 K-K4), and Black has not enhanced his chances.

2 K-B3

White takes the opposition and prevents the Black King from making further headway. It is to be noted in passing that any other move loses for White. The exact winning method on another move will be discussed later on.

If Black plays 1 . . . K-Q4, White now plays 2 K-Q3, and the mirror image of the text occurs. The basic program remains the same.

2

Again, this is Black's only means of making progress. A retreating King move permits White to return (3 K-K4).

3 K-K3

Here, too, this is not the only drawing move. Since it restricts Black's King, however, it is the best move.

3

There is no way to prevent Black from advancing. Fortunately, however, there is a way to prevent him from winning.

4 K-K2

Again, the best move, but not the only one. The idea is the same as before. White is in position to take the opposition no matter which way Black's King advances.

4

This time Black tries his luck on the Queen file. But it is of no avail against the correct defense.

5 K-Q2

Taking the opposition, Black cannot progress without advancing his Pawn.

5

Here White's move is important as a misstep might be fatal. It is best to restrict the movement of Black's King.

6

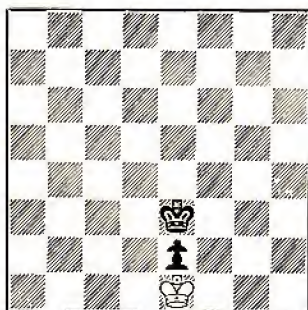
Now again it is White's turn, and this time he must make the one and only correct move. Any other loses.

7 K-K1!

So that White can take the opposition no matter where the Black King advances.

7

8 K-B1!
9 K-K1
Stalemate!



K-B4

P-K5†

K-K4

K-Q5

P-K6†

K-K5

K-B6

P-K7†

K-K6

It is interesting to see what would happen if White made an incorrect 7th move. Instead of playing 7 K-K1, let us suppose he played 7 K-B1. Now White loses: 8 . . . K-B6 9 K-K1, P-K7 and, unfortunately, it is White's move. He must abandon the Queening square by playing 10 K-Q2 and Black decides by 10 . . . K-B7, followed by Pawn queens.

Thus, it can be seen that the ending is no place to make even a slight slip of the finger. The difference between one square and the next may be the difference between a draw and a loss.

Learn Thoroughly

It is not sufficient of itself to learn the drawing method we have just discussed. The type of position and the procedure ought to be so impressed in the mind of the learner that it is second nature. Only a fraction of a second at most should be required to determine the result. In this way, all the profound calculation is circumvented, and a player is able to calculate a result with ease, even though he is far removed from the final denouement.

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Games from Recent Events

INTERNATIONAL

SWEDEN, 1955

Interzonal Tournament

Finishing Touch

Black allows an exchange of Pawns which weakens his King position. In consequence, he is rather helpless against White's mounting attack. The story ends with a very effective, finishing touch.

QUEEN'S INDIAN DEFENSE

Paul Keres	Boris Spassky
Soviet Union	Soviet Union
White	Black
1 P-Q4 N-KB3	6 O-O O-O
2 P-QB4 P-K3	7 P-QN3 P-Q4
3 N-KB3 P-QN3	8 B-N2 QN-Q2
4 P-K3 B-N2	9 N-B3 P-B4
5 B-Q3 B-K2	10 Q-K2 PxBP

10 ... N-K5 is a good alternative.

11 NXP	Q-B2
12 QR-Q1	QR-Q1
13 P-Q5	P-QR3

Black's last move leads to a bad game for him. Correct is 13 ... PXP 14 PXP, NXP 15 BXP, KxB 16 NxN (16 RxN, BxR 17 NxB, Q-Q3), BxN 17 RxB, N-B3.

14 PXP!	PXP	16 P-B4	P-R3
15 N-KN5	Q-B3	17 N-B3	....

White has a superior game with strong chances for attack against Black's seriously weakened King-side.

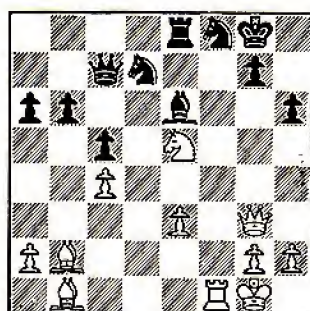
17 ...	Q-B2	20 Q-KB2	N-B1
18 N-KR4	B-Q3	21 Q-N3	N-R4
19 B-N1	KR-K1	22 Q-R3	N-B3
		23 N-N6	P-K4

On 23 ... NxN 24 BxN, R-K2 25 P-K4. White's advantage grows ominously.

24 N-Q5	BxN	26 NxB	B-K3
25 PXP!	KBxP	27 Q-N3	RxR
		28 RxR	P-QN4

A feeble bid for counter-play.

29 R-KB1	N/3-Q2
----------	--------



30 QxP!!

Resigns

After 30 ... KxQ 31 NxN\$, K-N1 32 N-B6†, K-B2 33 N-Q5\$, White regains his Queen and emerges with an extra piece.

BELGIUM, 1955

World Junior Championship

First Brilliancy Prize

White does not have a bad game, but he needs a few quiet moves to complete his development. When he opens lines, instead, and makes a weakening move, in addition, he is victimized by a very brilliant combination. Black surprisingly sacrifices a Knight and crowns his attack with a still more surprising sacrifice of a Rook.

BENONI COUNTER GAMBIT

S. Schweber	S. Johannessen
Argentina	Norway
White	Black
1 P-Q4 N-KB3	5 PXP P-Q3
2 P-QB4 P-B4	6 N-B3 P-KN3
3 P-Q5 P-K3	7 P-K4 B-N2
4 N-QB3 PXP	8 B-K2

8 B-Q3, providing extra protection for the King Pawn, is preferable.

8 ...	O-O	12 Q-B2	R-N1
9 O-O	R-K1	13 R-N1	Q-K2
10 N-Q2	QN-Q2	14 R-K1	N-K4
11 P-QR4	P-QR3	15 P-QN4	....

The idea of opening the Queen Knight file is good, but the moment is not. Most of White's pieces are ineffectively placed, while Black can make quick use of the open Queen Bishop file. White must do something about mobilizing his forces: e.g., 15 N-B4.

15 ...	PXP
16 RxP	B-Q2
17 Q-N3	....

White's Queen seeks safety, but now the mobility of his Queen Rook is dangerously restricted.

17 ...	KR-QB1
18 P-B3	....

Here 18 B-N2 is called for. Instead White has weakened his King's position, and, with his cramped pieces, invites disaster.

18 ...	P-QR4!
--------	--------

Driving the Rook to a bad square.

19 R-N6
---------	------

19 R-Q4 is just as bad.

19 ...	KN-N5!!
--------	---------

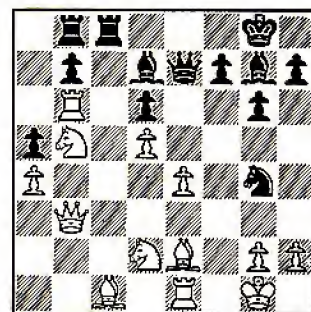
This starts the brilliant combination. Black threatens 20 ... Q-R5 as well as 20 ... NXP†, while 20 ... RxN and 20 ... NxRP are dangerous possibilities, too.

20 PxN	NxP
--------	-----

With plenty of threats, old and new.

21 N-N5
---------	------

Seemingly, White parries everything: e.g., 21 ... Q-R5 22 Q-N3 or 21 ... B-Q5†? 22 NxB or 21 ... BxN 22 BxN! (not 22 RxB? B-Q5†!).



21 ...	R-B6!!
--------	--------

But this very point of Black's combination destroys White's illusions.

22 QxR
--------	------

White must give up his Queen. 22 NxR loses to 22 ... B-Q5† 23 K-R1 (23 K-B1?? NxP mate), Q-R5 24 N-B3, N-B7† 25 K-N1, NXP\$ 26 K-R1, N-N6 mate. On other Queen moves, Black wins with 22 ... Q-R5.

22 ...	BxQ
23 NxR	....

Even now, White has a Rook and two minor pieces for his Queen.

23 ...	Q-R5
--------	------

The final point of Black's combination. He threatens mate in two and also attacks both White's Rooks.

24 N-B3	Q-B7†
25 K-R1	QxR

The rest is easy. (Mate in four is threatened at the moment.)

26 P-R3	N-K4	39 R-K8	K-B3
27 NxN	PxN	40 B-B7	K-B4
28 B-QN5	BxB	41 R-QR8	P-N3
29 B-K3	Q-Q3	42 R-QN8	P-R5
30 NxB	Q-N5	43 RxP	P-R6
31 R-QB1	QxKP	44 R-R6	P-R7
32 B-R7	R-Q1	45 P-N4†	K-K5
33 P-Q6	QxRP	46 R-R4†	K-B6
34 R-B5	Q-Q8†	47 R-R3†	K-B7
35 K-R2	RxP	48 B-N6†	K-B8
36 NxR	QxN	49 R-KN3	Q-K5
37 R-B8†	K-N2	50 B-R5	Q-B5
38 B-N8	Q-Q4	Resigns	

WEST GERMANY, 1955 Hamburg International

Rare Visitation

Defeat comes rarely to Stahlberg as overwhelmingly as it does in this game. A dubious set-up, followed by a moment of indecision and an unnecessary weakening of his King position are responsible for the disaster—to say nothing of White's energetic play. An elementary sacrifice, masterly prepared, blows Black's game to bits.

ENGLISH OPENING

H. Heinicke	G. Stahlberg
West Germany	Sweden
White	Black
1 P-QB4	P-K3
2 P-KN3	P-Q4
3 N-KB3	P-Q5
4 B-N2	N-QB3

This set-up is somewhat dubious even in its best form: 1 N-KB3, P-Q4 2 P-QB4, P-Q5 3 P-K3, N-QB3.

4 . . . P-QB4 is preferable as it offers Black's position more flexibility.

5 O-O	P-K4
6 P-Q3	....

White threatens to make positional headway by means of 7 P-QN4, BxP 8 NxKP, NxN 9 Q-R4† (9 . . . N-QB3 10 BxN†, etc.).

6 . . .	P-QR4
---------	-------

This response may not be perfect, but, unfortunately, any other causes greater trouble.

7 P-K3	B-K2
--------	------

Here, however, Stahlberg fails to proceed in the style of Stahlberg. His best chance by far is 7 . . . Pxp 8 Pxp, P-K5 9 Pxp, QxQ 10 RxQ, B-KN5! (11 N-Q4 must be prevented) with good counterplay for the rather unimportant Pawn. In this type of play, Stahlberg usually is very good.

8 Pxp	Pxp
9 N-R3!	....

Well played. White threatens 10 N-QN5 with strong pressure on Q4 and QB7 (the latter in conjunction with B-KB4).

9 . . .	BxN
---------	-----

There is nothing better.

10 PxB
--------	------

As White has no plans for any Pawn action on the Queen-side, the doubled Pawn does him no harm. On the other hand, the open Queen Knight file and the two Bishops do him much good. He has a fine game.

10 . . .	KN-K2
11 QR-N1	O-O
12 R-K1	P-R3

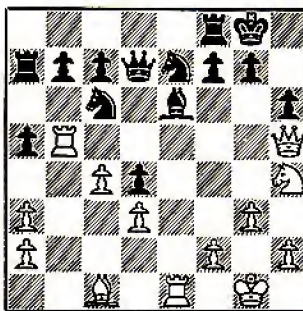
Black adds decisively to his trouble with this weakening of his King-side. Comparatively, his best try is 12 . . . R-N1, mobilizing his Bishop.

13 R-N5!	R-R2
----------	------

It does not matter any more if Black plays this move or 13 . . . R-N1. His position has become untenable.

14 N-R4	B-K3
15 Q-R5	Q-Q2

Here Black is threatening to obtain substantial relief with 16 . . . B-N5 17 Q-QB5, P-QN3 18 BxN, NxB—too late!



16 BxP! . . .

Blowing Black's position to bits.

16 . . . B-N5

Or 16 . . . PxB 17 QxP, B-B4 18 B-R3! (though 18 NxB, NxN 19 RxN, QxR 20 B-K4, R-K1 21 BxQ also wins).

17 Q-N5	N-N3
18 NxN	PxN

Or 18 . . . PxB 19 N-K7†, K-R2 20 B-K4†, P-B4 21 Q-N6†, K-R1 22 QxP mate.

19 QxP Resigns

WEST GERMANY, 1955 Hamburg International

Deserting Pawns

In this game, Black's Pawns run away from their designated posts one after another. When all have deserted, the game is practically over. Tournament winner Matanovich has little trouble collecting advantages and finally strikes against the King.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

A. Matanovich	H. Heinicke
Yugoslavia	West Germany
White	Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4
2 N-KB3	N-QB3
3 P-Q4	PxP
4 NxP	N-B3
5 N-QB3	P-Q3
6 B-KN5	P-K3
7 Q-Q2	P-QR3

Black's last is playable, though 7 . . . B-K2 is more usual today.

8 O-O-O	B-Q2
9 P-B4	P-QN4

But this latest move is hardly playable as Black's position becomes too open on both wings. 9 . . . Q-B2 is necessary.

10 BxN PxB

10 . . . QxB fails against 11 P-K5, Pxp 12 KNxNP!

11 P-B5	P-KR4	14 NxN	BxN
12 K-N1!	Q-N3	15 Q-B4	B-K2
13 Pxp	Pxp	16 P-KN3	P-N5

Black's last move helps White. As Black has moved all his Pawns, the prospects for the safety of his King are grim. So long as he can maintain the Pawn formation in the center, however, his position may hold. White wants somehow to knock out the Pawn on Black's K3, as he then gains control of his own Q5 and KB5 and Black's game must collapse.

The job is not easy after 16 . . . O-O-O. Instead, Black cooperates in attacking the Knight, driving it to one of the better squares, Q4 or KB4.

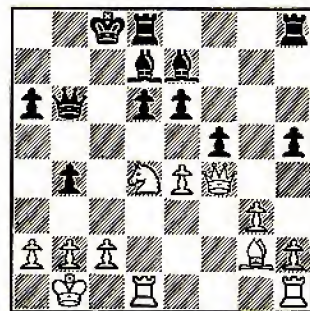
17 N-K2 P-B4

Now Black plays into the destruction of his Pawn center.

17 . . . O-O-O is also bad because of 18 B-R3, B-Q2 19 Q-Q2! followed by 20 N-B4. (18 N-Q4, P-K4 19 Q-B5†, B-Q2 20 N-K6, QR-K1 21 B-B4 might be playable but is not convincing because of the pin.)

18 B-N2 O-O-O
19 N-Q4! B-Q2

19 . . . P-K4 20 QxP†, B-Q2 is hopeless because of 21 Q-B7. But so is the text.



20 Pxp! . . .

Simple and decisive as 20 . . . P-K4 still fails, this time against 21 Q-K4.

The rest of the game speaks for itself.

20 . . .	QR-B1	24 Q-K5	R-R3
21 Q-K4	P-Q4	25 QxQP	R/3-B3
22 Q-K2	B-B4	26 KR-K1	B-R5
23 Pxp	B-K1	27 P-K7	R-K1
		28 N-K6	Resigns

White's main threat is 29 Q-R8†, Q-N1 30 B-N7 mate.

UNITED STATES

CALIFORNIA, 1955 USCF "Open" Championship

Critical Game

When the following game was played in the last round, Reshevsky, Evans and Rossolimo had been tied in score, but Reshevsky had already played and won his last game to go ahead pending the outcome of this game.

In it, a level position is reached with no winning chances left, but Evans plays for a win, and loses. Thus, the game is remarkable as a curiosity rather than a particular performance. We do not know what happened to Evans that his sound judgment has forsaken him to such an amazing degree.

We do take the opportunity, however, to congratulate him on his marriage.

RUY LOPEZ

Larry Evans	Nicolas Rossolimo
White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K4
2 N-KB3	N-QB3
3 B-N5	P-QR3
4 B-R4	N-B3
5 O-O	B-K2
6 R-K1	P-QN4

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

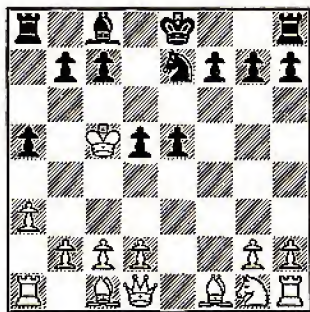
Chess Caviar

Vienna, 1872

One of the most fantastic games ever played. With a Queen and two pieces down, Black forces a draw!

BISHOP'S OPENING

L. Hamppe	P. Meitner
White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K4
2 N-QB3	B-B4
3 N-R4!?	BxP!?
4 KxB	Q-R5†
5 K-K3	Q-B5†
6 K-Q3	P-Q4
7 K-B3	QxKP
8 K-N3	N-QR3
9 P-QR3	QxN†!!
10 KxQ	N-B4†
11 K-N4	P-R4†!
12 KxN	N-K2



Black threatens 13 . . . P-N3† 14 K-N5, B-Q2 mate.

13 B-N5†	K-Q1	16 KxN	B-N2†!
14 B-B6!	P-N3†!	17 K-N5!	B-R3†
15 K-N5	NxB	18 K-B6!	B-N2†!

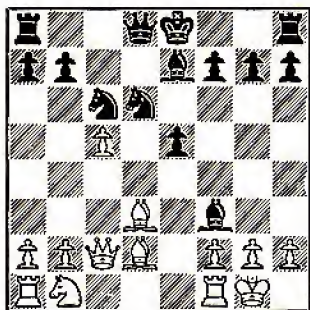
Drawn

Hollywood, 1955

Black's counter-attack is astute, swift, and crisp.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

Smook	A. Pomar
1 P-K4	P-QB4
2 N-KB3	P-Q3
3 P-Q4	N-KB3
4 PxP	NxP
5 PxP	P-K3
6 B-Q3	NxQP
7 O-O	N-B3
8 P-B4	B-K2
9 B-Q2	P-K4
10 Q-B2	B-N5
11 P-B5	BxN!



12 PxN	N-Q5!	15 PxB	N-Q5
13 QPxB	Q-Q2!	16 Q-K4	Q-R6
14 B-B5	NxB	17 B-B4	NxP†

Resigns

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

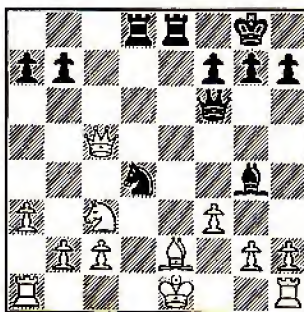
Halle, 1883

It is not often that Black is able to work up such a fierce attack.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

B. Richter	Dr. S. Tarrasch
1 P-K4	P-QB4
2 N-KB3	P-K3
3 N-B3	N-QB3
4 P-Q4	PxP
5 NxP	N-B3
6 KN-N5	B-N5
7 P-QR3	BxN†
8 NxB	P-Q4
9 PxP	PxP
10 B-KN5	O-O!
11 BxN	QxB
12 QxP?	R-K1†
13 B-K2	B-N5
14 P-B3	QR-Q1
15 Q-QB5	N-Q5!

Black threatens to win by . . . NxP† or . . . BxP. If 16 PxB?? NxP mate!



16 O-O-O	B-B4	18 K-Q1	N-N6!
17 R-Q2	Q-KR3!	Resigns	

If 19 RxR, Q-B8 mate!

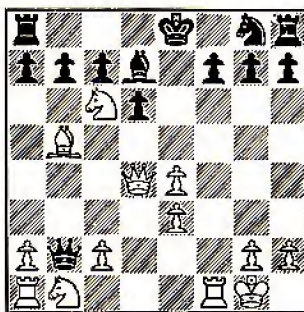
Cape Town, 1954

Though the variations of this opening are old as the hills, the masters manage to dig up new variations.

RUY LOPEZ

Dr. M. Euwe	W. S. Mackie
1 P-K4	P-K4
2 N-KB3	N-QB3
3 B-N5	B-B4
4 O-O	P-Q3
5 P-Q4	PxP
6 NxP	B-Q2
7 B-K3	Q-B3
8 NxN!	BxB?
9 PxB!	QxP
10 Q-Q4!	. . . .

Giving Black the unappetizing choice of losing a piece by 10 . . . QxQ or the Exchange by 10 . . . QxB.



10	QxB	12 QxP†	K-Q1
11 QxNP	QxN	13 Q-N7	QxKP
		14 QxR	Resigns

7 B-N3	P-Q3	10 B-B2	P-B4
8 P-B3	O-O	11 P-Q4	Q-B2
9 P-KR3	N-QR4	12 QN-Q2	N-B3
		13 P-Q5	. . . .

This used to be the conventional line of play some thirty years ago. Famous documents to the point are a number of games between Bogolyubov (White) and Rubinstein.

Today, this line is rarely played as it keeps the position too closed, thus making it too drawish. Experience has shown that White must rely mainly on a Knight sacrifice on KB5, which, however, he can get in with due effect only against inferior counter-play.

13	N-Q1	18 P-N4	N-N2
14 P-QR4	R-N1	19 N-N3	P-B3
15 P-B4	P-N5	20 R-KN1	N-B2
16 K-R2	N-K1	21 P-N3	B-Q2
17 N-B1	P-N3	22 B-K3	K-R1

So far, there has been little deviation from the game, Bogolyubov-Rubinstein, Breslau, 1925, which ended in a draw. Bogolyubov posted his Queen Knight on K3 instead of KN3, and his Queen Bishop on N2 instead of K3.

23 Q-Q2	QR-K1
24 R-N2	Q-B1
25 R-R1	P-B4!

Now Black obtains a very satisfactory game.

26 NPxP	PxP	28 NxN	BxN
27 PxP	NxP	29 QR-KN1	. . . .

A little trap: 29 . . . BxP?? 30 Q-Q3!

29	R-N1	32 RxB	BxB
30 N-N5	NxN	33 QxB	RxR
31 BxN	KBxB	34 RxR	R-B1

Black has emerged with a slightly better Pawn structure which, however, has no significance in this simplified position. The game is even.

35 Q-K2	Q-Q1	38 Q-K3	Q-B3
36 R-N4	Q-B3	39 Q-N3	Q-B4
37 K-N2	Q-B4	40 Q-K3	Q-B7
		41 P-R4	. . . .

It is a hard job to play for a win when there are no winning chances, while the opponent can hardly be expected to make any elementary blunders. White decides on the dangerous tactics of pushing Pawns as long as he can. He probably does it with the idea of increasing the maneuvering space of his King.

41	Q-B4	43 Q-K3	Q-B4
42 Q-N3	Q-B7	44 K-N3	R-B2
		45 P-B3	. . . .

White proceeds with his dangerous tactics. This is as far, however, as he can safely go.

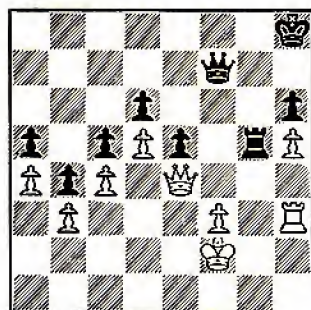
45	R-B1	50 K-N2	Q-B2
46 K-N2	Q-B7†	51 Q-K4	P-QR4
47 K-N3	Q-B4	52 K-B2	Q-Q2
48 R-K4	R-N1†	53 K-N3	R-B3
49 R-N4	R-KB1	54 P-R5?	. . . .

If White thinks he is playing for a win, he is wrong. A loss is all he can expect from this useless weakening.

Quem Deus perdere vult—!

54	Q-B2	57 Q-N4	Q-B3
55 R-R4	P-R3	58 R-R3	R-N4
56 K-B2	R-B4	59 Q-K4	Q-B2

Now Black wins the King Rook Pawn. But that is not the main point.



60 R-R4

There is no protection for the Pawn as 60 Q-R4 loses to 60 . . . Q-B4, with Black getting a devastating attack.

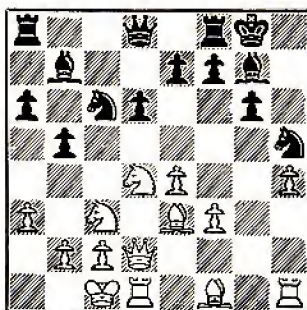
60 RxP 62 QxR K-N2
61 Q-N4! RxR 63 Q-Q3 Q-B1
64 Q-R4

It is amazing that, under these circumstances, White chooses a meek retreat instead of seeking saving chances with 64 QxRP. He has nothing to lose thereby; in fact, he can draw.

64 Q-B3
65 Q-K4 Q-B5
66 Q-K1

This last is no blunder. White lacks a playable move. After 66 Q-Q3 or 66 Q-N1, Black wins with 66 . . . P-K5 (67 QxP, QxQ 68 PxQ, K-B3).

66 Q-R5†
Resigns



14 R-N1

14 P-B4 is no good because of 14 . . . NxN 15 BxN, P-K4 (safer than 15 . . . BxB 16 QxB, NxP) 16 B-K3 (16 PxP leads to swap of Queens which Black would welcome), PxP, and White has difficulty: e.g., 17 B-Q4, BxB 18 QxB, Q-B3 19 QxQ, NxQ 20 RxP, NxP.

Nor is either Knight to K2 satisfactory: e.g., 14 KN-K2, N-K4 15 N-B4, N-N6 16 R-N1, NxB 17 QRxN, N-B5 18 Q-Q3, NxB 19 QxN, B-R3! 20 P-K5, PxP 21 QxP, Q-N1! and Black wins; or 14 QN-K2, N-K4 15 N-B4, N-N6 16 R-N1, NxB 17 QRxN, N-B5 18 Q-B2, NxB 19 QxN, P-K4, and Black wins a piece.

14 K-R2
15 K-N1 Q-B1
16 N-Q5

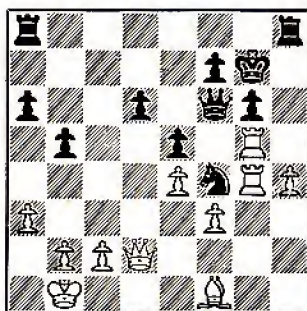
The last move leads only to the exchange of three minor pieces after which Black gets the edge. 16 NxN is preferable (16 . . . BxN 17 B-Q3 or 16 . . . QxN 17 N-Q5).

16 NxN 18 BxB B-R7†!
17 BxN BxN 19 KxB Q-K3†
20 K-N1 KxB

Black has emerged with a positional advantage on the King-side. He is ready to attack White's scattered Pawns there, and, remarkably enough, the King file has become useful for him.

21 B-K2 R-R1 23 QR-N1 P-K4
22 R-N5 Q-B3 24 R/1-N4 N-B5
25 B-B1

White's game has rapidly deteriorated. His King-side is under heavy blockade, and he must lose a Pawn.



25 RxP!

This capture ought to be decisive. But White shows great skill in keeping the fight going.

26 RxR QxR
27 R-R1 N-K3
28 Q-Q5

28 QxP loses to 28 . . . R-Q1: e.g., 29 QxRP, R-Q8† 30 K-R2, Q-B8 31 QxP, N-Q5, and mate follows.

28 R-Q1

29 Q-N7

This penetration is hard to meet, but Reshevsky finds the right way.

29 Q-K6!

30 B-Q3

White cannot avoid losing a second Pawn, but he handily makes the best of it.

30 N-B4

31 Q-K7 QxBP

32 R-KB1 R-Q2

Black's last is his only move.

33 Q-R4

The end-game after 33 QxKP†, PxQ 34 RxQ, P-B4! is hopeless for White.

33 Q-R4

Again, Black's only move. He must guard against 34 Q-B6†, followed by 35 R-R1.

34 Q-B6† K-N1

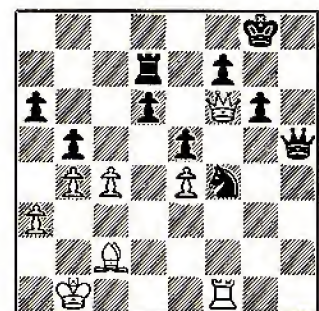
35 P-N4 N-K3

36 P-B4

A fine counter-action. Not sufficient but still dangerous. White threatens to get a passed Pawn or two on the Queen-side while Black's forces are still tied down on the King-side.

36 N-B5

37 B-B2



37 PxP

Here Black falters, relying on a combination which does not work out well.

Correct is 37 . . . Q-R1, with the following ideas: (1) the exchange of Queens leads to an end-game which Black must win, in spite of some technical difficulties (White obtains a rather strong, passed Pawn): 38 QxQ†, KxQ 39 PxP (or even 39 P-R4), PxP 40 P-R4; (2) the retreat of White's Queen relieves Black of the constant mating threat (R-R1) and so gives him time for a decisive counter-attack: 38 Q-N5, Q-R6 39 R-N1, QxP 40 R-R1, N-K7 41 B-Q1, QxP† 42 K-B2, QxP† 43 K-Q2, QxP 44 Q-R6, Q-B5† 45 KxN, QxQ 46 RxQ, and White's Bishop faces the impossible task of handling Black's six passed Pawns.

38 B-R4 P-B6

So far so good: after 39 BxR, Q-K7, White gets mated.

39 R-B1!

But this move makes trouble.

39 N-K7

After 39 . . . R-N2 40 RxP, Black could easily lose.

40 BxR NxR

41 B-K8!

CALIFORNIA, 1955

USCF "Open" Championship

Courage Rewarded

White is outplayed in the first part of this game, losing two Pawns in quick succession. He does not lose his courage, though, and bravely works with counter-threats until the sharp complications become too much of a challenge even for his grandmaster opponent. Sammy goes astray and consequently has only a draw by perpetual.

Dr. Lapiken added to his laurels also with a draw with tournament winner Rossolimo.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

Dr. P. P. Lapiken White Samuel Reshevsky Black
1 P-K4 P-QB4 5 N-QB3 P-KN3
2 N-KB3 P-Q3 6 B-K3 B-N2
3 P-Q4 PxP 7 P-B3 O-O
4 NxP N-KB3 8 Q-Q2 P-QR3

A new try at this juncture. Black first establishes a mobile Pawn structure on the Queen-side. The usual move is 8 . . . N-B3 (e.g., see Geller-Byrne, p. 276, September issue).

9 O-O-O P-QN4 11 P-KN4 N-B3
10 P-QR3 B-N2 12 P-KR4 P-KR4

Black aims to keep the King-side as closed as possible. His last move required very careful calculation, however.

13 PxP NxRP

Everything now depends on keeping White's King Rook Pawn and King Bishop Pawn from advancing.

And, with this move, White saves the game. He now threatens to take the Knight. (41 KxN loses to 41... Q-K7 42 Q-N5, Q-N7† 43 K-Q1, P-B7†.)

41... N-K7
42 QxB† K-R1
43 QxP Q-R8†

Acquiescing to the draw. The end-game after 43... QxQ 44 BxQ, N-Q5 is no good for Black because of the vulnerability of his Rook Pawn (it probably is tenable, though).

44 K-R2 N-B8† 47 K-N1 N-N6§
45 K-N1 N-N6§ 48 K-R2 N-B8†
46 K-R2 N-B8† 49 K-N1 N-N6§
Drawn

NEW YORK, 1955

USCF Women's Championship

Remarkable Skill

Having escaped trouble in the opening, Black handles the position with remarkable skill and suddenly launches a crushing counter-attack.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Mrs. Mary Selensky Mrs. Irene Vines
White Black
1 N-KB3 N-KB3 4 P-K3 P-QB3
2 P-Q4 P-Q4 5 B-Q3 QN-Q2
3 P-QB4 P-K3 6 N-B3 B-K2

This line leads to a somewhat cramped game for Black. If the Meran Defense (6... PxP) is not desired, it is better avoided by either 6... B-Q3 or 6... B-N5.

7 O-O O-O 10 P-K4 NxN
8 Q-K2 PxP 11 PxN Q-B2
9 BxP N-Q4 12 P-K5 P-QB4
13 B-KN5

Exchanging the black-bound Bishops is a good idea as it weakens the defense of Black's King position.

At this moment, however, 13 P-Q5! is much stronger. After 13... PxP 14 BxP, White has a menacing Pawn majority on the King-side and no weakness in the center.

13... N-N3 15 B-Q3 PxP
14 BxB QxB 16 Q-K4 P-KN3
17 PxP N-Q4

Black has obtained fine compensation for the weakened King position. The Knight, in front of the backward Pawn, is powerfully placed.

18 QR-B1

White fails to realize that there is a danger. To neutralize Black's following play in the center, it is necessary to proceed with 18 Q-N4, B-Q2 19 N-N5. With the text move, instead, White loses a valuable tempo, the more so as the Rook is more useful later on Q1.

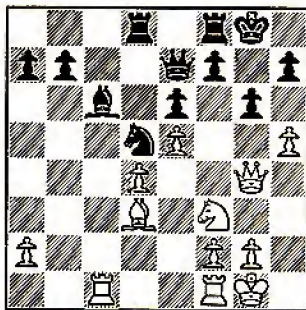
18... B-Q2
19 P-KR4

White still goes ahead too complacently. The text complies strategically with the position, but not tactically. There is just no time for it. 19 Q-N4, B-B3 20 N-N5 is required.

19... B-B3
20 Q-N4 QR-Q1

21 P-R5

White misses the last moment for 21 N-N5 and seriously compromises the position. (Note that 21 B-K4?? even loses a piece to 21... P-B4.)



21... P-B4!

A strong move which creates trouble for White. Black has developed her pieces with fine understanding and now starts to hit.

22 PxP e.p.

This move leads from bad to worse. The only chance is 22 Q-N3, N-N5 23 B-K2, as White wins a tempo by virtue of the threat of PxP.

22... NxP
23 Q-N5

White is lost also after 23 Q-R3, NxP; but the text is much more convenient for Black.

23... BxN
24 PxB R-Q4!

Black is making perfect use of her advantage.

25 Q-K3 NxP
26 KR-K1 N-B5
27 KR-Q1

Here it hardly matters what White plays.

27... R-KR4 30 Q-K5 Q-R6
28 R-B5 Q-R5 31 Q-KN5 QxP
29 RxR QxR Resigns

FOREIGN

SOVIET UNION USSR Championship, 1955

Ill-advised Conservatism

Black loses in avoiding a combination which White could not have launched without getting into trouble himself.

KING'S GAMBIT

Boris Spassky Yuri Averbach
White Black
1 P-K4 P-K4 3 N-KB3 P-Q4
2 P-KB4 PxP 4 PxP N-KB3
5 B-B4

Quite unusual. The usual move is 5 N-B3. As for 5 B-N5†, see Bronstein-Botvinnik (CHESS REVIEW, p. 120, April, 1953).

5... NxP
6 O-O

Also 6 BxN, QxB 7 N-B3, as suggested by this annotator many years ago, may be worth trying.

6...
7 P-Q4

B-K2
P-QB3

7... B-K3, threatening 8... N-K6, looks better. After 8 BxN, BxB 9 N-B3, O-O the game is about even: e.g., 10 BxP, P-QB4—or 10 NxN, QxN 11 BxP, P-QB4. The text move concedes White a slight initiative.

8 N-B3 O-O
9 N-K5 B-K3
10 BxP P-B3

Black's last nets only a slight weakening. 10... NxN 11 RxN, BxB 12 NxN, N-Q2 is preferable.

11 BxN PxN

Black, it seems, thinks too highly of retaining the two Bishops. His Queen will now cause concern. Safer is 11... BxB 12 NxN, QxN: e.g., 13 P-B4, Q-K3! 14 Q-N4! QxQ 15 NxQ, N-Q2, with approximate equality.

12 N-Q3 B-B2

12... N-B3 is better.

13 Q-N4!

Now combinations loom: 13... N-B3? 14 B-R6, B-N3 15 N-B4, PxN 16 NxN, PxN 17 QxP†, K-R1 19 QxRP†, K-N1 19 Q-N6†, K-R1 20 R-B3, and White wins.

13... K-R1
14 BxN!

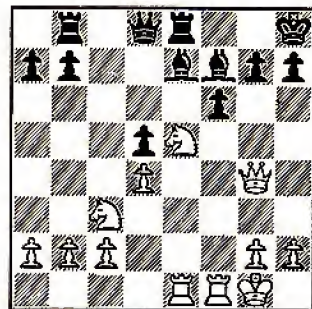
Surprising and strong. White need not worry about Black's Bishops: one is hampered by the Queen Pawn; the other by the King Bishop Pawn. And White is getting ready for N-B4, clearing that KB4 with a tempo. And his own Bishop has no future, anyhow.

14... RxN
15 QR-K1 R-K1

Black's last is a playable move in spite of White's answer. More natural, though, is 15... R-B1 and, if 16 N-B4, B-N5.

16 N-K5

An impressive move which is not, however, particularly strong.



16... R-KB1

This move is bad. Bad, too, of course, is 16... PxN. But 16... B-N1 (the move which Black must have had in mind before) is all right. For 17 N-N6†, PxN favors Black: e.g., (1) 18 R-K3, B-B2 19 R-R3†, K-N1 20 Q-R4, B-K3; (2) 18 R-B3, B-N5 (or... B-Q3), and White lacks a continuation.

17 NxP† RxN
18 Q-K6 K-N1
19 NxP Resigns

Indeed, White's Queen-side majority is discouraging.



Spotlight on Openings

THE MORRA GAMBIT

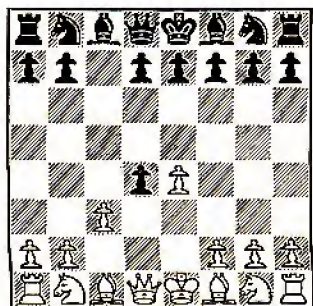
A Sequel to P-QB3 against the Sicilian

THE SICILIAN CENTER GAME, discussed in our articles (pp. 112-3, April, 1955 and pp. 147-9, May), received a greater response than usual from readers. The Sicilian Defense is such a frequent weapon these days, it seems, and so effective that players welcome a different mode of proceeding against it. Actually, there are many good lines against the Sicilian in general and at least a couple against each of its many variations such as the Dragon, Scheveningen, Paulson or the modern developments, the Boleslavsky and Najdorf. Probably, too, most of these lines are better than the Sicilian Center game, intrinsically. But the latter has merit for those who wish to try something different whether for the sake of variety and the consequent chance of confounding an unprepared opponent or for avoiding some variation, specifically troublesome for a particular player of White's side.

Most of the response, however, deplored the omission of an off-shoot of our line: 1 P-K4, P-QB4 2 P-QB3 or 1 P-K4, P-QB4 2 N-KB3 and 3 P-QB3—namely, the Morra Gambit. This Gambit we mentioned only cursorily, as it does not properly arise from the sequence under discussion at that time. It usually arises from the Sicilian Center Gambit: 1 P-K4, P-QB4 2 P-Q4, followed by 2 . . . PxP 3 P-QB3. In this sequence, 3 P-QB3, like any other move which refrains from an immediate recapture, merits the appellation, Sicilian Center Gambit; but, more particularly, it is the Morra Gambit. For, although the underlying theme has cropped up sporadically since Fleissig-Bauer, Vienna, 1889, consistent analysis and advocacy was carried out by the Nicean player, Pierre Morra in recent years. It may be added that some veritable masters (Tartakover for one) have lent their weight to it by adopting it in tournament play.

THE CURTAIN rises on the Morra Gambit with the following moves.

- | | |
|---------|-------|
| 1 P-K4 | P-QB4 |
| 2 P-Q4 | PxP |
| 3 P-QB3 | .... |



We are at the first road-fork: to accept or to decline.

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

In declining, we may choose the doubtful 3 . . . P-K4, or the counter-attack, 3 . . . P-Q4. The latter has resemblance to the effective method of declining the Danish with . . . P-Q4. It can lead into Becker's line, discussed in the April issue of CHESS REVIEW (top of page 113): 4 KPxP, QxP 5 PxP, N-QB3 6 N-KB3, B-N5 7 B-K2, P-K3 (7 . . . P-K4? 8 N-B3, B-N5 9 O-O with advantage to White) 8 N-B3, Q-Q2, with equality.

That there is no absolute safety in declining, however, may be demonstrated by White's daring choice (exchanging Queens despite being a Pawn down): 4 QxP, PxP 5 QxQ†, followed by 6 B-QB4 and 7 B-KB4.

But whatever the merits of declining, the proof of the pudding firstly consists in consuming it, and we will, therefore, occupy ourselves with the gambit accepted.

The Gambit Accepted

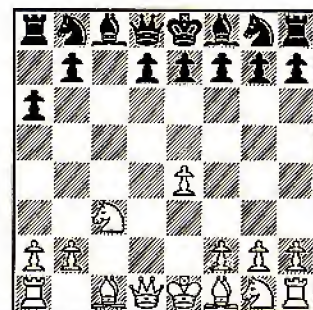
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| 3 | PxP |
| 4 NxP | |

Here is a second road-fork. Black has three routes from which to choose.

Variation 1.

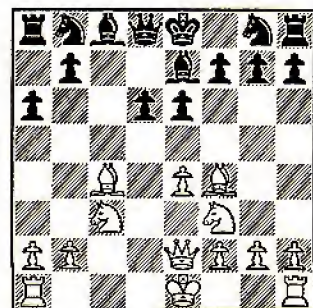
Route 1 will direct us to a position which was already shown in the May issue (page 149) but with a slight inaccuracy which may now be rectified.

- | | |
|-----------|-------|
| 4 | P-QR3 |
|-----------|-------|



- | | | | |
|---------|------|--------|------|
| 5 N-B3 | P-Q3 | 7 Q-K2 | B-K2 |
| 6 B-QB4 | P-K3 | 8 B-B4 | .... |

Now, as mentioned in the May issue, the Reicher-St. Szabo game at Bucharest, 1954, continued with 8 . . . N-KB3? 9 R-Q1, N-B3 10 P-K5, N-KR4 11 B-K3 with advantage to White. We then suggested that 9 . . . P-QN4 was an improvement (10 B-QN3, Q-N3). But, on further investigation, we discover that White may just as well carry out his key-threat with 10 P-K5! The crucial point of departure, therefore, comes now.



- | | |
|-----------|--------|
| 8 | P-QN4! |
|-----------|--------|

Now we can follow out our original improvement more correctly.

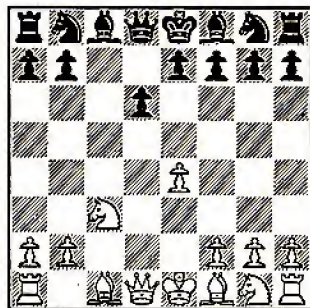
- | | |
|---------|-------|
| 9 B-QN3 | N-KB3 |
| 10 R-Q1 | Q-N3! |

As stated in May, Black holds his Pawn plus.

Variation II.

4

P-Q3



In this line (Ivkov-Bouza, Mar del Plata, 1955), White's plan succeeds against a surprised opponent.

5 N-B3 N-Q2
6 B-QB4 P-K3
7 B-B4 P-K4?

7 . . . Q-B2 is imperative.

8 Q-N3! P-Q4
9 BxQP N-B4

Naturally not 9 . . . PxB 10 BxP†, K-K2 11 Q-K6 mate!

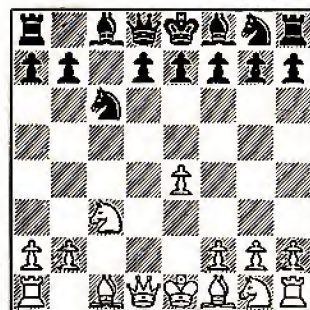
10 BxP† K-K2
11 B-N5†

White has a winning game: there followed: 11 . . . N-B3 12 N-Q5†, KxB 13 NxP†, K-K1 (13 . . . K-K3 14 Q-R3† 15 KxN 16 B-B4†, KxP 16 Q-B3†, K-B4 17 B-B7†, and White wins) 14 NxN†, QxN 15 Q-N5†, B-Q2 16 NxB, N-Q6† 17 QxN, QxB 18 NxB, RxN 19 O-O, and Black resigned the hopeless game.

Variation III.

4

N-QB3



In this variation, a number of sub-variants arise.

5 N-B3 P-Q3
6 B-QB4 P-K3



Superficially, 6 . . . P-K3 and 7 . . . N-B3 could be transposed; but there is a question there. It may well be that, after 6 . . . N-B3, White can at once push

7 P-K5 successfully. On 7 . . . PxP, White has 8 QxQ†, KxQ 9 N-KN5; and, on 7 . . . NxP, he can continue with 8 NxN, PxN 9 BxP†!

So, continuing from the text, we embark on the sub-variants.

Sub-variant 1

Black's most real danger appears to lie in a sequence suggested by Gruenfeld.

7 O-O N-B3 12 QR-B1 B-K2
8 Q-K2 P-QR3 13 P-K5 PxP
9 R-Q1 B-Q2 14 NxP NxN
10 B-B4 P-QN4 15 BxN Q-N2
11 B-N3 Q-N1 16 BxN PxB
17 B-Q5!

White has a winning game.

It is important to note, however, that Black can deviate, with 9 . . . Q-B2. He may transpose into other lines given in Sub-variant 4: e.g., Schuech-Filip 4a(B).

Sub-variant 2

(Continue from last diagram)

Before discussing Sub-variant 4, which runs to length, however, we hasten to point out that White can escape the transposition just mentioned. In the interest of recent chess developments, we make mention of an old alternative to Sub-variant 1. The modern practitioner may prefer to follow the game, Fleissig-Bauer, Vienna, 1889.

7 O-O N-B3 9 Q-K2 O-O
8 B-KN5 B-K2 10 KR-Q1 B-Q2

Here, as may be derived from experience, 10 . . . N-K1 is necessary.

11 R-Q2 P-QR3
12 QR-Q1 Q-B2
13 P-K5!

The thematic key-move again, with telling effect this time. Black resigned after 13 . . . N-K1 14 BxB, NxB 15 PxP.

Sub-variant 3

(Continue from last diagram)

On the other hand, Black was able to free himself after the following line (Galia-Foltys, Vienna, 1949).

7 O-O N-B3 9 R-Q1 O-O
8 Q-K2 B-K2 10 B-B4 N-K1

Here 10 . . . N-KR4! (in the style of Sub-variants 4b & c) is even stronger.

11 QR-B1 B-Q2
12 N-QN5 P-K4!

Sub-variant 4

(Continue from last diagram)

7 B-B4 N-B3
8 Q-K2

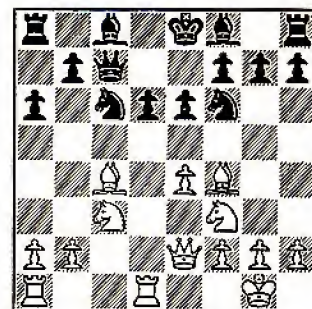
A failing attempt is 8 P-QR4? B-K2 9 Q-Q2, O-O 10 R-Q1, Q-R4 11 BxQP, BxB 12 QxB, NxP 13 Q-R3, NxN 14 PxN, Q-B2 with Black's prevalence (Tartakover-Najdorf, Stockholm, 1948). White's Queen belongs on K2, allowing full effect of R-Q1.

Now, again, Black is at a road-fork.

Variant 4a

8 . . . P-QR3?
9 O-O Q-B2

10 KR-Q1



Sub-sub-variant A

Here we must pause for consideration of another road-fork.

10 . . . P-K4
11 N-Q5!!

Black is in the soup; and, actually, this line does not merit the consideration of a main line (even "sub-sub-variant"). But White's refutation involves too much for inclusion in a mere footnote.

11 . . . NxN

Profiting from hindsight, another thought here is 11 . . . Q-Q1, distasteful though retreat may be. But White gets a good enough game with 12 B-K3, NxN 13 BxN, B-N5 14 QR-B1 (e.g., 14 . . . R-B1 15 BxN†, RxB 16 RxR, PxR 17 QxP, and, if 17 . . . BxN, 18 QxP†, etc.)

12 PxN B-K2

On 12 . . . N-R4, White wins with 13 QR-B1! NxB 14 RxN, Q-N1 15 NxP (as shown by Th. Schuster). 12 . . . N-K2, of course, fails against 13 NxP, PxN 14 P-Q6, with 14 QR-B1 coming in strongly if Black declines to capture.

13 PxN PxB
14 PxP BxP
15 QR-B1

White has far too much. The game, Waligora-Mohrlock, Stuttgart, 1955, continued: 15 . . . BxN 16 QxB, Q-R2 17 Q-B6†, K-Q1 18 BxBP, P-KR4 19 B-K6, B-B1 20 RxB†, BxR 21 QxB†, K-K1 22 R-B7, Resigns.

Sub-sub-variant B

(Continue from last diagram)

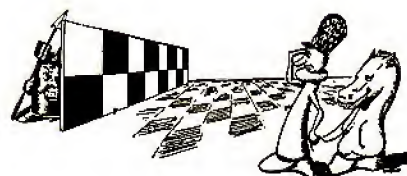
In view of the foregoing, 10 . . . P-K4 cannot stand as a main line of Variant 4a. Consequently, the following is suggested instead.

10 . . . N-K4
11 BxN

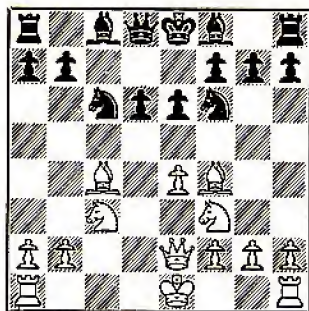
Inconclusive is 11 B-QN3, B-K2 12 QR-B1, Q-N1 13 B-K3, P-QN4! (Schuech-Filip, Vienna, 1949: cf. reference under Sub-variant 1).

11 . . . PxB
12 QR-B1

Here White holds some, but not decisive, advantage.



We return nearer to the main highway then for this previous position.



8 B-K2
9 R-Q1 N-KR4

Black's ninth is stronger than 9 . . . O-O 10 O-O, N-K1 11 N-QN5, B-Q2 12 NxQP, BxN 13 BxB, NxB 14 RxN, Q-K2 15 KR-Q1, KR-Q1 16 Q-K5, B-K1 17 Q-Q2, and Black is cramped—Galia-Platt, Vienna, 1949.

10 BxP

In view of the sequel, 10 B-B1, instead, may constitute an improvement.

10 BxB 12 Q-B1 O-O
11 P-K5 N-B5 13 PxB P-K4

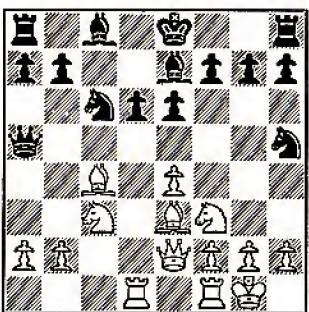
With equality.

Variant 4c

(Continue from last diagram)

This last variant is from Tartakover-Lokvenc, Venice, 1948.

8 N-KR4 10 R-Q1 Q-R4
9 B-K3 B-K2 11 O-O



11 N-B3

Or 11 . . . P-QR3 12 N-Q4! Or 11 . . . O-O 12 N-QN5!

12 B-KN5 O-O
13 N-N5 P-Q4!

Conclusion

As may be judged from this principle cross-section of the Morra Gambit, it is by no means unsound. Variation I is White's main concern in this respect, but there is still play for him at the end of the line given even if Black follows that much correctly.

As a tactical surprise against an unprepared opponent, especially one who is conditioned to accept any offerings, this gambit may be effective. And even those who decline by 3 . . . P-Q4 may be perplexed by the line suggested: 4 QxP, in which White retains considerable tactical (in fact, gambit) chances.

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

Solitaire Chess

BREAKING THE (UN)SOUND BARRIER

THIS GAME, with all its hypermodern overtones, could pass for a 1955 model. Yet it bears the legend of Liege, 1930, Rubinstein (White) vs. Colle. It is a Nimzo-Indian, starting with 1 P-Q4, N-KB3 2 P-QB4, P-K3 3 N-QB3, B-N5 4 P-K3, BxN† 5 PxB, P-Q3 6 B-Q3, O-O 7 P-K4, P-K4 8 N-K2, R-K1 9 P-B3, P-QN3 10 O-O, N-B3 12 B-K3, B-R3 13 N-N3

Cover scoring table at line indicated. Set up position, make Black's next move (exposing table just enough to read that move). Now guess White's next, then expose it. Score par if your move agrees; score zero if not. Make move actually given, opponent's reply. Then guess White's, and so on.

COVER WHITE MOVES IN TABLE BELOW.

EXPOSE ONE LINE AT A TIME

White Played	Par Score	Black Played	Your Selection for White's move	Your Score
13 Q-K2	3	12 N-QR4		
14 P-Q5	3	13 P-B4		
15 P-B4	5	14 K-R1		
16 P-B5	4	15 N-Q2		
17 N-R5	5	16 P-B3		
18 P-N4	4	17 R-K2		
19 P-N5 (a)	5	18 Q-K1		
20 BxB	2	19 BxP		
21 PxP	3	20 NxB		
22 B-R6	4	21 PxB		
23 K-R1	4	22 N-N7 (b)		
24 N-N7	5	23 N-Q6		
25 BxR†	2	24 RxN (c)		
26 R-N1†	3	25 KxB		
27 QxN	2	26 K-R1		
28 R-N3	3	27 Q-B2		
29 QR-KN1	2	28 R-KN1		
30 RxR	2	29 RxR		
31 Q-K2	2	30 N-N1 (d)		
32 P-QR4	3	31 P-QR3		
33 P-R4	5	32 Q-K1		
34 K-N2	2	33 Q-B2		
35 P-R5	3	34 Q-B1		
36 Q-N4	4	35 P-R3		
37 PxB	2	36 P-N4		
38 Q-N6	3	37 PxB		
39 K-B3	3	38 N-Q2		
40 R-N1	5	39 N-N3		
41 P-B4	7	40 N-R5 *		
		41 Resigns (e)		

Total Score 100

Your Percentage

SCALE: 75-100—Excellent; 55-74—Superior; 40-54—Good; 25-39—Fair

NOTES TO THE GAME

a) Here White undertakes a positional sacrifice of a Pawn. It is the Pawn at White's QB4 which, as usual in this line, is under attack.

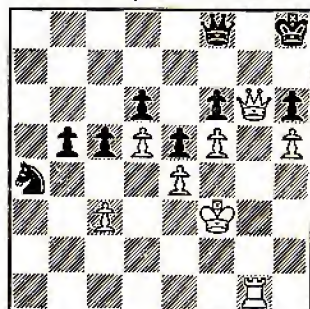
b) This Black Knight moves with impunity at present but to what effect may be judged best by the outcome.

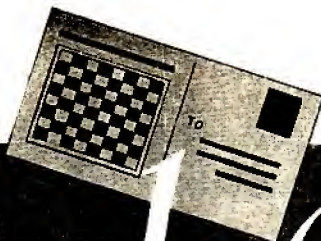
c) Forced: otherwise, 25 QxN.

d) Black aims to set up an impenetrable barrier.

e) Here White has breached the barrier, and his Rook must penetrate with fatal effect.

*Position after 40 . . . N-R5





Postal Chess

POSTAL SCRIPTS

Postal Chess Ratings

We have not elaborated lately on the rating system, and inquiries are becoming numerous. So, for the benefit of newcomers and whoever may have missed signals along the line, we are herewith discussing some points of frequent question.

The basic system and chart for computations is now given in our booklet on Postal Chess, sent out with each assignment to a Postal Chess tourney. If you do not have one, ask for it. If you do, hang on to it!

Note well the statement on "Purpose of Ratings." We have tried modifications of the system with the aim of making the system clearer to players and of enabling them to calculate their own ratings. Unfortunately, however, all such variants throw the accuracy off and so defeat the purpose: to grade all contestants so that they get fair matchings in quality in our Class and Prize Tournaments.

As the system now works, each player tends toward stability in his proper "class," whether that be A, B, C or D. Some, coming in, over-modestly offer too low a class. Some of low class improve suddenly. Some, who have perhaps been overworked, lose on blunders and so drop below their proper class. In such cases, they start winning (again); and, as they do, they amass large-sized rating credits until they begin to approach their proper class. Then they win fewer points on each win until, ultimately, they fluctuate on a fairly even balance of wins and losses, within their proper class. And, inversely of course, the same is true for any who somehow may be over-rated. Experience at this end of the job over many years bears out this statement.

The ratings work so because of one factor which many who have written in seem to have overlooked. The ratings are computed on a continuous basis. For example, suppose you start with 900 as a newcomer. When you win, that 900 changes with the win. If you acquired 50 points, you are rated at 950 on the next result to be reported. Thus, if you keep winning, you may mount until a point at which you win little or nothing from players still rated at 900.

If this seems hard on you, just remember you are supposed to be playing those in your own class. You deserve to

win nothing from those who are two classes below you. Conversely, if your rating wins were not thus limited, you'd skyrocket to where your next entry would only place you in a tourney in which you'd take nothing but shellackings!

Loose Ends

Last June, page 187, we published the list of cash prize winners in the 1949 Golden Knights, asked their addresses so we could send checks. Less than half have reported! How about it?

Continually, on all tournaments, we ask players to be sure to report their results. But many games go unreported till we have to close them out with double-forefits. There are two remedies—both up to the players concerned—(1) be sure not only to report but also to check that that report is printed in the "Postal Mortems" which cover the date you sent it (2) at time of your last result in any given tournament, give a complete list of all your results in that tournament.

TOURNAMENT NOTES

Progress Reports for Golden Knights Tournaments

5th Annual Championship—1950

No further Finals sections have completed play on current Postal Mortems. For list of "Present Leaders," see page 247, August issue.

6th Annual Championship—1951

No further Finals sections have completed play on current Postal Mortems. For list of "Present Leaders," see page 284, September issue.

Meanwhile, the last Finals has started play. With no further qualifiers possible, it was filled by the regular qualifiers, K. B. Keating, W. Weil, C. W. Rider, J. F. Shaw, R. G. Konkell, and the two highest rating $3\frac{1}{2}$ point winners in the Semi-finals: J. G. Sullivan, 1444, and H. B. Daly, 1400.

7th Annual Championship—1952-3

No Finals sections completed play on current Postal Mortems this month. But the following qualified for assignment to the Finals: T. R. Noonan, V. L. Lambert, C. N. Fuglie, J. G. Bueters, P. Fullum and R. W. Wiecking.

Also, J. Alden and L. Frankenstein qualified for the last Semi-finals section, along with previous qualifiers: G. L. Kashin, J. E. Barry and P. More. The section will be assigned with the highest

rating $3\frac{1}{2}$ point winners from the prelims to fill it out to the necessary seven.

8th Annual Championship—1954

As a result of current Postal Mortems, S. O. Wassner has qualified for assignment to the first Finals section. (We still lack qualifiers enough to start a section of seven.)

Also, the following have qualified for assignment to the Semi-finals: H. Wallgren, G. M. Capp (2), G. Chappuis, S. Panasiewicz, L. Weaks, C. McLaughlin, H. H. Hyde, P. Michaels, M. L. Kornhauser, L. J. Zaikowski, K. K. Gries, J. P. Lubenkov, S. Greene, R. J. Orlando, E. D. Fisher, R. G. Konkell, G. L. Frank, F. Buisson and J. Harris.

9th Annual Championship—1955

As a result of current Postal Mortems, E. N. Kirmann joins the list of those qualified for assignment to the Semi-finals. (We still do not have seven to fill a section.)

Incidentally, entries close for prelims in this tournament, Oct. 31!

NEW POSTALITES

The following postal players started play in August with these initial ratings:

Class A at 1300: D. R. Blauman, L. Joyner, R. B. Olson and A. Rudy;

Class B at 1200: B. Adams, J. L. K. Brown, B. Carlin, A. E. Chapin, T. Despopoulos, V. L. Fairchild, J. H. Henriksen, R. C. Hurlbert, N. Johnson, Pfc. M. A. Milas, W. R. Miller, C. Musgrove, C. A. Pieterlard, J. Praglin, P. O. Sullivan and J. D. Young;

Class C at 900: J. W. Anderson, R. L. Appleby, R. J. Barfield, N. Barohn, S. R. Beard, G. H. Brazzel, W. T. Comfort, R. Cunningham, A/2c W. J. Cusson, N. G. Fincher, V. E. Fisher, J. W. Fleet, J. Freedman, H. T. Fritz, L. E. Geller, S. Goldstein, C. E. Hall, J. W. Hemsky, R. Hochhalter, Cpl. R. B. Keeley, R. B. Kiltie, P. T. Luks, N. McEachern, H. L. Minnich, Pvt. N. E. Muller, Dr. G. F. Netherton, Lt. E. P. O'Brien, B. Pearson, Mrs. P. E. Perkins, N. P. Rathoon, H. J. Roberts, A. Rockower, E. Roffman, S. N. Smigel, H. N. Strothman, F. Taussig, G. W. Watson, W. E. Westfall, J. Wilson, T. Wing and G. S. Yacoubian;

Class D at 600: R. Anderson, R. J. Bardeen, E. Benson, D. Brooks, J. H. Couture, A. H. Goldstein, C. Hilber, R. James, J. Jansen, H. Kaye, L. K. McKinney, Dr. R. G. Merrill, J. Niven, E. M. Pope, Lt. J. Ross, E. J. Schaefer, V. Sestini, R. Sachs and G. H. Wolfe.

RETURN POSTS

Old-timers who resumed play in August restarted with these former ratings:

H. W. Berg 1216, E. Bilton 730, F. A. Braucher 1104, J. D. Carpenter 796, L. G. Jonah 914, D. L. Schurr 1360, J. H. Symington 1508, J. D. Robb 788, and T. Weston 810.

POSTAL MORTEMS

Game Reports Received during August

To report your results, all you need give is section number, full names of both players and the outcome of the game—but, for Class Tournaments in 4 man sections, state also if it is first or second game to have been finished with that same opponent (not Game A or B).

The following examples show how to give results with minimum effort for you and maximum clarity for proper recording:

55-C 466: Paul Morphy 1 A. B. Meek 0 (1st)
55-P 401: A. Halprin 1/2 H. N. Pillsbury 1/2 (2)
55-Nf 13: F. J. Marshall 1 H. E. Atkins 0.

In these, the year (55), the type tourney (Class, Prize, Golden Knights Finals) and the section numbers appear in the initial key. And, for Class and Prize tourneys, the first or second game is indicated in the final parentheses. Please give game reports separate from any other correspondence, as they must be filed so. A postcard is ideal for size, easy to send.

Please note: Winners (and those with the White pieces in case of draws) must report as soon as result is confirmed by opponent. The opponent may report also to ensure his record and rating going through but must then state clearly that he was the loser (or played Black in case of a draw).

Game reports sent in time for receipt by dates given above should be printed below. And players who so reported should check to see that they are so published. To spot them, look under your section number, first by the key (e.g., 55-C indicating Class Tourney begun in 1955) and by number (466) given in text below the key.

Symbol f indicates a win by forfeit without rating credit; a shows a rating credit adjudication; df marks a double-forfeit.

CLASS TOURNAMENTS

Tourneys graded by rating classes

Started in 1953 (Key: 53-C)

Notice: As these tourneys run over-due (more than 2 years from month in which play began), we forfeit both players in each unreported game. Tournament sections 1 to 148 have been so scored off. Sections 149 to 167 will be so scored off next issue. Sections 168 to 212 begun during August, 1953, are due for reporting immediately now.

Check now to be sure you have reported and seen published results for any such tournament sections coming up for closing. If any doubt exists, report all your results in such '53 tournaments as a final check.

Extension of play will be granted on request for any games in section 213 and on. But the request must be filed one month before the two-year over-due date of tournament section concerned.

Tourneys 1-303: 129 Keplinger, Lovegren df. 133 Cury, Flodquist df. 134 Barter, Wise df.; Williams, Wise df. 136 Kalogeras, Smith df. 138 Marjon, Miller 2 df.; Chew, Miller 2 df. 139 Joseph, Sherwin df. 145 Barrister, Rea 2 df. 207 Kahn tops (2f) Marsh. 229 Wisner tops Wyller twice. 245 Clary tops (2f) Carr. 274 Van Lieshout licks Lounsbury; Cooper tops Hurley twice. 288 Thomas tops (1a) Mertz. 294 Lacy licks Letts. 296 Mester, Wolf tie.

Started in 1954 (Key: 54-C)

Notice: Games going on after one year in play are slower than average. Hustle 'em up so as to finish in time. Get after tardy opponents, require moves on time and report delays per Rule 13 or 14.

Tourneys 1-170: 10 Wildman whips Henderson. 11 Nowlin nips Hardy. 35 Gage, Healey tie. 44 Kaner bests Berenson. 48 Fowler fells Wolfram. 52 O'Neil tops (f) LeClerc. 55 Leavens licks Christopher. 63 Newton withdraws. 66 Souders bows to Jennings, bests Wyller. 75 Heuchert halts Wyller. 98 Osofsky snips Schneider. 106 Shaw bests Bragg. 108 Kalleberg tops (2f) Robinson. 112 Mit-

chell tops Kaye, MacDonald twice each; Vetter downs MacDonald. 145 Patterson tops Thompson. 156 Toor tops (2a) Fielding. 158 Dodge, Heinrich tie; Rogers rips Meek. 162 Heilberg tops Young twice. 165 Olson stops Goldstone. 166 Gropp tops Jennings (2), McLean.

Tourneys 171-240: 174 Brinley bests Deer, bows to Perrine, ties Powell. 176 Shapiro ties Hunt, tops Seller twice. 178 Vetter downs McDermott. (2) Parke. 181 McConkie beats Barth. 184 Guinard sinks Saunders. 188 Bohn bests Keith. 191 Probst halts Houst. 194 Hurt rips Ridge. 199 Daniels downs Wilkerson. 200 Epstein stops Zalewski. 205 Lester licks Johnson. 209 Murrell mauls Swanson. 210 Friedhoff splits two with Grace, rips Rueter. 211 Wolf mauls Mester. 220 McConkie conks Garver. 223 Wilson downs Davidson. 226 Coltman whips Wolitz. 231 Osborn tops Tudor. 235 Krie cracks Osborn, Pearson. 239 Fleissig bests Altrogge, bows to Behler. 240 Kaplan clips Clark.

Tourneys 241-300: 241 Wild whips Gregory. 244 Hodel, Yates split two. 247 Le Cuer stops Stuart twice. 249 Weber bests Bagwell, bows to Gibson. 251 Taylor tops Levy. 253 Malone tops Newman. (2f) Geil. 255 Fleischman withdrawn. 259 Patten tops Williams. 261 Holodny rips Ross twice. 262 Graves whips Williams. 267 Baxter loses two to Yosso. (2f) Martin. 268 Walbesser halts Harper. 269 Stuart downs Denham. 271 Benedicto bests Holley. 273 Yates axes Enstrom. 275 Moran tops (2f) Cochran. 277 Frankart, Trinks trip Adler. 282 Power tops Jones, Chapman. 283 Buescher beats Frosch, Kasperek. 284 Berenson bests Brewer. 288 Bergamo conks Koffman. 290 Lounsbury rips Rideout. 291 Diener downs Funkhouser. 292 Rajczak tops (1a) Stern. 298 Williams halts Henderson. 299 Platt mauls Mayer.

Started in 1955 (Key: 55-C)

Tourneys 1-30: 1 Heit bests Bancroft, Meyer. 2 Norvell, Maddux nip Weber. 3 Yosso tops Hebert twice. 4 Noble whips Welch. 5 Pardon tops Talkin twice, loses to Simpson. 6 Fisch fells Smith. 7 Eilmes licks Lewis. 10 Racaitis rips Zehe. 11 Schoerner ties Athey twice, tops Derivan; Brown defeats Schoerner, Athey. 14 Fuchs bows to Hubbard, bests Harms, Woodie. 16 Perkins, Wolfram tie twice. 18 Vargas tops Marsh twice. 19 Laugen, Toor tie. 21 Wax whips Marston. Engel. 23 Marston loses to Luce, licks Widen; Widen whips Luce. 24 Kuper-smith smites Mackin. 25 Swarworth whips Wheelwright. 27 Kaser conks Hart. 28 Rankins bows to Kelley, bests Polstein. 29 Polstein tops Kilian.

Tourneys 31-75: 31 Larkin licks Hill. 32 Brown, Sprague conk Cooker. 34 Adams nips Napier. 36 Heffner, Macormac conk Kwartler; Heffner bests Bancroft. 39 Bergamo beats Ballard; Rosow withdrawn. 41 Schuyler withdrawn. 42 Allison axes Brooks. 43 Williams whips Holmgren. 45 Swarworth bests Bird. 47 Landon splits with Morrison, loses to Welch. 48 Rabin routs Glusman. 55 Hamel tops (2f) Burton. 58 Burton withdrawn. 59 Zipfel tops Graves twice. 60 Weberg tops (2f) Burton. 63 Cooley licks Lange twice. 65 Beretvas withdraws. 66 Lucas licks Grafton twice. 68 Burton withdrawn. 70 Smith smites Raines. 72 Clark tops De Leve twice. 74 Kahn bests Durkin, bows to Ross. 75 Peiz withdraws.

Tourneys 76-100: 76 Yodice overwhelms Williams. 77 Wax whips Wilson. 78 Malina, Stuart stop Shaw. 80 Durkin tops Murray twice. 82 Weisz tops Erickson (2). Waring, loses to Moesch. 83 Frankart mauls McCartney. 88 Durkin. (2) Scott beat Camp. 91 Johnston, Birdsall top Simpson. 92 Baker bests Kowalzak twice. 94 Boschan tops (2f) Hughes. 95 Rofe fells Foote. 96 Scrivener tops, then ties Garrison; Montecillo does same. 97 Montecillo tops (2f) Silverberg and Ostermann. 99 Cardenas rips Ransom.

Tourneys 101-205: 103 Spada mauls Moskowitz. 106 Briggs whips Wisner; Sellers withdraws. 107 Schockley tops (2f) Golden and Phillips. 109 Ritter rips Manyak. 110 Orzano conks Cox. 114 Clark withdrawn. 122 Turner tops Peterson. 124 Hildebrand sinks Seaman twice. 127 Paris bests Bancroft. 129

YOUR LAST CHANCE to win up to \$250.00



THIS is your last opportunity to enter the 9th Annual Golden Knights Postal Chess Championship—your last chance to win up to \$250.00 in this big tournament, the most important of all Postal Chess events. The closing date is October 31. To compete, your entry must be mailed on or before that date.

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Seventy-five cash prizes, amounting to a total of \$1000.00 will be awarded to the 75 contestants who finish with the highest scores. The winner and champion will get \$250.00, the runner-up \$100.00! 3rd to 10th prizes range from \$80.00 down to \$15.00! Then come 65 prizes of \$5.00 each for players who finish from 11th to 75th! In addition, every finalist who completes all games will receive the emblem of the Golden Knight (reproduced above)—and every player who completes all games but fails to reach the finals will be given a free entry (worth \$1.00) into our regular Class Tournament.

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As a Golden Knight, you'll enjoy the thrill of competing for big cash prizes. You'll meet new friends by mail, improve your game, enjoy a fascinating hobby.

All classes enter together in this "open" tournament, but to start your rating as a postal player, state if you are "class" A, B, C or D on the coupon below, if you are a newcomer. (A is highest class.)

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CITY STATE

Zeidler fells Fardon; Bancroft, Fardon down Abramson. 130 Kahn conks Conrad. 140 Gray withdraws. 142 Mueller mauls Cleveland.

PRIZE TOURNAMENTS

Class Tourneys for Premiums

Started in 1953 (Key: 53-P)

Notice: As these tourneys run over-due (more than 2 years from month in which play began), we forfeit both players in each unreported game. Tournament sections 1 to 88 have now been so scored off. Sections 89 to 104 will be so scored off next issue. Sections 105 to 119 begun during August, 1953, are due for reporting immediately now.

Check now to be sure you have reported and seen published results for any such tournament sections coming up for closing. If any doubt exists, report all your results in such '53 tournaments as a final check and summary with us.

Extension of play will be granted on request for any games in section 120 and on. But the request must be filed one month before the two-year over-due date of tournament section concerned.

Tourneys 1-178: 78 Michaels, Peterson 2 df; Kerman, Peterson 2 df. 79 Graeff, Mason 2 df; Herrick, Mason 2 df. 83 Laine halts Hinkley; Hinkley, Wall 2 df. 85 Distefano, Kohlhaas df. 87 McLeod, Nickel 2 df. 102 Sember tops Brown twice. 103 Burdick tops Hammett, (2) Roe. 111 Burdick wins from Silver, also (2) Crotchet and (2) Seewald. 141 Smith halts Heim.

Started in 1954 (Key: 54-P)

Notice: Games going on after one year in play are slower than average. Hustle 'em up so as to finish in time. Get after tardy opponents, require moves on time and report delays per Rule 13 or 14.

Tourneys 1-70: 9 Kindig downs Munitz. 10 Hules withdrawn. 17 Rosman loses to Shelley, licks Allen, Robinson. 31 Graf, Hooper tie. 33 Mego withdrawn, loses (a) to Winrod. 36 Bentley bests Crochet. 44 Roe rips McLean. 48 Green axes Yaffe. 54 Smith routs Strelzoff, Wickersham, Stark, Millman. 59 Nickel nips Schick; Boschma, Cooley tie. 60 Connell downs Davis. 62 Deer defeats Green-site. 63 Matzke mauls J. Keesling, Wittmann. 64 Mears tops (a) Lagowski; Macormac conks Curtis. 65 Baker bests Newman, bows to Kaser. 68 Jurek jolts Sheahan, Davis, Charlesworth; Conway conks Sheahan. 69 O'Gorman withdrawn, loses (a) to Brewer and Meyer; Brewer tops Kling, ties Meyer. 70 Timmann rips Rider.

Tourneys 71-100: 72 Fuchs, Sullivan tie. 74 Hildebrand halts Hart; Hart, Mulligan maul Graham. 75 Hooper rips Rudolph. 77 Matthews mauls Southard. 78 Silver, Brown rips Ribowsky. 79 Allen licks Lawler. 80 Stevens loses to Walker, licks Kerr. 83 Renton rips Drozt; Huffman tops (a) Kroll. 84 Goosman downs De Vine. 85 Wild whips Souder; Bishop withdrawn. 86 Allen clips Klein, Armstrong, Schneider. 87 Farber fells Piser, loses to Bradley, Rachlin. 88 Coster mauls Moakley; Degnan tops (a) Beltzer. 91 Maclean rips Roark. 94 Wennerstrom whips Wade; Kell downs Davis. 95 Lyberger bests Bicknell. 96 Epperlein ties Gallagher, tops Bleich. 98 Kahn loses to Muir, ties Dudley; Muir, Benjamin halt Hill. 99 Wagner tops Astapoff; Robison rips Hart. 100 Birsten bows to Roark, ties Weil; Scrivener downs Dennis.

Started in 1955 (Key: 55-P)

Tourneys 1-20: 3 Duddy downs Fox; Pre-diger sinks Simons. 4 Garner bests Baylor. 5 Kennison, Rosner nip Mailhot; Harris tops Mears, Rosner, ties Mailhot, loses to Kennison. 6 Heller, Ware tie. 7 Mitchell defeats Fox. 8 Sheahan smites Smith; Fidlow fells Freeman. 9 Villani whips Williams. 11 Oliver mauls Marcus. 12 Lester licks Lasich; Cintron withdraws. 13 Sosa, Simla sink San Giorgio; Scanlon, Gedaly down Matthies. 14 Mattern mauls Mailhot, Bergmann; Bergmann bests Mailhot. 15 Levitov axes Ailing; Doyle downs Jarvis. 16 Middlebrook beats

Bonnell; Pollak conks Corda. 17 Joseph, Yaffe, Lyberger, Stowe stop Siesbittel; Joseph jolts Yaffe; Lyberger licks Johnston. 18 Coster conks Morse. 19 Meehan bests Batchelder. 20 Lanam loses to Burlingame, licks Somerville; Conway, Lanam conk Somerville; Conway, Lanam also lick George.

Tourneys 21-50: 21 McCaughey, Fisk fell Frank. 22 Capp halts Huboch; Ortega tops Roque. 24 Callaghan conks Coltmann; Berkowitz chops Chapman. 25 Joseph, Leavens tie. 27 Remler withdraws. 28 Churchill whips Wilband. 29 Kuritz conks Cowan. 30 Powers withdrawn. 31 Holt downs Gaines, Douglass, Maher; Douglass defeats Gaines. 32 Conger tops (a) Maxwell; Frankel, Ellis (f) Reithel top Fischer; Mattern mauls Maxwell; Conger axes Ellis. 33 Ortega rips Russell. 36 Clark clips Ralston. 38 Okola mauls Morley; Ackner withdrawn; Mosemann fells Farber. 39 Prewitt, Kell outpost Poillon. 41 Aston, LeBeau bests Chofenski; Pelz withdraws; Aston tops (f) Herron. 42 Butler beats Dundatscheck; Sosa sinks Lodato. 45 Bergreen ties Burlingame, tops Christiansen, Gifford; Conway conks Tvedt. 46 Carlson sinks Gormly; Cole mauls Miles. 47 Spencer withdrawn. 50 Harrison halts Seaman.

Tourneys 51-96: 51 Arrow beats Bicknell; Stratton stops Gelbard, Zieten. 52 Antcliff loses to Bergreen, licks Nickel. 54 Burke withdrawn; Graham jolts Joy. 55 Gries downs Dobson; Serra licks Lewis. 59 Graf rips Rogers; Hardin downs Auer; Rogers withdraws. 65 Stanley bows to Fuglie, bests Hansen; Antcliff mauls Marston. 68 Bullock beats Galluccio; Harris halts Gebrer. 69 Baylor bests Gatti. 79 Graham tops (f) Terraneau. 81 Armstrong stops Freeman.

GOLDEN KNIGHTS

Progressive qualification championships

5th Annual Championship—1950

FINALS (Key: 50-Nf)

Sections 1-17: 15 Wood bests Pohle, bows to Belz. 16 Flauding downs Alden, McCurdy. 17 Mail, Wulsdorf whip Williams; Lieberman licks Mail; Hayes rips Rickless.

6th Annual Championship—1951

FINALS (Key 51-Nf)

Section 1-13: 10 Skema bests Yerhoff. 12 Wallace fells Fenner.

Solutions to CHESSBOARD MAGIC

on page 295

No. 1 1 R-KR4, B-N2 2 RxP, R-R1† 3 K-N4, RxR 4 P-B8(Q), BxQ† 5 K-N3, and the poor Rook has no place to go! It can give itself up or stalemate the wily King! On 1 . . . R-R1† 2 K-N5, RxR 3 P-B8(Q), P-R8(Q) 4 Q-B3†, K-B7 5 Q-Q2†, K-N6 6 Q-K3†, White has perpetual check or wins material enough to draw.

No. 2 1 K-N4, P-R7! (not 1 . . . N-B7† 2 K-N3 as White then draws) 2 K-R3 (not 2 RxB, N-B7†), B-B5 3 K-N2, N-B7 4 R-K2†!—take it or leave it: 4 . . . KxR is stalemate.

No. 3 1 P-B7, K-N2 2 P-B8(Q)†! KxQ 3 R-KB1† K-K1 (or K2) 4 R/-K1! and Black's Rook is in a fatal pin on the King file—or 3 . . . R-B6 4 R/2-KB2! and ditto on the King Bishop file—or 3 . . . K-N1 (or N2) 4 R-N2†, R-N6 5 R/1-KN1! and ditto on King Knight file—or 4 . . . K-R1 (or R2 or R3) 5 R-R1†, R-R6 6 R/2-KR2! and ditto on King Rook file. Remarkable quadruple echo!

7th Annual Championship—1952-3

PRELIMINARY ROUND (Key: 52-N)

Sections 1-153: 137 Alden tops (a) Nye. 143 Martin, Lawrence df; Marcus, Martin df. 145 Kuhl, Triassi df. 146 Carlson withdrawn. 147 Burdell, Kimball df; Kimball, Wall df. 148 Chace withdrawn. 150 Adickes, Neel df. 153 Krugloff halts Handler; Handler, McManus df.

SEMI-FINALS (Key: 52-Ns)

Sections 1-61: 3 Pullum fells Saffern, 34 Noonan ties Healey, tops Tomlinson. 35 Bueters bests Taig. 38 Van Osdol licks Le-kowski. 41 Patterson tops Temple. 42 Bowen clips Clareus. 46 Rosenblum routs Neal. 51 Green trips Trotzku; Hornstein stops Lubin. 52 Parrish withdraws. 53 Lambert, Wiecking down Alden; Neel tops (f) Ruehl; Sill licks Lambert. 54 Self, Koluch rip Ribowsky. 56 Bevier tops (a) Davison. 57 Mall jolts Jolly. 58 Bristol withdraws. 59 White bests Green-bank.

FINALS (Key: 52-Nf)

Sections 1-18: 1 Farber, Kellner tie; Smoron whips Wildt. 4 Ilyin bests Bunde-dick. 5 Clareus stops Stark. 6 Solifrey axes Alexander. 7 Schroeder licks McLellan. 8 Maclean, Christman maul Frilling. 9 Runkel bows to Miller, bests Weaver; Roth loses to Lieberman, licks Weaver. 10 Johnson beats Taylor, bows to Smith; Ornstein stops Smith. 11 Christman mauls Shaw, Mitchell; Eck-strom tops MacMillan. 12 Parrish withdraws.

8th Annual Championship—1954

PRELIMINARY ROUND (Key: 54-N)

Notice: The two-year date for completing play in this round is coming around for some of you soon. Be sure you get all re-sults reported before then. If in doubt, re-port all results now as a summary and check.

Sections 1-79: 16 Volpe nips Nearing. 21 Houston bests Baker. 24 Krueger fells Fen-ner. 31 Orlando tops (f) Young. 36 Rozear rips Ross. 37 Levi, Lewis stop Stallworth. 40 Capp conks Self. 41 Panasiwicz rips Reichert. 43 Self defeats (f) Stephens. 51 Kornhauser tops Friedman, ties Altusky. 56 Greene blasts Blumenthal. 59 Rodriguez, Wright, Moore top Taylor; Care bows to Taylor, bests Murphy. Moore. 61 Weare, Nelson nip McKillop. 63 Norton ties Murray. tops Underwood. 66 Giles mauls Mravlye. 70 Kashin conks Ostrum. 76 Hawksworth licks Ross, loses to Fisher; Fisher stops Stauffer. 77 Segall tops Taylor. 78 Frey jolts Josephen. 79 Namikas rips Richter.

Sections 80-114: 80 Welker loses to Miller, licks Mason; Mason bests Donnelly, bows to Terflinger. 81 Graves withdrawn, loses (a) to Lubenkov. 86 Wallgren whips Sokoler. 88 Fenn bests Sherman, bows to Gerth. 89 Chappuis chops Warren, Luprecht; Warren tops (f) Thies. 90 Michaels sinks Snyder; Eads, Harris tie. 92 McLaughlin tops (f) Major. 96 Harris, Stolzenberg stop Zaikow-ski; Godard withdraws. 97 Hamilton tops Hardy, (f) Major. 101 Parrish withdraws. 104 Rolo rips Sperling. 105 Kaiser conks Mac-Alister. 107 Capp bests Seybold. 111 Krueger, Paul tie. 112 Blasius rips Roe. 113 Scott, Weeks maul Moose. 114 Hankin, Kugelmass defeat Frankel who withdraws.

Sections 115-133: 115 Lawhon, Power tie. 116 Gries tops (f) Jewett. 118 Hamilton, Laine nip Nutter; Hansen tops (a) Ferguson. 119 Oeder, Landon whip Wittenmann; Krug-loff tops (a) Sirota. 120 Rouse tops Contoski. 121 Burdick downs Price; Hayes halts Hinck-ley. 124 Dadosky downs Hanson; Barnhiser bests Wurl. 126 Wilcoxson whips Gifford; Konkell conks Taylor; correction: Gifford tops Potts. 127 Smith fells Kornblum. Bricher, Fischer; Krie cracks Smith, Fischer; Bricher bests Fischer, bows to Baron. 128 Hyde tops Wheeler, Brambila, (a) Spann; Bentley trips Terflinger. 131 Mease with-draws; Gorton nips Noonan. 133 Buisson bests Richter, Dickason.

SEMI-FINALS (Key: 54-Ns)

Sections 1-40: 1 Mueller mauls Okola. 2 Katz conks Giordano. 4 Stevens stops Mc-Clellan. 5 Godbold beats Weisbecker. 6 Daly downs Clark; Strahan sinks Southard; Gropp

grinds Silver. 7 Gilbert, Morgan smite Smith; Benedetti withdrawn. 8 Wassner rips Mer-ritt, Richter; Pajor routs Richter. 9 Loos licks Bohac, Williams. 10 Hankin halts Wer-ner. 11 Ashley bests Spry, bows to Conway. 12 Hankin tops (f) Sweet. 14 Bronson whips Weibel. 16 Bizar bests Mitchell; Miller with-drawn. 17 Carlyle licks Scoville, Ornstein, loses to Klavins; Klavins, Paul stop Orn-stein. 18 Callaghan tops (a) Mease. 21 Ester downs Donnelly. 22 McGinniss halts Hecker. 23 Stauffer stops Davidson. 27 Jacobs trips Trucis. 35 Gerth replaces Strelzoff.

9th Annual Championship—1955

PRELIMINARY ROUND (Key: 55-N)

Sections 1-19: 1 Dasteel bows to Oakes, bests Mulligan; Kahn, Dasteel, Christian-sen, Oakes rip Russell. 2 Bagwell mauls Massey. 3 Garrett tops (f) Allen. 4 Durkin downs Gillow, Levitov, Rabinowitz. 8 Wil-liams sinks Seiler. 9 Vosloh loses to Buck, licks Berkstresser. 11 Williams bests Bo-rowiecki; Klrman conks Bouvier, Laux, Agranoff. 12 White whips Shelley; Fuller withdrawn, loses (a) to Huffman. 13 Eads withdraws; Friedman nips Nunn, Tuchman; Nunn tops Tuchman; Grossman stops Stetler. 14 Lynch mauls Mines. 15 Huffman halts Hayward. 16 Haziitt tops (a) Mease. 18 Coster licks Krazier, loses to Constable. 19 Oakes halts Hamilton; Dasteel downs Ehle.

Sections 20-39: 20 Darnell tops (f) Hoff-man. 22 Bass bests Dutton; Bronson beats Best, Arneson; Gavilondo defeats Arneson, Bronson. 23 Berliner bests Gregson. 24 Al-berts licks Link. 25 Muller halts Hamel; Stuart tops (f) Miller. 26 Oeder downs Ur-sille, Rice; Bass bests Marks. 27 Alexander, Beckman down Drozt; Donnelly jolts John-son; Spangler beats Beaudry. 28 Webbe halts Holt. 29 Ilyin, Carlyle nip Nimezt; Hughes withdrawn. 30 Dela Paz defeats Hansen, Down; Schmitt halts Hansen. 32 Hankin hits Scott. 33 Ward, Gross top Turpin. 35 Gibbs bests Hills, bows to Wilson. 36 Hecht outpoints Pavitt; Eschinger withdraws. 37 Seaman bows to Stratton, Wood, bests Sil-ver; Eschinger withdraws, loses (a) to Strat-ton. 39 Madore mauls Everett.

Sections 40-100: 40 Carson tops (f) Wilson; Robertson bests Bolton. 41 Parham tops Astapoff. 42 Hurlbut, Hanson, Moore defeat Shedd. 44 Davis downs Hagedorn. 45 Crosbie clips Antcliff. 46 Doelling, Orzano clout Klenk; Vogeler withdraws, loses (a) to Doel-ling. 52 Singman axes Alley. 53 Lapsley halts Hartigan. 54 Nusbaum nips Lawrence. 58 Meyer stops Stulken. 60 Collins conks Car-penter. 62 Sauder sinks Schmitt. 63 Phillips cracks Crane. 65 Paine, Whittemore whip Graham; Tvedt tops Waters. 67 Hutchinson halts Werner; Cullum conks Gabriell. 71 Richter replaces Strelzoff. 72 Yosso axes Astorino. 73 Whittemore tops Thompson; Bullwinkel withdraws. 74 Hyde halts Berard. 76 Mather bests Nearing, bows to Blank. 79 Hubbard, Josephson tie. 81 Parker tops Browder. 84 Muller replaces Prall.

POSTALMIGHTIES!

Prize Winners

The following postalites have won prizes in 1953 and 1954 Prize Tournaments as a result of current Postal Mortems.

Tourney	Players	Place	Score
53-P 79	M W Herrick	1st	4 -2
	W Eickholt	1-2	5 -1
	J E Laine	1-2	5 -1
	V D Landon	1st	4 -2
103	H E Burdick	1-2	4 -2
	G M Capp	1-2	4 -2
111	H E Burdick	1st	5 -1
161	G H Mayer	1st	6 -0
54-P 9	H Kindig	1st	6 -0
	P G Ehler	2nd	4 -2
	H L Shelley	1st	6 -0
33	T A Throop	1st	5 1/2 - 1/2
	R B Potter	2nd	4 1/2 - 1/2
36	L Bentley	1-2	5 -1
	S H Crochet	1-2	5 -1
48	C A Green	1st	6 -0
	L L Yaffe	2nd	5 -1
55	N Wild	1st	6 -0
	C Souders	2nd	5 -1

Certificate Winners

The following Postalites have qualified for Victory Certificates in 1953, 1954 and 1955 Class Tournaments as a result of current Postal Mortems.

Tourney	Players	Place	Score
53-C 133	A F Bowman	1st	5 -1
136	G A Smith	1st	5 -1
138	R L Becholdt	1st	4 -2
139	R Joseph	1st	5 -1
145	C T Rea	1st	4 -2
207	G Kahn	1st	5 -1
220	H C Wiser	1st	5 -1
274	F E Cooper	1st	5 -1
258	K B Thomas	1st	6 -0
294	J F Lacy	1st	6 -0
296	M Mester	1-2	4 1/2 - 1/2
	J Wolf	1-2	4 1/2 - 1/2
54-C 10	O Wildman	1st	5 -1
11	R A Hardy	1-2	5 -1
	D Nowlin	1-2	5 -1
14	W W Fuchs	1st	4 1/2 - 1/2
44	S Kaner	1st	5 1/2 - 1/2
52	R O'Neil	1st	5 1/2 - 1/2
145	M Patterson	1st	6 -0
158	Henrietta Rogers	1st	5 -1
166	D Gropp	1-2	4 -2
	R McLean	1-2	4 -2
191	E Houst	1-2	5 -1
	H E Probst	1-2	5 -1
194	J F Hurt	1st	5 1/2 - 1/2
200	M Epstein	1st	6 -0
205	C F Lester	1st	5 -1
220	D R McConkie	1st	5 1/2 - 1/2
239	C W Behler	1st	6 -0
240	I M Kaplan	1st	6 -0
253	C Malone	1st	6 -0
255	J H Taylor	1st	5 -1
55-C 1	D Heit	1st	6 -0
14	W W Fuchs	1st	4 1/2 - 1/2

Statement required by the act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the acts of March 3, 1933, and July 3, 1946 (Title 39, United States Code, Section 233) showing the ownership, man-agement, and circulation of CHESS REVIEW, published monthly at New York, N. Y., for October 1, 1955.

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2. The owners are CHESS REVIEW, 250 W. 57 St., New York 19, New York, and I. A. Horowitz, 250 W. 57 St., New York 19, New York.

3. The known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

4. Paragraphs 2 and 3 include, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting; also the statements in the two paragraphs show the affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and con-ditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner.

I. A. HOROWITZ, Editor

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 13 day of September, 1955.

SADIE LEVICK, Commissioner of Deeds, New York City, N. Y. Co. Clks No. 89, Reg. No. 5 L 31. Commission expires November 17, 1955.

POSTAL GAMES

from CHESS REVIEW tourneys

annotated by
JOHN W. COLLINS

King Chase

When White mishandles the opening, Black turns the game into a King chase.

GRUENFELD DEFENSE

G. Williams M. H. Cha
White Black
1 P-Q4 N-KB3 3 N-QB3 P-Q4
2 P-QB4 P-KN3 4 PxP

White has a wide choice. 4 N-B3 is most common among the masters.

4 NxP 6 PxN P-QB4
5 P-K4 NxN 7 B-K3

White's last is a mistake because it slows down King-side development. Correct is 7 B-QB4, B-N2 8 N-K2.

7 B-N2
8 P-KB4

Again, slow, and weakening. Better is 8 B-N5†, B-Q2 9 BxB†, NxB 10 N-K2.

8 Q-R4

The chase begins.

9 K-B2 N-Q2

If 9 . . . QxP? White has 10 R-B1, Q-R6 11 RxP.

10 Q-N3 O-O
11 P-KR3

Another slow, weakening move. 11 N-B3 is natural.

11 P-KN4!

An unorthodox but effective move. The tactical threat is 12 . . . NPxP 13 BxP, PxP 14 PxP? BxP†, winning a Rook. The strategical idea is to open the King Bishop file.

12 BPxP

If 12 P-B5, PxP 13 PxP, N-B3 is difficult to answer.

12 P-K4
13 P-Q5 P-B4!

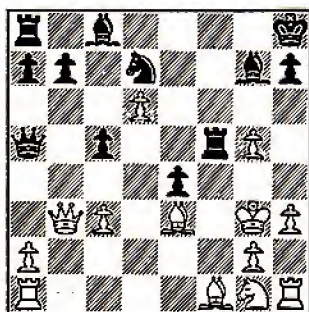
And a murderous, attacking file is obtained.

14 P-Q6§ K-R1
15 PxP RxP†
16 K-N3

On 16 K-K1 (16 N-B3? P-K5), Black gets a winning attack with 16 . . . P-K5 17 R-B1, N-K4.

16 P-K5!

A door-opener for all the Black men.



17 N-K2
With the King exposed and his development retarded, White has no adequate continuation.

17 B-K4†
18 B-B4

If 18 N-B4, RxP† wins; and, if the King moves, 18 . . . N-B1 wins.

18 RxB!

This capture wins two pieces for a Rook.

19 NxR Q-Q1
20 P-KR4 Q-B1

Black threatens to mate.

21 K-B2 QxN†
22 K-K2 P-B5
23 Q-B2

If 23 QxBP, Black wins with 23 N-N3 24 Q-B5, B-N5†.

23 N-B4 25 B-K2 R-Q1
24 K-Q1 B-K3 26 R-KB1 RxP†

Now all the Black pieces join in, ending the chase with a kill.

27 K-K1 Q-N6† 31 K-K2 Q-Q6†
28 R-B2 P-K6 32 K-Q1 B-N5†
29 B-B1 R-Q7 33 B-K2 N-K5
30 QxR PxQ† Resigns

Record Stands

The unbreakable record for short games is two moves. The Postal Chess record is four. White just misses the latter in this oddity.

GIUOCO PIANO

Dr. I. S. Kahn J. Conrad
White Black

1 P-K4

Or 1 P-KB3, P-K3 2 P-KN4, Q-R5 mate—the all time record. The Fool's Mate.

1 P-K4
2 N-KB3

Or 2 B-B4, N-QB3 3 Q-R5, N-B3 4 QxP mate—The Scholar's Mate.

2 N-QB3
3 B-B4 KN-K2
4 N-N5 P-B3

Necessary is 4 . . . P-Q4.

5 B-B7 mate!

Early Ending

The ending is reached and won early in this one.

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

S. Wassner C. Merritt
White Black

1 P-Q4 N-KB3
2 P-QB4 P-KN3
3 N-QB3

3 P-KN3 is another good way to answer the King's Indian.

3 B-N2

Or 3 . . . P-Q4—the Gruenfeld.

4 P-K4 P-Q3
5 N-B3 O-O
6 B-K2 P-K4

Or 6 . . . QN-Q2 7 B-B4 (7 O-O, P-K4 transposes into regular lines), P-B3 8 O-O, Q-R4!

7 PxP PxP
8 QxQ

If 8 NxP, QxQ† 9 BxQ, NxP!

8 RxQ 10 N-Q5 NxN
9 B-N5 R-K1 11 BPxN P-QB3

Or 11 . . . P-KB3 12 B-K3, B-B1 13 R-QB1, B-Q3.

12 R-Q1 PxP
13 B-N5 B-Q2
14 RxP B-QB3

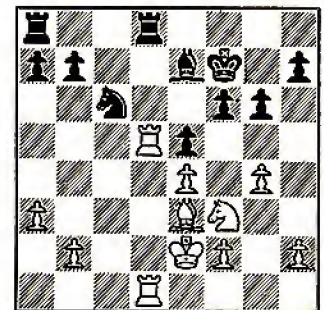
More promising is 14 . . . BxB! 15 RxB, N-B3! 16 RxNP (better 16 O-O), QR-N1 with excellent play for the Pawn.

15 BxB NxB 17 B-K3 B-B1
16 K-K2 P-B3 18 P-KN4

White aims to prevent 18 . . . P-B4 and to secure the option of P-N5.

18 KR-Q1
19 KR-Q1 B-K2
20 P-QR3 K-B2

It is safer to lock the King-side with 20 . . . P-KN4.



21 P-N5! PxP

This capture leads to a loss. White has the better of it, but Black can put up a good fight with 21 . . . QR-B1.

22 NxNP† BxN

If 22 . . . K-N1, 23 N-K6 wins control of Q7.

23 BxB RxR

Now White gets a deadly, passed Queen Pawn. But 23 . . . KR-QN1 24 R-Q7†, K-N1 25 R-QB7 (and 26 R/1-Q7) also wins for White.

24 PxR N-Q5†
25 K-Q3 R-QB1

Else 26 R-QB1 and 27 R-B7† wins.

26 K-K4!

As will be seen, White threatens not to win the King Pawn but to get two connected, passed Pawns.

26 R-B7
27 P-B4

If 27 KxP? N-B6† 28 K-B4, NxB 29 KxN, RxBP! Black draws.

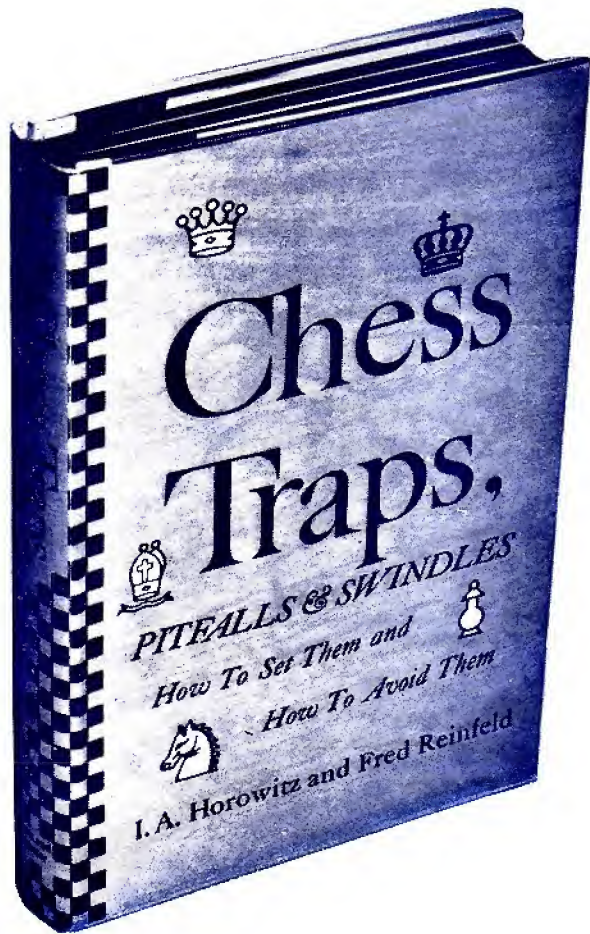
27 N-B4
28 PxP Resigns

The Pawns go marching in.

Our Postal players are invited to submit their BEST games for this department. To be considered, the moves of each game must be written on a standard score sheet, or typed on a single sheet of paper, and marked "for publication."

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

HOW TO *bamboozle* YOUR OPPONENTS AT CHESS



THERE is little doubt that we all have a spot of larceny in our hearts. It seems to show itself most obviously in our games. Take Chess, for example. To snatch victory from the jaws of defeat commands our admiration but, if the snatching involves a little high-class flimflam, it gives us an extra thrill.

Crime does pay

A book has just been published which is a rich storehouse of these Chess "crimes." It is written by I. A. HOROWITZ, one of America's outstanding chess masters who has won the U. S. Open Championship three times, and the celebrated chess writer FRED REINFELD, twice winner of the New York State Championship and subsequently titleholder of both the Marshall and Manhattan Chess Clubs. It is called CHESS TRAPS, PITFALLS AND SWINDLES. By the very nature of its subject, the combinations you will find here are not all sound. But who cares, since they are instructive and vastly entertaining?

Traps, Pitfalls, Swindles

Here, then, are four sly sections, each devoted to bamboozling your chess opponent; Part I is called *Chess Gimmicks and the Psychology Behind Them*. Part II is devoted to *Traps and Pitfalls in the Opening*. Part III is concerned with *Gimmicks in Over-the-Board Play* and includes *The Gentle Art of Swindling*. Part IV is *Gimmick vs. Gimmick*, in which the *Trapper is Trapped* and *Thrust and Counterthrust* are explained.

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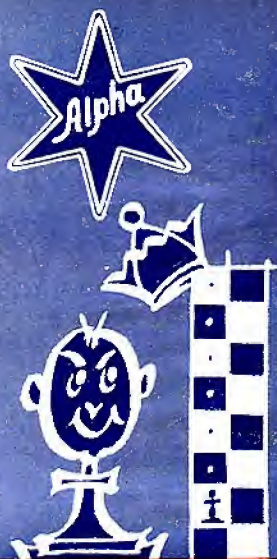
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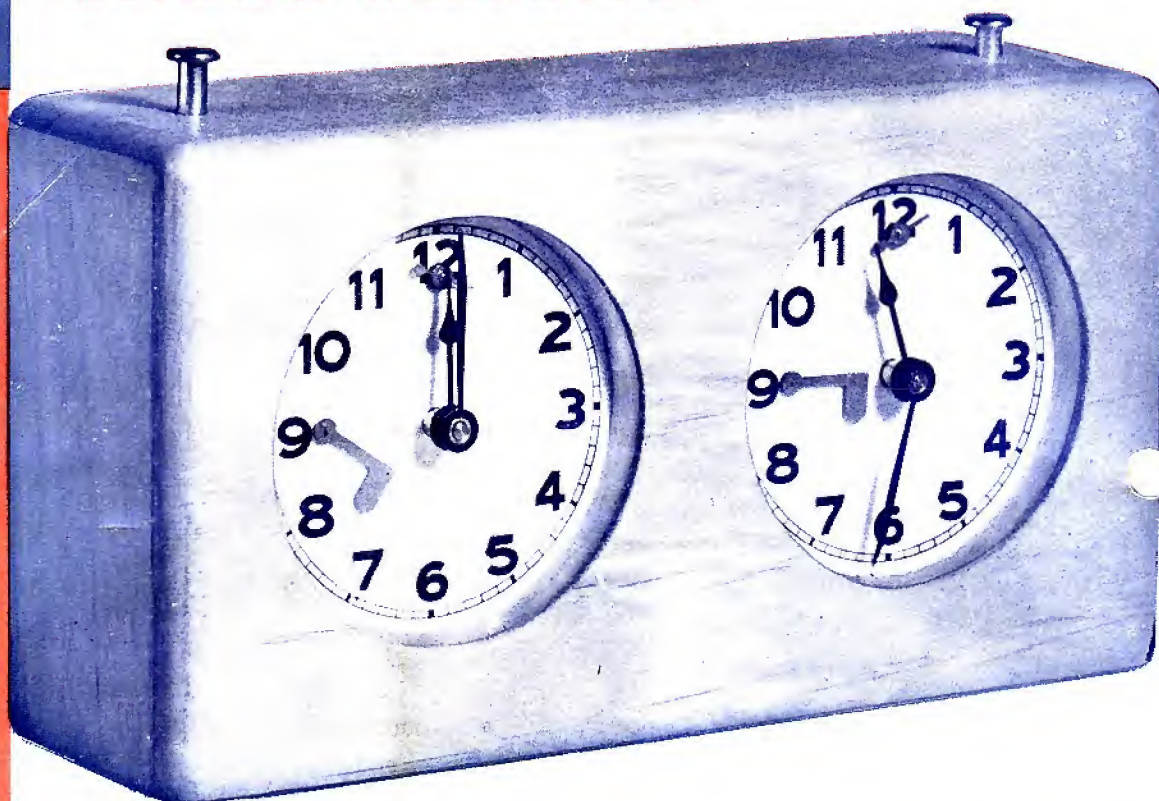
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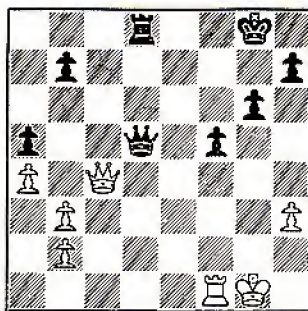


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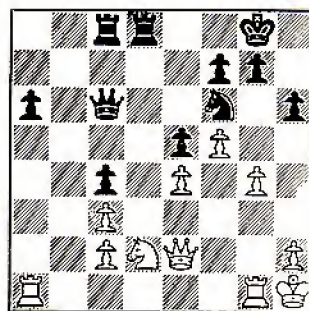
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Solutions on page 350.



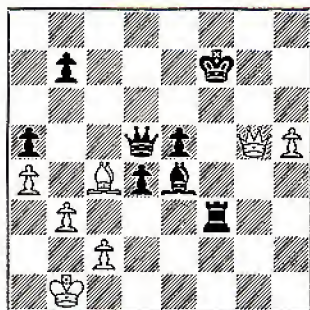
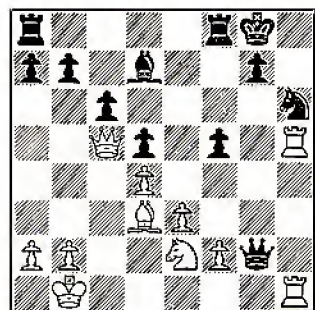
1 White to move and win

As first step and warm-up—the first position in the book. The book takes up the tactics, one by one, type by type, with the thought that “The first step toward mastery is to become familiar with the different types of tactical motifs.” Here is one; what do you do with it?



2 Black to move and win

You must have recognized the tactical theme in the last example. If not, too bad; we won't name it—and here is another of the same type! We linger on this type by way of emphasizing that the book gives fully 108 examples of varying degrees of difficulty. Solve this!

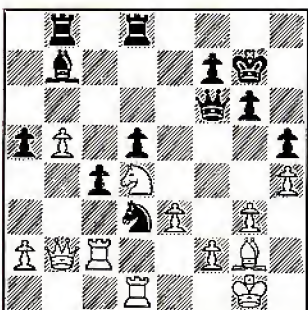


3 White to move and win

Once more, the same old theme. Not only does the book give you examples of tactics already existing on the board. It also gives positions in which you can create the tactical motif, usually by a sacrifice. This is such a position. Set up the theme, then win.

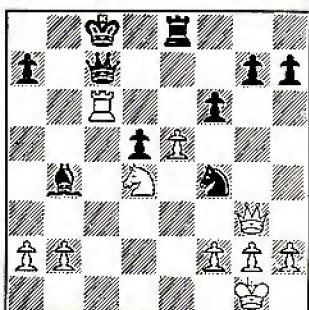
4 Black to move and win

We are about ready to sign off on this theme, but a word more is in order. Exposition of a theme ought to carry at least a word on how to fight back against it. Reinfeld's book does that, too. Here is Black caught short. Fight fire with fire, and save the Queen.



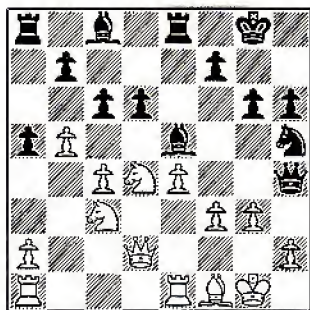
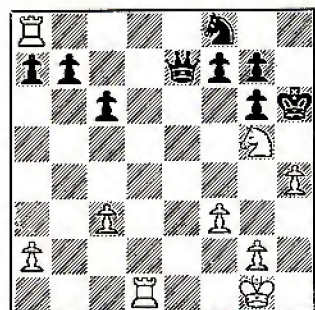
5 White to move and win

Surely, now you have the idea! But let's try it once again. Inevitably, a basic theme becomes entangled with others as well as captures, checks and other forcing moves. Here is a neat example of such combined operations, our basic theme with tertiary frills.



6 Black to move and win

At first glance here, we're still on the same theme. But hold! We're caught with it—for it is Black to win, but White has used our hitherto basic theme. So, appropriately, we fight back, not fire with fire this time, but with a brand new theme. How do you win?

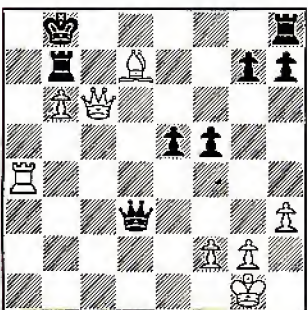


7 White to move and win

Here is a position which may perplex. With material so nearly equal, can you aspire to win? Particularly, as Black's Queen can likely resort to perpetual check in a pinch? Reinfeld says you can if thoroughly familiarized with chess tactics. Try for that last theme!

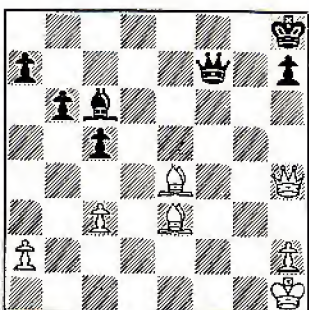
8 Black to move and win

Moving on to entirely new themes now, we offer this position as a teaser. And teaser it is, as the winning move gives rise to a number of seemingly effective defenses. Each of these last three problems have their own peculiar characteristics—solve this one, first.



9 White to move and win

Here is a position to test your wits. To make life interesting, you're the Exchange down and have really very little to show for it. But don't underrate the power of your Pawn on QN6! It also serves though only stands and waits! As a matter of fact, you're to try for mate!



10 Black to move and win

Reinfeld's 1001-er serves to commemorate Harry Nelson Pillsbury who sprang the winning idea in a blindfold exhibition of 22 games. It is a beauty, on the inspirational rather than perspiration side. You are only a piece down here; but get inspired and find a mate.

CHESS REVIEW

THE PICTURE CHESS MAGAZINE

olumn 23 Number 11 November, 1955

EDITED & PUBLISHED BY

I. A. Horowitz

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LONG COUNT AT LONG BEACH

In an article last month (page 289), a mistake appeared based on an AP dispatch run in newspapers here. The dispatch had Rossolimo winning the USCF "Open" at Long Beach, California, on an S.B. tie-breaking count of 62½-61½. Plus other factors indicated, that would mean a tied Median tie-break count, a tied Solkoff tie-break count and only then a break on the S.B. count. Indeed, at the time we went to press, we had confirmation from Tournament Director Rolo both that Bolton's "forfeit" point had been counted as half-value and that three tie-breaks had been calculated. We did not get Mr. Rolo's actual figures till after we had gone to press. Consequently, we wrongly assumed that the first count, the Median, would have given Reshevsky first prize on a proper judgment as to Bolton's "forfeit" point. Subsequently, we received a fuller explanation from Mr. Rolo, which we give in full: "Sept. 26, 1955

"Thanks for your enquiry regarding the 11th Open at Long Beach. I trust that you are as interested as I am in giving this matter full publicity. The prize was awarded in accordance with U.S.C.F. rules, on the Median System. Reshevsky 61½ and Mr. Rossolimo 60½. Until the U.S.C.F. Tournament Committee overrules me, the first prize will still have been awarded on that basis.

"After the tourney was over and after prizes had been awarded a decision concerning the granting of a forfeit to Mr. Ronald Gross to Mr. Bolton in the 7th round was protested in Mr. Reshevsky's behalf. The questionableness of the decision was dimly apparent to me at the time of making, so the decision was made only upon the advice of a U.S.C.F. official who in turn had had advice from other masters. Even though I would not make the same decision in the same

circumstances again—that decision stands as far as I am concerned. The forfeit was known and posted during the last four rounds and was not challenged even when it became obvious that a tie-breaking system would have to be used. The decision stands until overruled.

"However, the big mistake made by those who speak for Mr. Reshevsky is the assumption that had that notorious decision been different, the first prize would have gone to Mr. Reshevsky. Fortunately (one could underline that word several times!), the decision made no difference in the outcome.

"Assuming that the forfeit had never been granted, the first prize would have gone to Mr. Rossolimo, in accordance with U.S.C.F. rules, as follows:

first—median points tied 62-62
second—Solkoff tied 93½-93½
third—S.B. points (with adjusted scores) Rossolimo 76¼ Reshevsky 76

"Enclosed is a duplicate (in part) of a report sent to Mr. A. Wyatt Jones, Chairman of the U.S.C.F. Tournament Committee for the Long Beach Open.

Very truly yours,
ORLO M. ROLO"

The duplicate report mentioned is not given here as it comprises figures which are given more fully below.

Finally, the USCF Tournament Committee did overrule Tournament Director Rolo, declaring the Bolton-Gross game should be scored as a game played and lost. The figures below are the official USCF tie-breaking points.

Despite the fortunate justification of the award for first place, we still say "The Swiss begins to smell" with all these hair-splitting modifications. A player needs a rule book and a slide rule to calculate his chances from round to round.

Reshevsky's Tie-break Record						
Results	Scores	Adj.*	Median	Sol.	S.-B.	
W Hart	6.0	5.5*	...	5.5	5.5	
W Bolton	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	
W Borchow	2.5	6.5*	...	6.5	6.5	
D Lapiken	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	3.25	
W	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	
W	7.5	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	
W	9.5	9.5	...	9.5	4.75	
W	10.0	10.0	...	10.0	5.0	
W	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	4.5	
W Sandrin	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	
W Saidy	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	
W Sherwin	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	
			62.0	93.5	76.0	

* Adjusted on unplayed forfeits: for tie-break on USCF rules for Median, each unplayed win or loss counts half a point.

Rossolimo's Tie-break Record						
Results	Scores	Adj.*	Median	Sol.	S.-B.	
W Fries	6.0	6.0	...	6.0	6.0	
W Drexel	6.0	6.0	...	6.0	6.0	
W Henin	6.5	6.0*	6.0	6.0	6.0	
W McCormick	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	
D Byrne	9.5	9.5	...	9.5	4.75	
D Lapiken	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	3.25	
W Kaufman	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	
D Reshevsky	10.0	10.0	...	10.0	5.0	
D Saidy	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	4.25	
W Sherwin	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	
W Rivise	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	
W Evans	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	
			62.0	93.5	76.25	

Median, like Solkoff, counts opponents' totals, regardless of W, D or L by player—but omits two top, two bottom scores.

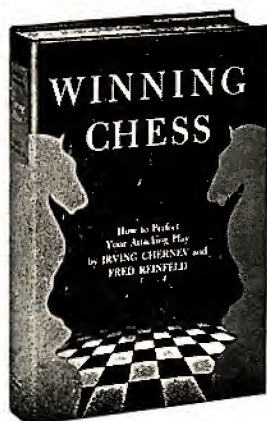
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Past Masterpieces

Annotated by **FRED REINFELD**

IT IS UNFORTUNATELY TRUE that some of the illustrious names of the past seem less illustrious when one carefully examines their actual achievements. On the other hand, others who are less famous get a re-evaluation which enhances their fame.

Thus, we find here that the immortal Anderssen was capable on occasion of trashy chess, while Louis Paulsen often made an uncanny approach to methods and ideas which were not to be general currency until fifty years later.

Match, 1877 SCOTCH GAME

L. Paulsen		A. Anderssen
White		Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	3 P-Q4
2 N-KB3	N-QB3	4 NxP
		B-B4

This opening has virtually disappeared from master play with the recognition that Black gains a vital tempo for development with the text or with 4 . . . N-B3.

5 B-K3	Q-B3
6 P-QB3	KN-K2
7 B-QN5	O-O

Black cannot win a Pawn with 7 . . . Q-N3 as White has 8 Q-B3, N-K4 9 Q-N3! Besides, 8 O-O is possible and, if 8 . . . QxKP? 9 R-K1 with a strong attack for the Pawn.

8 O-O . . .

White has nothing to gain from 8 NxN, NPxN 9 BxB, PxN 10 O-O, P-Q3. So Paulsen hides his time.

8 . . . B-N3

Black can simply continue his development with 8 . . . P-Q3, a much simpler procedure.

9 P-KB4 P-Q3

Here Steinitz has suggested the more energetic line: 9 . . . NxN 10 PxN, P-Q4 11 P-K5, Q-N3 after which White's center is not so strong as it looks and Black gets a good game with . . . B-KB4 and . . . P-KB3.

10 N-R3 P-QR3

Even now Anderssen could still adopt the idea just mentioned, despite the loss of a tempo. His feeble text, on the other hand, kindly drives White's King Bishop to a more useful square.

11 B-K2 Q-N3
12 B-B3! . . .

White aims to restrain . . . P-B4, the natural freeing move.

12 . . . P-B4

Anderssen willfully insists on an aggressive position, even at the cost of a Pawn or two. Paulsen is not ashamed to win material.

13 PxP	BxP	15 BxB	Px'
14 NxB	NxN	16 Q-N3†	K-R1
		17 QxP	Q-B2

By modern standards, Black's game has an unappetizing appearance. He has lost a Pawn, another is menaced, and his Queen Pawn is weak. There is no compensation in sight; so Anderssen heads for an unsound combination. And this is a match game!

18 BxN! . . .

Paulsen plunges into the combination as he foresees that his 22d move will be more than adequate. Like Steinitz, Paulsen well knew that the defensive player must be a good tactician because he has to calculate and provide for possible attacks. The inexperienced player rarely realizes that the defender often has almost as much control over the nature and direction of an attack as has the aggressor!

18 . . . PxB
19 QxBP Q-R2†

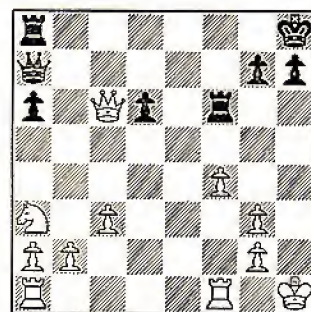
Anderssen's idea looks promising: 20 R-B2, P-N4! and White's game becomes difficult. But "Pride goeth before destruction, and an haughty spirit before a fall."

20 K-R1 N-N6†

The move on which Anderssen has relied.

21 PxN R-B3

How is White to guard against the threatened mate?



22 R-B2! . . .

A real "cliffhanger." White's Rook is immune because Black's Queen has to guard the Queen Rook.

22 . . . P-N4 24 Q-K2 QR-KB1
23 Q-B3 P-N5 25 Q-Q2! R-R3†
26 K-N1 R-B4

Black is on the point of becoming vicious with . . . R/4-KR4.

27 Q-Q4† . . .

And White wins (27 . . . QxQ 28 PxQ, R/4-KR4 29 KR-B1, etc.).

It is because of pioneering games like this that attacking play is on a much higher plane than it was during the good old days.

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.



The World of Chess

INTERNATIONAL

Interzonal Tournament

David Bronstein has scored another impressive triumph in the tournament held at Gothenburg, Sweden. His 15.5 score gave him a point and a half lead over Paul Keres and a field of pretty nearly the strongest lot of players which could be assembled, today.

Of course, there are always notable exceptions. In this case, we must allow for the absence of World Champion Mikhail Botvinnik and of Vassily Smyslov, who had no place here in a tournament designed to qualify nine of these candidates to the next World Championship Challengers' Tournament: Botvinnik is Champion and Smyslov is already "seeded" as last Challenger.

We regret particularly the absence of Samuel Reshevsky and Larry Evans. They were qualified for the Interzonal at Gothenberg. But the lure of large prizes in the USCF "Open" Tournament drew them away. Particularly Reshevsky who has a long-standing objection to the world championship program which pits a few outsiders against a top-heavy contingent of communist contenders.

And, of course, there were some other exceptions, several of grandmaster rank, like former world champion Dr. Max

Euwe, Svetozar Gligorich, Vasya Pirc and Dr. Petar Trifunovich, either had bad tournaments in the zonal qualifications or failed to participate.

Nonetheless the Interzonal Tournament marks another outstanding success for Bronstein. It is easily both the most important and the strongest tournament of this year. As Bisguier wrote with wry truth to his friends playing in the USCF "Open," "You fellows are playing with the boys; I'm playing against the men!"

The story of the tournament is best told by the cross-table of play given below. As in any large tournament, there were some notable upsets and surprises. Keres, as was to be expected, came close to the top. And the real surprise was the emergence of youthful Oscar Panno, only so recently Junior World Champion, in third place only a half-point back of Keres. A reverse surprise was Najdorf's comparatively poor showing: he tied for bottom of the Argentinian contingent, and worse, failed to qualify although both Panno and Herman Pilnik made the grade.

In addition to our report (page 290) of last month, Ludek Pachman did win his adjourned game and so tied Ilivitsky at 10½-9½, and both have been named as alternates to play if any of the first nine qualified should decline to play next



ARTHUR B. BISGUIER

USCF Champion Bisguier represented the United States at Gothenberg foregoing large prizes in USCF "Open" for a crack "against the men." After early losses, he held his own in last 12 rds.

ON THE COVER

Mrs. Nancy Roos (left) and Mrs. Gisela Kahn Gresser, as reported last month (p. 291), are the co-winners of the USCF Women's Championship.

Interzonal Tournament of Candidates for World Championship, Gothenburg, Sweden

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	Place	Totals	
1	David Bronstein	Soviet Union	x	1	1	½	1	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	1	½	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	15 - 5
2	Paul Keres	Soviet Union	0	x	1	½	½	½	½	½	1	½	1	1	1	1	½	1	1	0	½	½	1	2	13½- 6½
3	Oscar Panno	Argentina	0	0	x	½	0	1	½	½	1	½	1	1	1	½	½	1	1	½	1	1	½	3	13 - 7
4	Tigran Petrosyan	Soviet Union	½	½	½	x	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	1	½	½	½	½	1	1	1	1	1	4	12½- 7½
5	Yefim Geller	Soviet Union	0	½	1	½	x	½	½	1	½	0	½	½	½	1	0	½	1	1	½	1	1	5.6	12 - 8
6	Laszlo Szabo	Hungary	½	½	0	½	½	x	½	½	½	½	½	½	0	1	½	½	1	1	1	1	1	5.6	12 - 8
7	H. Filip	Hungary	½	½	½	½	½	½	x	½	0	½	½	1	½	0	½	1	½	½	1	½	1	7.9	11 - 9
8	Herman Pilnik	Argentina	½	½	½	½	0	½	½	x	0	½	½	½	½	1	1	½	½	½	1	½	1	7.9	11 - 9
9	Boris Spassky	Soviet Union	½	0	0	½	½	½	1	i	x	1	0	½	0	½	1	½	0	1	1	1	½	7.9	11 - 9
10	George Ilivitsky	Soviet Union	½	½	½	½	1	½	½	½	0	x	½	0	0	½	½	1	½	½	½	1	1	10-11	10½- 9½
11	Ludek Pachman	Czecho-Sl'kia	½	0	0	½	½	½	½	½	1	½	x	½	½	1	½	½	½	½	1	½	1	10-11	10½- 9½
12	Carlos Guimard	Argentina	½	0	0	0	½	½	0	½	½	1	½	x	1	1	½	0	½	1	½	0	1	12-13	9½-10½
13	Miguel Najdorf	Argentina	½	0	0	½	½	1	½	½	1	1	½	0	x	0	0	½	1	½	1	½	0	12-13	9½-10½
14	Andrija Fuderer	Yugoslavia	0	0	½	½	0	0	1	0	½	½	0	0	1	x	½	1	1	1	0	1	½	14-15	9 - 11
15	Braslav Rabar	Yugoslavia	½	½	½	½	1	½	½	0	0	½	½	½	1	½	x	½	0	½	1	0	0	14-15	9 - 11
16	Wolfgang Unzicker	W. Germany	0	0	0	½	½	½	0	½	½	0	½	1	½	0	½	x	½	½	1	½	1	16	8½-11½
17	Arthur Bisguier	United States	0	0	0	½	0	0	½	½	1	½	½	½	0	0	1	½	x	0	1	½	1	17-18	8 - 12
18	Gideon Stahlberg	Sweden	0	1	½	0	0	0	½	½	0	½	½	0	½	0	½	½	1	x	½	½	1	17-18	8 - 12
19	J. H. Donner	Holland	0	½	0	0	½	0	0	0	0	½	½	½	0	1	0	0	½	x	1	½	1	19-21	5½-14½
20	M. A. Medina	Venezuela	0	½	0	0	0	0	½	½	0	0	0	1	½	0	1	½	½	0	x	0	1	19-21	5½-14½
21	B. Sliwa	Poland	0	0	½	0	0	0	0	0	½	0	½	0	1	½	1	0	0	0	½	1	x	19-21	5½-14½



Greatest surprise: Najdorf (White) failed to qualify at Interzonal. That's Panno at right; Medina (behind Najdorf); O'Kelly at left; and Pilnik playing Black.

year in the Challengers' Tournament. (The regular qualifiers are indicated in boldface in the tournament cross-table).

Also, the report is that World Champion Botvinnik has offered to play (*hors de concours*) in the Challengers' Tournament. He conditioned his offer on the unanimous agreement of all contenders.

Brilliancy prizes were awarded, also. Bronstein capped his victory by taking the first; for his combination which defeated runner-up Keres. Fuderer took the second, for his victory over Najdorf. Panno and Celler shared third and fourth, for victories over Spassky and Pilnik, respectively.

World Championship Reform

The International Chess Federation is reported as having made a number of changes in the machinery that is designed to grind out a world champion. For example, starting in 1959 the Challengers' Tournament will be restricted to seven players. Five of these will qualify from the Interzonal and two will normally be culled from the preceding Challengers' Tournament. If, however, a player has meanwhile become ex-champion, he will be given one of the two reserved places.

An outstanding improvement enables an unseated world titleholder to challenge his conqueror to a return match within a year. It has been further suggested, according to the *British Chess Magazine*, that in the event of a drawn match the

challenger similarly should have the right to a return match before the champion engages someone else in defense of his title. Such ideas clearly support Reshevsky's contention that an "off-year" world championship contest can be legal as well as logical and, far from interfering with the tournament system for turning out a challenger, is the only justifiable procedure when a *ready-made contender already exists*. To maintain otherwise is to abandon common sense and to lose sight of the purpose of the tournament system. No one doubts that Reshevsky's twenty-year, all-round, international match and tournament record speaks for itself and that a match between this outstanding player and Botvinnik would be the most exciting and dramatic struggle of our day.

World Tournament Calendar

Spain has offered to hold the next Western European Zonal Tournament in 1957 and Bulgaria may be the scene of the Eastern Zonal. The 1957 Junior World Championship is tentatively scheduled to be staged in Canada, with Spain as second choice. Upsala, Sweden, will play host to the participants in the 1956 International Students' Team Tournament. The most important of all team events, the FIDE world championship team tournament (previously called "Chess Olympiads," then "International Team Tournament") will take place in Moscow next year, beginning Sept. 1.

Karaklajich to the Fore

At Ljubljana, Yugoslavia, N. Karaklajich, Yugoslav champion and new world luminary, mastered an array of

talent with a score of 11½-5½. He was followed by two of his countrymen, B. Milich and M. Udovcich, with 11-6 and 10½-6½ respectively. N. Padevski, Bulgarian titleholder, and G. Stahlberg, Swedish grandmaster, tied for fourth with 10-7 each.

As the closeness of these and six or seven other leading scores indicates, each competitor was faced with a succession of tough assignments. Even the tail-ender, Dr. E. Paoli of Italy, was anything but a pushover, as shown by his winning from Milich and Udovcich and drawing with Karaklajich and Stahlberg. Among the also-rans with plus scores of 9-8 each were C. Kieninger of Germany and the Yugoslavs V. Pirc and M. Vidmar.

Walkover

Another Yugoslav who was recently successful in international play was Janosevich, who dominated an affair at San Benedetto del Tronto, Italy. His winning score was 10½-½, eclipsing Djurasevich and Emden in their tie for second with 7½-3½ each.

Sterling Repeat

In the eighth junior international tourney at Dublin for the Glorney Cup, the English lads again downed their Irish, Scottish and Welsh rivals. Scotland, by defeating Wales and drawing with Ireland, was runner-up.

Team Duels

A 10 board, double-round match between Russia and Poland easily went to the former by 17-3. Soviet stars Smyslov and Bronstein swept the two top boards to account for four victories between them.

Sweden, 11½-6½ with two games unfinished, scored a match of similar type against Denmark.

UNITED STATES

REGIONAL

Heart of America

Fifty-two players attended the annual Heart of America Open Tournament and contested seven Swiss rounds. At the end of the fray, Dr. L. C. Young was clear winner with 6-1, ahead of Fred Tears and Robert McGregor, second and third respectively on tie-breaking points with 5½-1½ each in game scores. The next five players tallied 5-2 each and finished in the following order on S.B. records: Carl Weberg, Lee Magee, Phil Morrell, J. R. Beitling and D. W. Edwards.

Magee Maintains Grip

In the combined Fifth Midwest Open Tournament and Nebraska State Championship at Omaha, Lee Magee's name led all the rest with a score of 5½-½. CHESS REVIEW correspondent Jack Spence was

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runner-up in the Swiss with 5-1, and the defending champion, Alexander Liepnieks, came in third, also with 5-1 but a lower Swiss batting average than Spence. Magee has now won the Midwest Open three times and the Nebraska state title on five occasions since 1948. Nineteen players comprised the latest entry list.

ALABAMA

The Alabama Open Chess Championship in Birmingham was a resounding success on all counts, featuring an attendance of forty strong, a first prize of nearly \$100, a full share of capable players and excellent coverage by local press, TV and radio.

Top honors went to James H. Wright with superiority in Coons points over G. W. Sweets and Lt. Edmund Godbold, who tied for second both in game scores and Coons points. As highest Alabama scorer, Lt. Godbold was declared official state champion. Fourth to seventh in the order mentioned were R. S. Scrivener, Hunter Weeks, Tony Janes and Clyde Baker. Among the competitors were two thirteen year olds, Ernest Dobbs and Jimmy McGuire, and fourteen year old Douglas Burns. Of this trio, Jimmy made the best showing with a creditable 27th place in the large field.

The success of the event owed much to the activities of Ernest Cockrell, publisher of the *Magic City Woodpusher*, and Charles Cleveland, tournament publicity director.

FLORIDA

What was described as the largest and toughest aggregation of players in the history of Florida chess assembled at Miami to determine the annual state Championship. The winner of the 40 man Swiss was G. Otten of Miami, 6-1, ahead of Hartleb, Shaw, Fishback and Rose, each 5-2.

IOWA

The Iowa Open Tournament, held at the Tri-City Chess and Checker Club in Davenport, was won by W. H. Donnelly with an unbeatable 7-0 tally. B. Egle and A. Calhamer, 5-2 each, placed second and third respectively on S.-B. points. On a similar tie-breaking basis, Dr. A. W. Davis and M. Matherly were fourth and fifth respectively with 4½-2½ each. Twenty-one players participated.

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LOUISIANA

A clear first in a 19 man Swiss for state supremacy was gained by A. L. McAuley of New Orleans, 5½-½, followed by Newton Grant's clear second with 5-1. James S. Noel, John C. Barnes and A. Wyatt Jones, 4-2 each, finished third to fifth on S.-B. points in the order named.

MICHIGAN

Leonids Dreiberger of Saginaw was victorious in the state title tourney held at Kalamazoo. Second to fourth in S.-B. points were H. Kalmins, M. Weidenbaum and J. O'Keefe in that order. The total number of players was 64.

NEW JERSEY

Plainfield was the center of New Jersey chess activity when 64 players tried conclusions on 64 squares to settle the state championship. L. Blonarovich of Newark, 6-1, was awarded the state cup, but was tied in game scores by Eliot Hearst of New York and Franklin Howard of Sayreville, N. J. Robert Sobel, 5½-1½, was fourth. Six players who scored 5-2 were Karl Burger, Dr. B. Garfinkel, Paul Robey, A. DiCamillo, Matthew Green and S. Kowalski.

NORTH CAROLINA

Scoring a 6-0 shutout, Dr. Albert M. Jenkins of Raleigh took the state championship ahead of Dr. Norman M. Hornstein, 5-1. Paul Newton, 3-3, was third on a Solkoff basis, outranking three others with the same game score. These were James Little, William E. Cox, Jr., and Dr. Fred Langner, who were fourth to sixth on Solkoff points in the order listed.

OHIO

In the Ohio Open Tournament, which attracted 49 contestants, CHESS REVIEW correspondent Jack Mayer, champion of Kentucky, carried away chief honors with a 6-1 game score and the best Swiss showing. Also with 6-1 but fewer tie-breaking points, Charles Heising of Hamilton, Ohio, was runner-up and acquired the state title as highest ranking Ohio representative. The women's state championship went to Mrs. Alina Markowski of Toledo, while Gary Michael of Cleveland annexed the junior title.

LOCAL EVENTS

California. Final standings in the newly formed Bay Area Industrial League saw the Pacific Gas & Electric Co. team in

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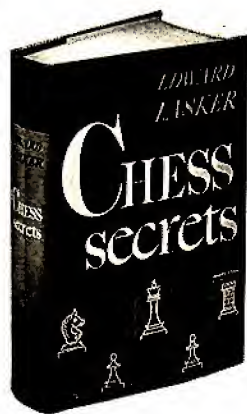
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COMING EVENTS IN THE U. S. AND CANADA

Abbreviations—SS Tmt: Swiss System Tournament (in 1st round entries paired by lot or selection; in subsequent rounds players with similar scores paired). RR Tmt: Round Robin Tournament (each man plays every other man). KO Tmt: Knock-out Tournament (losers or low scorers eliminated). \$\$: Cash prizes. EF: Entry fee. CC: Chess Club. CF: Chess Federation. CA: Chess Association. CL: Chess League.

Kansas—November 25-27

6th Annual Wichita "Open" at Central YMCA, 1st and Emporia, Wichita, Kansas: 6 rd SS Tmt: entries close 7 PM, Nov. 25: \$75 1st prize guaranteed, 8 trophies: 1st 45 moves in 2 hours, 20 in 1 thereafter: for details, write to Carl Murrell, 719 North Broadway, Wichita, Kansas.

Ohio—November 26-27

Miami Valley "Open" at YMCA, 117 West Monument, Dayton, Ohio: 6 rd SS Tmt: EF \$2.50 (for USCF members): entries close 9:30 AM, Nov. 26: \$\$: 25 moves per hour and adjudication after 3½ hours or 44 moves: for details, write to Dr. H. B. McClellan, 200 Rogers Street, Xenia, Ohio.

Wisconsin—November 25-27

2d Annual North Central "Open" same as announced last month (p. 294) 7 rd SS Tmt at Hotel Wisconsin, Milwaukee: EF \$7 (plus \$1 for non-USCF members) except (1) entries close 5 PM, Nov. 25, urgently requested by Nov. 22 (2) \$\$ increased to 1st \$200, 2d \$100, over \$500 fund, and fine traveling trophy (3) request hotel reservations early: for further details, write to Arpad E. Elo, 3935 North Fiebrantz Drive, Milwaukee 10, Wisconsin.

Oklahoma—December 3-4

Annual Oklahoma "Open" at Sooner Room, Huckins Hotel, Oklahoma City: 5 rd SS Tmt: EF \$3 includes state dues: entries close 12 M, Dec. 3: for details, write to Charles Ames, 2303 Gatewood, Oklahoma City 6, Oklahoma.

For benefit of our readers, these items are printed if reported by authorized officials at least two months in advance.

first place with a slight margin in match totals over the California Research Corp. Third position was occupied by the Cutter Laboratories.

Though headed by the redoubtable Jimmy Sherwin, who was held to a draw on first board by W. Addison, a touring Log Cabin team with headquarters in New Jersey was soundly drubbed in San Francisco by the Mechanics' Institute Chess Club. When hostilities were over, the latter had piled up six points to Log Cabin's one, made up of Sherwin's draw and another split point contributed by L. Coplin of Log Cabin versus E. Pruner. Winners for Mechanics' were J. Schmitt, N. Falconer, C. Capps, R. Currie and C. Bagby.

Kentucky. The annual Louisville-Lexington match was an 8 board, double-round affair, won by Louisville with 9½-6½.

New York. A special trophy tourney at the Brooklyn Chess Club resulted in a triumph for P. Nigro, 7-1. Runner-up was M. Meade, 6½-1½, and third was H. Feldheim, 6-2.

First prize in the second and final open-air tournament of the season in Washington Square Park in New York City was a \$100 savings bond won by Charles Eastman of the Marshall Chess Club. J. Livingston received a \$50 bond as second prize, while a \$25 bond was C. Becker's reward for placing third. The youngest player was 12 year old Bobby Fischer, who held his own against many of his older and more experienced opponents.

Ohio. In Cleveland high school chess, the Public School League team tourney was won by Shaker Heights with a 4-0 sweep, well ahead of the John Adams group and the Cleveland Heights team, which registered 2½-1½ and 2-2 respectively.

St. Ignatius was victorious in the Private School League, posting a fine match score of 5½-1½. This result was a remarkable "bottom-to-top" reversal of form over last year, when St. Ignatius dropped all its matches and wound up in the cellar. The current runner-up was St. Edwards, 3½-2½.

West Virginia. In a round robin for the Huntington city title, Donald Burdick built an 8-0 "picket fence" to shut out all competitors. Second place went to Dr. S. Werthammer, 6½-1½, and third to CHESS REVIEW correspondent Charles T. Morgan, 5½-2½.

The Wheeling championship was won by Tom Sweeney on a percentage basis. Each of the 16 players was required to complete at least 12 games in order to qualify for a prize, and under these conditions Sweeney led with 89%, followed closely by Alex Bolshakov, 83%, and Richard Lee, 80%.

CANADA

Quebec

R. D. Westra made off with the Swiss final of the Premier Reserves Championship of the Montreal Chess League, scoring a 5-0 slam as against 3-2 tallie by G. Aleksis and V. Judzentavicius.

The Swiss final of the Major Reserves of the Montreal Chess League became the property of R. Teene, a strong newcomer from Estonia, whose convincing score was 5-0. J. Schneider, 4-1, was runner-up.

LATIN AMERICA

Cuba

Dr. Juan Gonzalez de la Vega is the new champion of Cuba. He won the title in a match with the previous champion, Dr. Rosendo Romero. Scheduled for 12 games, the match was terminated when Dr. Gonzalez attained the decisive score of 6½-2½.

The match result was far from unexpected as Dr. Romero had been away from important chess events for some time and as Dr. Gonzalez has a long record which speaks highly of his skill. He will be remembered here for placing fourth in a strong Manhattan C. C. Championship, 1946-7, and taking the rapid transit title of that club immediately afterward.

His first major success was in 1938 when he led the Cuban scorers in Panama. He won third place in the International of Tarragona, Spain, 1952, and played in Helsinki. In Cuba, he figured in practically all major events over the last two decades, often winning first. In 1953, he tied a first match with Dr. Rosendo Romero (who kept the title). Dr. Juan Gonzalez is a medical officer in the Cuban Navy.

A national tournament and a junior one are now in progress. The winner of the former gains the right to meet Dr. Gonzalez, who along with the leading scorers as well as the junior champion will play in matches against U. S. players in Miami and New York in November.

Cuban chess has been re-organized into the *Confederacion de Ajedrecistas* by merger of two, conflicting federations. Leaders of both are participating in the new body, and Dr. Amador Guerra has been elected president.

FOREIGN

Austria

Auer, 11-4, is the new national titleholder, followed by Duckstein, 10½-4½.

Germany

K. Muller won the Berlin championship 8½-1½. Bialas and Budrich, 7½-2½ each, shared second.



SRA Pres. I. Fernandez makes 1st move in Camaguey for defending champ Rosendo Romero. Juan Gonzalez (left) won match and Cuban Championship. Onlookers are (l. to r.) J. F. Migoya, Dr. R. M. Rojas, J. A. Legido and C. A. Palacio.

Great Britain

Harry Golombek has won the British Championship, scoring $8\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ in an 11 round Swiss, held at Aberystwyth, Wales. Closely pressing him was R. G. Wade (8). Tied at $7\frac{1}{2}$ were P. S. Milner-Barry, F. Parr and former co-champion A. Phillips. B. J. Moore took a clear sixth (7). The next tie-bracket ($6\frac{1}{2}$) included M. J. Haygarth, J. Penrose and A. R. B. Thomas. Five tied at 6 points: Dr. J. M. Aitken, P. B. Cook, M. J. Franklin, A. Y. Green and N. A. Perkins. Former co-champion, L. W. Barden, figured in a tie for 15th to 23d along with T. J. Beach, R. W. Bonham, P. H. Clarke, K. W. Lloyd, J. S. Purdy (all the way from Australia!), E. G. Sergeant, G. S. A. Wheatcroft and B. H. Wood, scoring an even $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$. G. Abrahams, S. C. Davey, P. C. Gibbs and J. Neale were in the next (5 point) bracket, 25th to 27th. Nine others brought the total field to 36.

Co-champion Barden slipped in the 1st round, losing to Perkins. Second round left only three clean scores! Nor did Penrose, Beach nor Abrahams go on to make the prize-list! Parr took the lead in round 6, then lost to Phillips who, with Golombek, shared the lead. By round 8, Penrose, defeating Phillips, took the lead, as Golombek, with some lucky escapes earlier, finally lost to Wade.

At this point, Milner-Barry, Beach, Golombek, Parr, Phillips and Wade were only a half-point back. In round 9, Milner-Barry defeated Penrose; Golombek, Abrahams; Wade, Beach; and Parr, Thomas, while Phillips drew with Aitken. Milner-Barry and Golombek consolidated with wins vs. Parr and Aitken, while Wade and Penrose drew in Round 10.

In the last round, four might yet share first place: Golombek, Milner-Barry, Phillips and Wade. Wade prevailed with a Sicilian against Milner-Barry winning in 21 moves. Phillips drew with Haygarth. Golombek needed a win and got it against Franklin with a Queen's Indian which became a Paulsen Sicilian.

In the Ladies' Championship, a tie resulted between Mrs. R. M. Bruce and Miss Joan F. Doulton. They played a four-game match shortly after, and the result again a tie has left them Co-champions.

The Junior Championship was won by J. D. Taylor ($10\frac{1}{2}$). The Boys' Championship was a tie between C. G. Tayar and D. A. Tidmarsh.

In the "Major Open," H. G. Rhodes and Dr. J. A. Seitz tied at $8\frac{1}{2}$, ahead of D. E. Lloyd ($7\frac{1}{2}$) and P. Harris and J. H. Pollitt (7). D. G. Ellison won the "First Class," and F. C. Shorter, the "Second Class."

In the open Southend Tournament for the Margaret Pugh Cup, a largely British event with a sprinkling of foreigners, R. G. Wade of New Zealand, S. Popel of France and R. J. A. Persitz of Israel tied for first at 8-3. Wade topped the others on S-B. points, while Popel was runner-up. M. Rogan, U. S. representative, did well to make a 6-5 plus score in a strong 36 man field.

New Zealand

In a Swiss event for the North Island title, F. A. Haight placed first with $6\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$, followed by J. van Pelt, $5\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$.

Portugal

The National championship was won by J. Durao.

GIVE UP PLAYING FOR A YEAR?

Some time ago a friend complained to me that, although he had been playing chess for many years, his game did not improve. "Is this," he asked, "because I play only once a week?"

My words stunned him. I advised him, "Stop playing altogether for about a year!"

"How will my game improve if I don't play?" He enjoyed playing, and the whole point of bettering his game was so he could enjoy it more.

"Of course," I replied, "you want to play better, but playing won't teach you enough, fast enough, or clearly enough, to make you the good player you want to be. You should read rather than play—study rather than stumble along." Playing only reinforces bad habits (if they are bad to begin with), I told him. Learn the right way; play by yourself with some books for a year, and then go back to club play.

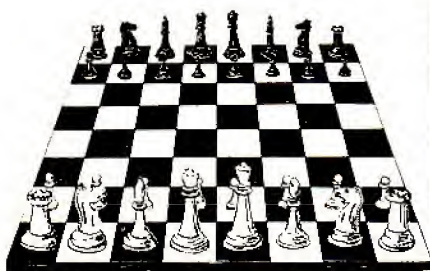
This is still the best advice I can give anyone whose game is weaker than it should be: "Read, and read more. Study, and study more."

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Fred Reinfield



My Best Games of Chess

By **REUBEN FINE**

II. Westward Ho!

After a series of successes in local (New York City) tournaments in the years 1931-32, which included the championship of the powerful Marshall Chess Club and a decisive win in a 10 game match against Herman Steiner, I set forth for my first national and international tournaments in the summer of 1932.

The situation in American chess at that time was, as usual, thoroughly mixed up. Marshall was the official champion; but everybody knew that Kashdan was a better player and he accordingly held down first board for the American teams. A match between Marshall and Kashdan could not be arranged because of the customary financial troubles. The U. S. team was the best in the world (first prize at Prague, 1931), yet there was no national federation worthy of the name to back the players up. True, there was a National Chess Federation, affiliated with the International, headed by one Maurice Kuhns of Chicago, but not only did that estimable gentleman do nothing to promote activity among the masters, he was actively opposed to competition at a high level! He was even reluctant to send an American team abroad, and the

teams that did go were all privately financed. For all practical purposes, there was no official chess organization in these powerful United States, and everything had to be done individually.

One bright spot in 1932 was the Western Chess Association, which held an annual tournament that attracted many of the top players. This came as close as a tournament could be at that time to a U. S. championship, but without the name. In 1931, the winner was the famous ex-boy-wonder, Sammy Reshevsky, who had just returned to chess after a period of exile in various educational institutions. It was reported that the managers of the Tulsa affair had failed to pay out the promised prizes, which added to our trials and tribulations; would Minneapolis do the same? Fortunately, they did not.

The tournament in 1932, held at Minneapolis, was quite strong, including Reshevsky, Herman Steiner, Reinfeld and Factor. I nosed Reshevsky out by half a point and became the proud possessor of a national title for the first time: Western champion. My best effort in that contest was against Factor of Chicago, who at that time was ranked among the best in the country.

Minneapolis, 1932 QUEEN'S PAWN GAME

R. Fine S. D. Factor
White Black

- | | |
|---------|-------|
| 1 P-Q4 | N-KB3 |
| 2 P-QB4 | P-K3 |
| 3 N-QB3 | P-B4 |

An inferior continuation.

- | | |
|--------|------|
| 4 P-Q5 | P-Q3 |
| 5 P-K4 | P-K4 |
| 6 P-B4 | .... |

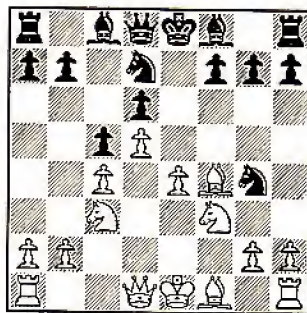
It is best to attack the Black center at once.

- | | |
|--------|-----|
| 6 | PxP |
|--------|-----|

Black hopes to be able to settle a piece at K4. White in turn will try to stop this plan, which leads to the ensuing struggle.

- | | |
|--------|-------|
| 7 BxP | QN-Q2 |
| 8 N-B3 | N-N5 |

Loss of time: 8 ... B-K2 at once is better.



- | | |
|---------|------|
| 9 Q-R4! | |
|---------|------|

White prevents ... N-K4.

- | | |
|--------|------|
| 9 | B-K2 |
|--------|------|

In order to be consistent, Black must play 9 ... P-B3 here, to follow with ... N-K4. He is, however, understandably reluctant to weaken his K3.

- | | |
|----------|------|
| 10 P-KR3 | N-B3 |
| 11 O-O-O | O-O |
| 12 B-Q3 | .... |

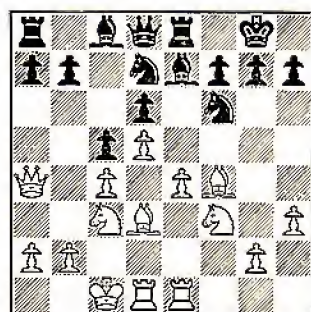
White is waiting for a suitable opportunity to break with P-K5. The immediate push is premature; for, after 12 P-K5, PxP 13 NxP, NxN 14 BxN, B-Q3. Black's game is much freer.

- | | |
|---------|------|
| 12 | R-K1 |
|---------|------|

13 KR-K1

When I first became interested in chess literature, a man by the name of Howell used to be the chief annotator for the *American Chess Bulletin*, then the only American chess magazine in existence. One of Howell's pet remarks was: If either of two Rooks can occupy a square, the annotator should always write: Wrong Rook! That would be appropriate here: 13 QR-K1 would save a tempo.

Looking back almost a quarter of a century, I am trying to remember whether I had the following sacrifice in mind. I doubt it; my tendency is to play such positions intuitively.

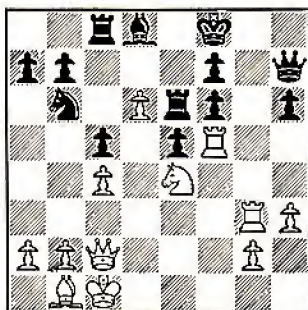


CHES REVIEW's
Second article in new serial
by Grandmaster Fine



Reuben Fine

20 N-R4	B-K2	25 R/1-B1	B-K3
21 P-Q6	B-Q1	26 N-B5	BxN
22 B-N1	N-N3	27 RxB	R-K3
23 Q-B2	Q-N2	28 R/1-B3	R-B1
24 R-B3	K-B1	29 R-N3	Q-R2



At a tremendous cost, Black has succeeded in holding body and soul together. White must still look hard for a clear-cut winning line.

30 Q-B2 Q-R1

Not 30... NxP 31 NxKBP.

31 P-N3 R-B3

32 Q-K3

White threatens R-R5. Also good is 32 NxQBP at once.

32... N-B1

Black forces the following liquidation.

33 NxQBP R/K3xP

34 NxP R-Q5

Or 34... B-N3 35 Q-B3, R-K3 36 B-K4, R-B2 37 B-Q5.

35 NxR RxN

36 R-R5

Anyway,

36... P-B4

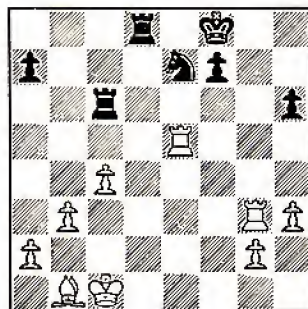
37 RxBP N-K2

38 QxKP

The simplest.

38... QxQ

39 RxQ



The remainder is easy.

39... R/3-Q3 41 R-K1 N-N5

40 B-B2 N-B3 42 B-R7!

A useful tempo.

42... P-B3 48 K-B2 P-QR4

43 R-N8† K-B2 49 K-B3 R-B1

44 RxR RxR 50 R-Q6 P-R5

45 P-R3 N-B3 51 B-Q5† K-N3

46 B-K4 N-K4 52 PxP R-B2

47 R-Q1 R-QN1 53 P-R5 R-B4

54 P-R6 Resigns

In his next article, Reuben Fine presents his game against Alekhine, at Pasadena, 1932.

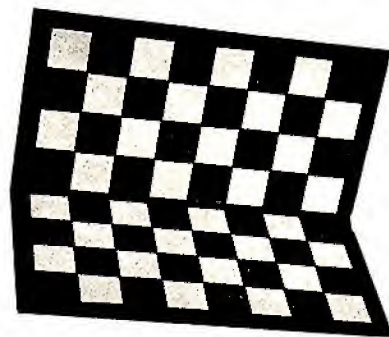
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13... B-B1
14 P-K5

Otherwise, 14... N-K4 can follow.

14... PxP

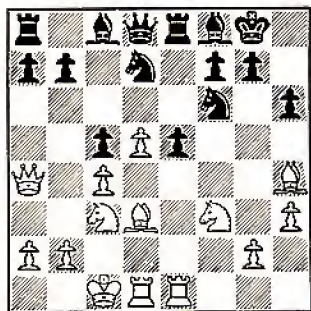
If 14... N-R4, 15 B-N5 wins.

15 B-N5!

An interesting positional sacrifice. White gambles on Black's cramped quarters.

15... P-KR3

16 B-R4



16... B-Q3

Black has no good defenses. On 16... P-KN4, the routine sacrifice, 17 NxNP, PxN 18 BxP, Q-N3, followed by the un-routine 19 P-Q6! is decisive: e.g., 19... Q-B3 20 Q-B2, BxP 21 Q-B2! B-B1 22 R-B1, B-N2 23 N-K4! R-K3 24 B-B2! and the threat of 25 RxN wins: e.g., 24... P-N4 25 RxN, NxR 26 QxP†, K-R1 27 Q-R5†, K-N1 (or 27... B-R3 28 N-B6) 28 N-Q6! N-B3 (or 28... N-B1 29 RxN†) 29 BxN! RxB 30 RxR! and mate follows.

Again, if 16... B-K2, White wins a piece after 17 P-Q6! BxP 18 B-B5.

17 N-K4 Q-K2

Black is making the best of a bad bargain. Naturally, 17... B-K2 is met by 18 P-Q6.

18 R-B1 Q-B1

Black aims to break the pin. On 18... R-B1 19 Q-B2, he remains hopelessly cramped.

19 BxN PxP

On 19... NxB, there follows 20 NxN†, PxN 21 N-Q2, and Black is no better off.

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.



Game of the Month

THE INTERZONAL TOURNAMENT

The Interzonal Tournament has already taken a gratifying course in that the three youngest participants, Fuderer, Panno and Spassky have come strongly to the front. To youth belongs the future, and a brisk change in relative strengths can only serve to promote the growth of our game.

Speaking in general, youth is being served. In the past, the same names remained at the top perhaps for too long. Lasker was World Champion 27 years, and his nearest rivals, Rubinstein, Tarrasch, Maroczy, too, dominated the scene for years. Against that period compare the 1938 AVRO tournament line up with that of the 1948 World Championship and the 1953 Challengers' Tournament. From 1938 to 1948, only Smyslov, and by 1953, only Bronstein have been wedged in with the perennials, Botvinnik, Keres and Reshevsky.

Now, however, the slow tempo of the qualification mill appears to have quickened, and a second

gratifying symptom is that it is not solely Russia which has come up with new names. In Argentina and Yugoslavia, too, they know all about playing chess. And the latter has still more youthful trumps. It is really to be deplored that Ivkov, who won two great tournaments in succession, cannot come in for his turn before 1958.

Still his countryman and rival, Andre Fuderer, likewise represents Yugoslavia in an excellent manner. He is averse to all draw "shoving," and his scoring record exhibits the ups and downs so characteristic of youthful players with a future. In the Interzonal Tournament, Fuderer has revealed himself as familiar with all the angles, in consummate positional play interlarded with tactical turnings, as well as in involved combinational play. Fuderer is also a good connoisseur of the openings.

In the following game, he introduces a slight change in the customary theoretical sequence of moves. As a result, he is able to unleash a very strong attack.

Interzonal Tournament
at Gothenburg, Sweden, 1955

Round 9

GRUENFELD DEFENSE

A. Fuderer	H. Filip
White	Black
1 P-Q4	KN-B3
2 P-QB4	P-KN3
3 N-QB3	P-Q4
4 PxP	NxP
5 P-K4	NxN
6 PxN	B-N2

At present, this exchange variation is not rated as particularly strong. For it has become evident that White's center possesses too little solidity to be used as a base for operations.

In how far this view is correct, practice shall have to determine.

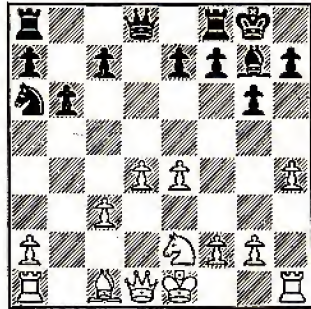
7 B-QB4	O-O
8 N-K2	P-N3

Nowadays, Black's last is all the rage. With his next, he eliminates White's Bishop, after which he can attack White's center more easily.

9 P-KR4
---------	------

At first, this sharp reply was intended to refute Black's last move. Certain Czech masters (among them, the current player), however, worked out an analysis purporting to demonstrate that Black need not fear the assault against his King-side Pawns.

9	B-QR3
10 BxR	NxR



11 P-R5!

That analysis continues: 11 Q-Q3, Q-B1 12 P-R5, P-QB4 13 RPxP, KBPxP! 14 N-B4, R-B2, and White's attack bleeds to death after which Black has the best chances. The text move comes down to a slight, but highly important, transposition of moves.

11	P-QB4
12 RPxP	RPxP

Already here, one point is clear: Black cannot conveniently take back with his Bishop Pawn (12 ... KBPxP 13 Q-N3†, R-B2 14 RxP or 13 ... K-R1 14 N-B4).

On the other hand, when we investigate the analogous continuation from the analysis just mentioned, we find it leads to nothing (11 Q-Q3, Q-B1 12 P-R5, P-QB4 13 RPxP, KBPxP 14 Q-B4†, R-B2 15 RxP, PxP! 16 QxQ, RxQ, etc.)

13 Q-Q3 Q-B1

Black guards his Knight and operates against 14 Q-R3.

14 Q-N3

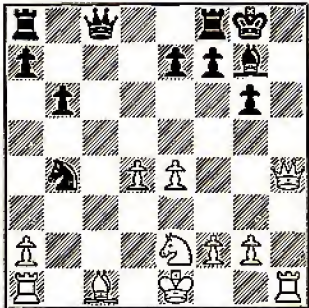
White threatens a quick decision with 15 Q-R4 or 15 Q-R2.

14	PxP
15 PxP	N-N5

Black has a try at a counter-attack. But it turns out wrong as shown by White's accurately calculated play.

Correct is 15 ... Q-K3, to answer 16 Q-R4 with 16 ... P-B3 (and 17 ... K-B2). Against this, White may best continue with 16 P-B3, and he gets a very strong attack this way, also.

16 Q-R4!



White must have calculated at least ten moves ahead here.

After 16 P-B4, very strong is 17 Q-R7†, K-B2 18 R-R6: e. g., 18 Q-K3 19 N-B4 or 18 Q-B3 19 PxB.

On the other hand, 17 Q-R7†, K-B2 18 R-R6 now fails against 18 Q-N5! with the threat of 19 R-R1.

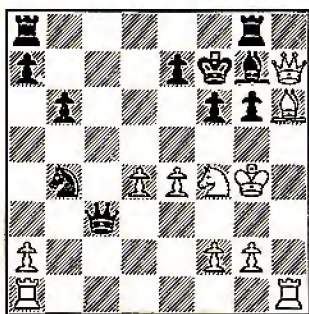
Note also that 16 R-Q1 is refuted by 17 Q-R7†, K-B1 18 B-R6!

17 Q-R7† K-B2
18 B-R6 R-KN1
19 N-B4!

The pretty point of White's plan. The White King now proceeds to execute a most remarkable tour which starts on K1 and ends on KN1.

19 Q-B6† 21 K-B3 Q-B6†
20 K-K2 Q-B5† 22 K-N4

Few White Kings can pride themselves on having penetrated so deeply into enemy country. On 22 P-B4†, even 23 K-N5! follows.



22 Q-B1†
23 K-N3 P-K4

Black can no longer defend his King Knight Pawn.

24 QxP† K-K2

Or 24 K-B1 25 QxP†.

25 BxB PxN†
26 K-R2!

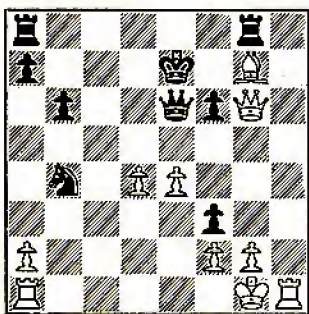
No more new adventures. Besides a Pawn plus, White has a very strong attack.

26 Q-K3
27 K-N1

Now the threat of 28 R-R7 is deadly; and, in the proper circumstances, the sacrifice by BxP† can also have crushing force.

27 P-B6

Black no longer has any real defense. 27 K-Q3 is answered with 28 P-K5†, K-Q4 29 PxB.



28 R-R7 Resigns

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

Chess Caviar

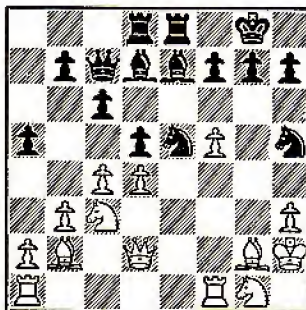
British Championship, 1950

One oversight—and White's considerable positional advantage disappears.

INDIAN DEFENSE

O. Penrose		R. Broadbent	
White		Black	
1 P-Q4	N-KB3	10 B-N2	P-QR4
2 P-QB4	P-Q3	11 Q-Q2	N-B1
3 N-KB3	QN-Q2	12 P-KR3	N-N3
4 N-B3	P-B3	13 K-R2	B-Q2
5 P-KN3	P-K4	14 N-KN1	QR-Q1
6 B-N2	B-K2	15 P-B4	PxBP
7 O-O	O-O	16 PxB	N-R4
8 P-N3	R-K1	17 P-KB5??	P-Q4§
9 P-K4	Q-B2	18 P-K5	NxP!!

Resigns



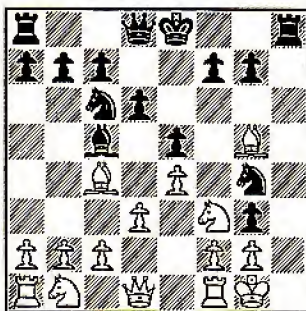
A shockingly abrupt finish. The threat is 19 N-B6† 20 K-R1, Q-R7 mate; and, if either 19 PxB, QxP† 20 K-R1, N-N6† or 19 K-R1, N-N6† 20 K-R2, N-N5†! mate in two more moves.

Philadelphia, 1860

White snaps at the bait and succumbs to an exceptionally beautiful combination.

GIUOCO PIANO

Amateur		G. Derrickson	
1 P-K4	P-K4	6 B-KN5	B-KN5
2 B-B4	N-KB3	7 P-KR3	P-KR4?!
3 N-KB3	N-B3	8 PxB	PxP
4 O-O	B-B4	9 N-R2	P-N6
5 P-Q3	P-Q3	10 N-KB3	N-KN5



A very lovely combination, but 11 P-Q4! licks it.

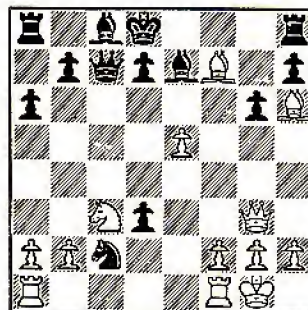
11 BxQ?	BxP†	15 KN-Q2	N-Q5†!
12 RxB	PxR†	16 KxR	N-K6†
13 K-B1	R-R8†	17 K-B1	N-K7
14 K-K2	RxQ		mate

Kecskemét, 1927

NIMZOVICH was a pioneer in many respects. Here he antedates a line against the Sicilian by two decades.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

A. Nimzovich		K. Gilg	
1 P-K4	P-QB4	9 PxB	NxQP
2 N-KB3	N-QB3	10 NxN	PxN
3 B-N5	Q-B2	11 P-K5!	P-Q6
4 P-B3	P-QR3	12 Q-K3!	N-Q4
5 B-R4	N-B3	13 Q-N3	P-KN3
6 Q-K2	P-K4	14 B-N3!	N-N5
7 O-O	B-K2	15 BxP†!	K-Q1
8 P-Q4!	BPxP	16 B-R6!	N-B7
		17 N-B3	. . . .



17 N-Q5

Or 17 NxR 18 N-Q5, Q-B3 19 B-K3! P-Q3 20 B-N6†, K-Q2 21 P-K6 mate.

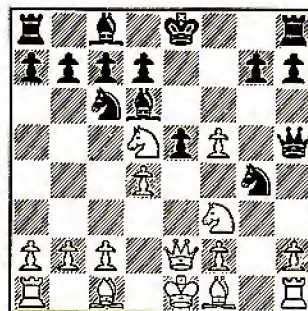
18 QxQP QxP
19 KR-K1 Q-B3
20 RxB! Resigns

Stockholm, 1920

White's baffling opening moves pay dividends.

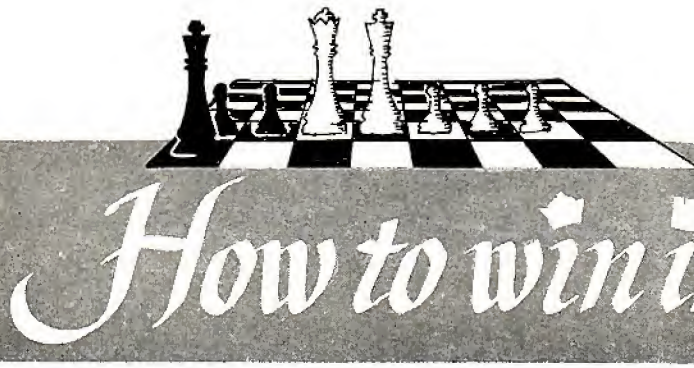
DUTCH DEFENSE

E. Bogolyubov		Wendel	
1 P-Q4	P-KB4	5 KPxB!	Q-R5
2 N-QB3	N-KB3	6 Q-K2	N-QB3
3 P-KN4	NxNP	7 N-B3	Q-R4
4 P-K4	P-K4	8 N-Q5	B-Q3



9 NxKP!	BxN	12 P-KB3	Q-B2
10 PxB	QxBP	13 NxP†	K-Q1
11 B-R3!	P-KR4	14 NxR	N-Q5
		15 PxN!	Resigns

If 15 NxQ 16 B-N5†, K-K1 17 N-B7†, K-B1 18 KR-B1, White wins.



MORE ON KINGS AND PAWNS

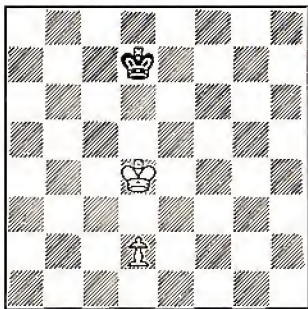
Basic chess endings are many. Roughly, they number about six or seven hundred. Because a goodly quantity of these are more or less on the elementary side, they ought to be mastered by a reasonable degree of application. Yet such is not necessarily the case.

For every principle in chess and for every method, there are numerous exceptions. Unfortunately, it is the exceptions rather than the general principles which rule. Sure knowledge of the exceptions is the line of demarcation between the chess-player and the would-be chess-player.

In the following, general rule, exceptions abound. Yet it is a good starting point for determining the result in King versus King and Pawn endings. *The King in front of its Pawn defeats a lone King.*

The General Rule

The main idea is: the King in front of its Pawn promotes its advance.



White to Move and Win

White's goal here is to advance his Pawn to the eighth rank and promote it to a Queen. The method employed is straightforward and simple. The King clears the path and drives the opposing King from the queening square.

1 K-Q5

White takes the opposition. Black must give ground.

1 K-K2

1 . . . K-B2 is no better. Then White progresses with 2 K-Q6, pursuing the mirror image of the following text.

2 K-B6

Here is a major point within the main principle. When the King reaches the sixth rank, ahead of its Pawn, the Pawn will queen by force. It is important to

remember this point to be able to foretell such winning positions from innumerable examples in earlier end-game and even middle game set-ups.

2 K-Q1

Whatever Black does, he is lost: e.g., 2 . . . K-K3 3 P-Q4, K-K2 4 P-Q5, K-Q1 5 K-Q6, and White wins presently as in the text.

3 K-Q6

Here is the key square for the King. For the King can move later to either the King file or the Bishop file.

3 K-B1

After 3 . . . K-K1, White continues as in the text.

4 P-Q4

White need make no calculations. With his King on the sixth rank, in the key square in front of his Pawn, all White need do is push. Push the Pawn as far as it will go.

4 K-Q1

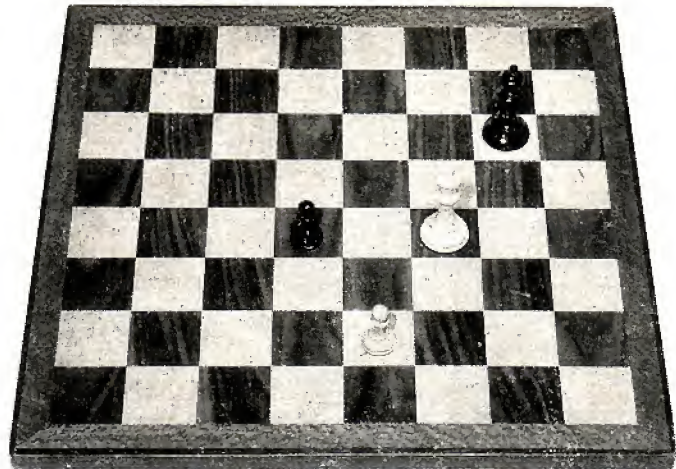
5 P-Q5 K-B1

6 K-K7

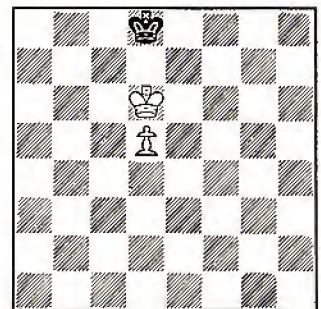
White queens by marching 7 P-Q6, 8 P-Q7 and 9 P-Q8(Q).

Another Application

It is to be noted that, once White's King occupies the key square, Q6, it does not matter who is to move. White will win. In the previous line, Black was to move. Now assume White moves.



Know your endings! Here, with an obvious advantage in space, White's King looks a sure bet to win the Black Pawn and promote its own. But see page 333!



White to Move and Win

1 K-B6

Or 1 K-K6 pursuing a mirror image sequel.

1 K-B1

On 1 . . . K-K2, White immediately assumes control of the queening route and queening square with 2 K-B7.

2 P-Q6 K-Q1

3 P-Q7 K-K2

4 K-B7

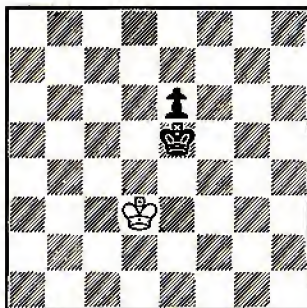
The Pawn queens.

First Exception

In the following position, Black's King is in front of its Pawn; and, according to the general rule, Black ought to win.

With correct play here, however, White draws.

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.



White to Move and Draw

1 K-K3

White takes the opposition, and Black can make no headway. Skipping mirror image lines, the text illustrates the general procedure.

1 K-B4

2 K-B3

By taking the opposition, White restrains Black from any progress. Now, if Black's King shuttles to and fro, White continues, holding the opposition: 2 . . . K-K4 3 K-K3, K-Q4 4 K-K3, etc.

3 P-K4

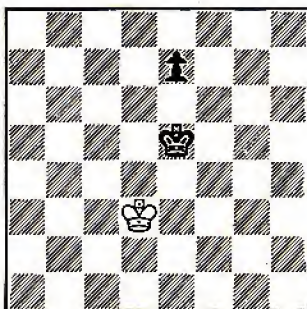
Now Black's King is no longer in front of the Pawn.

4 K-K3 Drawn

For the drawing method, see last issue, page 307.

The Rule Modified

From the foregoing, we can adduce what amounts to a primary modification of the general rule: besides being in front of its Pawn, the King may need a free square between it and the Pawn. The modification applies when the adversary may otherwise secure the opposition.



White to Move, Black to Win

Between this position and the previous one, there is but one slight difference: the position of the Black Pawn.

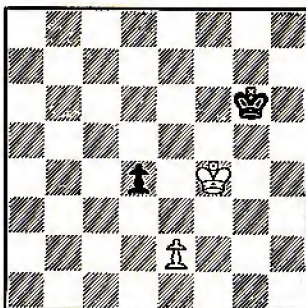
It is the slight difference, however, which makes all the difference in the result. Now Black wins!

1 K-K3 P-K3!

The Pawn advance places the onus of moving on White. With this extra tempo, Black secures the opposition, White must give ground and Black goes on to win in the manner just discussed.

Theory and Practice

Judging from what we have learned, the following position seems to be a win for White.



Black to Move and Draw

True, both sides have a Pawn; but, clearly, White's King will approach and pick off the Black Pawn. Then the King will remain in front of its Pawn, and White will win.

All is not what it seems, however. It is Black's move, and he has a resource also based on what we have just learned. By a deft stroke, he can draw.

(As a secondary lesson, bear in mind that, though end-game combinations are comparatively rare, they do exist!)

1 P-Q6!

Since the Pawn must fall, anyway, it offers itself immediately and so turns the table. White must now either capture the Pawn, by-pass it or retreat his King. The other options are worse; so he captures.

2 PxP K-B3!

3 K-K4

Or 3 P-Q4, K-K3, and White's King is no longer in front of the Pawn. Then Black draws as already demonstrated.

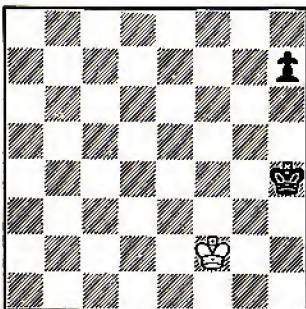
3 K-K3

Now Black maintains the opposition and draws.

Second Exception

In almost all phases of the end-game, the proverbial exception crops up when there is a Rook Pawn on the board. It constitutes here another exception to our general rule.

When the King is in front of the Rook Pawn, the result is not a win if the opposing King can reach its R1.



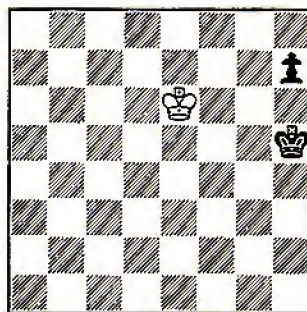
1 K-N1 Draw

White's King shuttles back and forth between R1 and N1, and Black can do nothing to disturb these movements. Eventually, when the Black Pawn reaches the seventh rank, protected by the Black King, White will be stalemated (unless of course Black abandons his Pawn).

Try it!

Again, the Rook Pawn!

That pesky Rook Pawn figures yet another way in King versus King and Pawn endings. Here Black's King is in front of its Pawn, nor can White easily get his King to R1. In fact, it looks like clear sailing for Black.



White to Move and Draw

It would be, indeed, if it were Black to move. But it is White's move.

1 K-B5!

White not only heads for R1, the ultimate, drawing goal, but also boxes in Black's King. (Look always for such dual purpose moves in endings!)

1 K-R5

1 . . . K-R3 is futile: White makes for R1. Nor does 1 . . . P-R3 change matters: White heads for R1 with 2 K-B4, and a draw results in similar fashion to the following text.

2 K-B4 P-R4

After 2 . . . K-R6, White has options: 3 K-N5, and he picks off the Pawn or 3 K-B3 continuing the policy of maintaining the opposition and boxing in Black's King. Either line draws.

3 K-B3 K-R6

4 K-B2

White still heads for N1 and R1.

4 K-R7

5 K-B1 P-R5

If Black, at any time, abandons control of White's KN1, White secures his draw with K-N1. But, it seems, Black can progress comfortably enough with his Pawn.

6 K-B2 P-R6

7 K-B1 K-R8

Black cannot allow 8 K-N1; but he can make way for his Pawn.

8 K-B2 P-R7

9 K-B1 Stalemate!

Even though a Pawn ahead, Black is stalemated!

Ultior Goal

When studying the endings, the learner cannot help but chafe over one goose egg after another harvested from mistakes in opening or middle game. It is difficult to see how improved end-game technique can remedy those errors.

To those who suffer from such sense of futility, the only advice is: "Be patient." Perfect end-game technique will not only win end-games. Eventually, it cannot help but osmose to the other departments.

ATTACK and DEFENSE

As combined in Counter-attack

By FRED REINFELD

Nature seems to have designed the player of the Black pieces as the fall guy for every conceivable form of attack and initiative which White can think up. Naturally enough, it is a role that is anything but appealing. When we lose patience with the role of serving as White's punching bag, we hit back.

But, proverbially, Black's attempt to attack at any early stage is a very dangerous proceeding. It has to be done with finesse and judgment and a subtle sense of timing. Take the following two games as examples of Black's attempt to free himself by throwing caution to the winds.

In the first game, Black fails miserably, in the second game he succeeds—halfway. Why the difference?

In the first game, Black opens up lines quickly. But his pieces remain undeveloped, his King is soon exposed to menacing sanctions, and above all—the White King retires serene and undisturbed in his castled hideout. Given the charmed immunity of the White King, Black's opening of the position can only be dismissed as asinine.

Now for the second game. Here Black's attack—or counter-attack—is also premature. But the important thing is that he is able to sink his claws into the White King's hide—and leave some sizable scratches there. White's King is subject to attack while still in the center and soon takes quite a bit of mauling.

The moral of it all is rather cloudy, for the winning possibilities seesaw. But the variations are delightful, and we're entertained like lords. Therein lies the charm of chess!

1. This game was played many years ago, when the Cambridge Springs Defense was still uncharted territory. Modern masters will shudder at the crimes committed by Black. White's play is very clever, however, and the final position is remarkable.

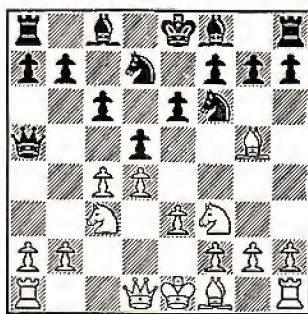
From a technical point of view, there are two noteworthy features: (1) White's attack involves no sacrifices to speak of; yet it is powerful in the results it achieves and by no means lacking in interest as White builds it up, move by move; (2) Black's negligence is seemingly slight; yet White works up a mating attack that wins out in less than 20 moves all told!

Ostende, 1906

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

A. Burn	L. Forgacs
White	Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4 4 B-N5
2 P-QB4	P-K3 5 P-K3
3 N-QB3	N-KB3 6 N-B3
	Q-R4

The Cambridge Springs, which was still pretty much of a novelty at the time this game was played. The underlying idea of the defense is the interesting notion that White has weakened his Queen-side by the development of the Queen Bishop. Black hopes to take advantage of this absence by a counter-attack, involving the move . . . Q-R4 and possibly . . . B-N5 and . . . N-K5.



7 N-Q2

At once taking measures against the pin.

Most modern masters consider that Black's best course is now 7 . . . PxP 8 BxN, NxB 9 NxP, Q-B2. In that case, White strives to keep Black's game in a cramped state while Black, on the other hand, lives in hopes that his Bishops will become mighty once the freeing move, . . . P-QB4, has been achieved.

7 . . .

N-K5

This line is more violent but less promising.

8 KNxN

PxN

9 B-R4

P-K4

10 B-K2

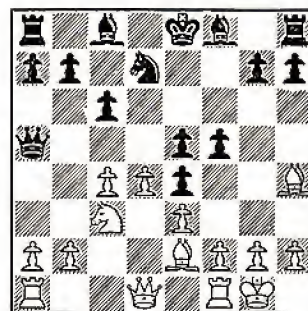
P-KB4

Black's last is very careless—and compromising. He ought to have played 10 . . . B-N5 11 Q-B2, O-O, with fighting chances.



FRED REINFELD

11 O-O



Whether Black has a wholly satisfactory move at this point is very doubtful.

Thus, on 11 . . . B-Q3 12 P-B5, B-N1 13 P-QR3, O-O 14 P-QN4, Q-B2—15 P-Q5 is very powerful.

If 11 . . . P-B4, White has 12 PxKP, NxP 13 Q-Q5.

And, on 11 . . . B-N5, there is 12 P-B5! BxN 13 Q-N3!! N-B1 14 PxP with considerable advantage to White.

11 . . .

P-KN3

Black hopes to fianchetto his King Bishop and then castle. But White never lets him get that far.

12 P-B5!

White shuts off Black's Queen and also prepares to occupy the vital diagonal QR2-KN8.

12 . . .

B-N2

13 Q-N3!

Naturally, White does not allow Black to get off comparatively lightly by being able to castle. The text threatens mate in four, beginning with 14 Q-K6†.

Thus, White makes his opponent pay the penalty for his thoughtless 10 . . . P-KB4? which neglected his development and created a fatal weakness.

13 N-B1
14 B-B4

White prevents . . . B-K3 and threatens new havoc with 15 B-B7† and 16 P-Q5.

14 Q-B2

Though Black is able to parry the threat, it is too late for him to consolidate his game.

15 P-Q5!



The dynamic advance of the Queen Pawn settles Black's hash: e.g., (1) 15 . . . PxP 16 N-N5! QxP 17 BxP with the deadly threats of QR-B1 and B-B7†; (2) 15 . . . P-QN4 16 BxP! PxP 17 NxNP, and now, on 17 . . . Q-Q2, 18 P-B6 wins the Queen cheaply. If instead 17 . . . Q-N1, White wins with 18 N-Q6†, K-Q2 18 Q-R4†, K-B2 20 Q-R5†. Finally, if 17 . . . Q-R4, White wins with 18 P-B6, K-B2 (else 19 N-Q6 mate!) 19 N-Q6†, K-N1 20 NxP, and threat of 21 P-Q6§.

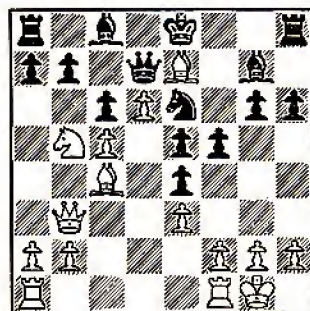
15 P-KR3

With a futile, desperate hope of blocking out one of the obnoxious Bishops with . . . P-KN4.

16 P-Q6 Q-Q2
17 B-K7

White threatens mate next move.

17 N-K3
18 N-N5! Resigns



An amazing finish. White has left his opponent without a move:

(1) 18 . . . NxP 19 B-B7 mate; (2) 18 . . . K-B2 19 N-B7, and White wins; (3) 18 . . . PxN 19 BxP, and White wins.

Against any other move, White plays either BxN or N-B7†.

II. In this next colorful game, the advantage changes hands several times. No doubt time pressure explains the successive mistakes. In any event, a draw is the legitimate and satisfying outcome of a hard fight.

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

Buenos Aires, 1941 FRENCH DEFENSE

C. Guimard
White

1 P-K4
2 P-Q4
3 N-QB3

P-K3
P-Q4
B-N5

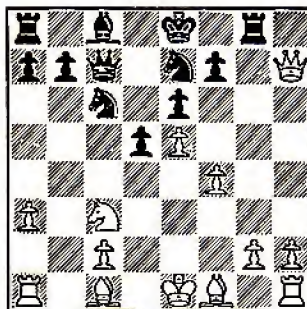
P. Frydman
Black

4 P-K5 P-QB4
5 P-QR3 BxN†
6 PxP N-K2
7 Q-N4 PxP!?

Black's last is very risky. The alternative 7 . . . N-B4 is safer but not very promising.

8 QxNP R-N1 10 N-K2 PxP
9 QxRP Q-B2! 11 P-B4 QN-B3
12 NxP!?

Now it is White's turn to be venturesome, instead of continuing with the solid 12 Q-Q3, which wins a Pawn safely. Note that, for the moment, both players forget about White's passed King Rook Pawn, which is destined to play an important role in this game.



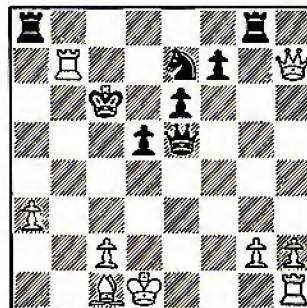
12 NxP! 14 PxN QxP†
13 N-N5! Q-N1 15 K-Q1 P-R3!

Black realizes that, after 15 . . . QxR 16 N-B7†, K-Q1 17 NxR, Q-K4 18 QxP, Q-N1 19 B-KB4, White has a won game with his two powerful Bishops and formidable passed Pawn.

16 QR-N1 PxN
17 BxP† B-Q2

If 17 . . . K-Q1, White has a winning game after 18 QxP.

18 BxB† KxB
19 RxP† K-B3!



Now White finds that 20 RxN? will not do because of 20 . . . KRxP! He cannot save his Rook on K7 in that case!

Thus, if White prevents . . . Q-K7 mate by playing 21 Q-Q3, there follows 21 . . . Q-R4† 22 K-K1, Q-R5†, winning that Rook.

And, if 21 R-K1, Q-Q5† 22 Q-Q3, Q-N5† 23 R-K2, R-N8†! 24 K-Q2, Q-N4†. 20 B-N2! Q-N4 22 R-K1 Q-B6†
21 R-N4 QxP 23 K-B1 RxP!

Very neat. If 24 BxR, QxB† 25 R-N2, R-N1 (26 Q-N7, Q-R8†).

24 Q-R4 N-B4
25 Q-B6 R-N8!

Now a surprise move with the other Rook. A picturesque position, with both Black Rooks en prise!

26 RxR Q-K6† 28 B-B1 N-Q3
27 K-N1 QxR† 29 P-R4!

The counter-chance. This Pawn is a resource not to be underestimated.

29 N-K5

A very weak move, doubtless in time pressure. The right move is 29 . . . R-R1! preparing to deal with the passed Pawn.

30 Q-R8! N-Q3

Black has lost priceless time.

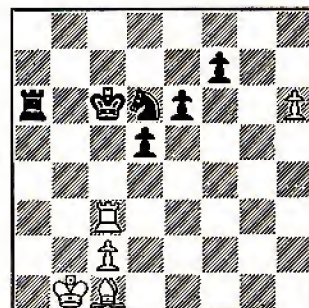
31 P-R5! R-R3
32 P-R6! Q-K8!

Black hopes for 33 P-B3?, R-R8†! and Black draws.

33 R-N3! Q-R4

Threatening mate on the move.

34 Q-B3†! QxQ
35 RxQ†



Black is lost: e.g., 35 . . . K-Q2 36 P-R7, R-R1 37 B-N2!! and White wins: 37 . . . R-R1 38 R-B7†! KxR 39 BxR, and the Rook Pawn queens by force. Or, if 37 . . . P-B3 (other Pawn moves are no better), White wins with 38 R-KR3, R-R1 39 BxP.

35 N-B5
36 P-R7 R-R1

And now 37 RxN†! PxR 38 B-N2 wins nicely for White.

37 R-KR3? R-N1†!

Here Black saves himself with a neat finesse.

38 K-R2 R-R1†
39 K-N3 R-N1†
40 K-B3

Necessary to stop the checks. But here the King is vulnerable.

40 R-KR1
41 B-N5 N-Q3!

For the apparently crushing 42 B-B6?? is met by . . . N-K5†.

42 K-Q4 N-K5 44 P-B4 P-K4†
43 B-B4 P-B3 45 BxP PxP†
46 KxP PxP!

Foreshadowing the coming draw.

47 KxN K-B4 49 K-N6 P-B6
48 K-B5 K-N5 50 K-N7 RxP†
51 RxR P-B7

The rest is automatic.

52 R-R1 K-B6 54 K-K5 P-B8(Q)
53 K-B6 K-N7 55 RxQ KxR
Drawn

Only the Kings are left. A great fight!

ODDS and EVANS

The Story of a Cook

Whenever I enter Fischer's chess and checkers emporium (on 42nd Street), a problem composer, named Peckover, having enough good sense to recognize a competent guinea pig, generally buttonholes me and sets up his latest.

At this point, I must confess to a certain professional pride: for years, I have been trying to "cook" just one of his studies. It is a tribute to the ingenuity of Peckover's construction that I have always failed. When I succeed in swindling him over-the-board, he doggedly resets the original position and confutes my nefarious plot.

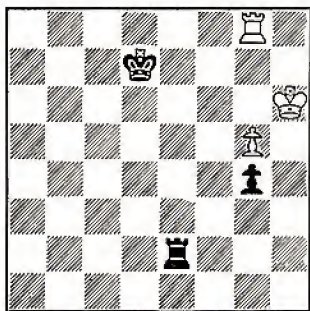
Just the other day, however (you guessed it), I succeeded finally in "cooking" his latest.

After the solution, came the deluge.

(Flash! When last seen, composer Peckover was reported scurrying back to his lab.)



By International Master
LARRY EVANS



White (as always) is Supposed to Play and Win

The intended solution runs (of late Peckover has taken his revenge by showing the solution first, then sitting back and waiting for me to try and find a "cook") as follows.

1 P-N6 R-R7† 3 P-N7 P-N7
2 K-N5 P-N6 4 R-Q8† K-K2
4 ... KxR 5 P-N8(Q)† wins for White.

5 R-K8†!

An important finesse; for, if immediately 5 R-Q1, K-B2 draws.

5 K-Q2
6 R-K1 R-R8
7 R-KN1!

Not 7 P-N8(Q), P-N8(Q)†.

7 RxR
8 P-N8(Q)

And Black cannot avoid the loss of either his Rook or his Pawn, either of which leads to a book win for White.

"This is all very good and well," I said, wagging a finger. "But I have a feeling" (a la Horowitz) "that Black can draw this game."

"Try your darnedest," replied Peckover, or words to that effect.

"All right," says I. "We shall see."

Then came the first swindle.

(Proceed from the diagram)

1 P-N6 P-N6 5 R-K8† K-Q2
2 P-N7 R-K3† 6 R-Q8† K-K2
3 K-N5? P-N7 7 R-Q1 K-B2
4 R-Q8† K-K2 Draw

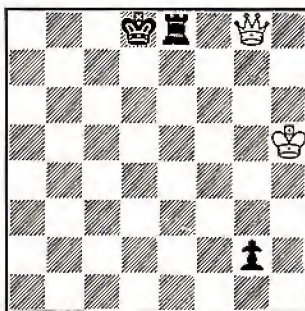
"Hold on! I did something wrong!"

According to custom, Peckover retraced his steps and found that White's third move was incorrect.

Then came the second swindle.

(Proceed from first diagram)

1 P-N6 P-N6 4 R-Q8† KxR
2 P-N7 R-K3† 5 P-N8(Q)† R-K1!
3 K-R5? P-N7 Draw!!!



If 6 QxP, R-R1†, and Black picks off the Queen after 7 ... R-N8†. White can check to his heart's content, but eventually he must pay the piper and capture the Pawn. If not, he must blockade the Pawn, which process leads eventually to the position in the next diagram on this page.

"You swindled me!" said Peckover, non-plussed. "Let's go over that variation again."

Unfortunately, there was no third swindle.

(Proceed from first diagram)

1 P-N6 P-N6
2 P-N7 R-K3†
3 K-R7! R-K2

Or 3 ... P-N7 4 R-Q8†, etc.

4 R-QR8 P-N7
5 R-R1 K-K3
6 K-R8

"You win," I said. "Let's set up the original position. Maybe 2 ... R-K3† is a mistake."

Peckover permitted me several minutes of silence to survey the scene of my disaster.

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

Suddenly—"Hey! Let me see your original solution again!"

Without saying a word, Peckover, sensing danger, reeled off the moves once more.

(Proceed from first diagram)

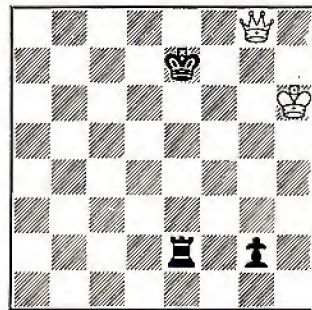
1 P-N6

"Hold it! Instead of ... R-R7†, let's try—"

1 ... P-N6 3 R-Q8† KxR!!
2 P-N7 P-N7 4 P-N8(Q)† K-K2

And once more there seems no win in sight for White. He can never capture the Rook because then the Pawn queens.

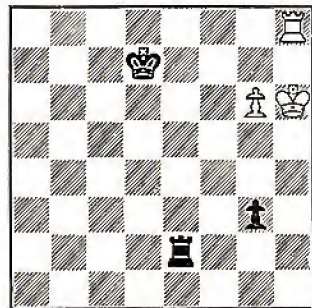
We give this cook a diagram, in case any reader wants to try and cook the cook. Might be—but so far we have been unable to demonstrate a clear-cut winning technique.



Draw!!!

But Horowitz has a feeling.—(Ed.)

P.S. This is Peckover's new setting — where the solution definitely works.



White to Play and Win



Spotlight on Openings

PREVENTION RATHER THAN REFUTATION—P-KR3!

Time and again, we have discussed White's modern policy of waiting to see what stratagem Black is going to choose, meanwhile following a non-committal course. This policy calls for making a "waiting" move which may fit into and not disturb the anticipated pattern. Insofar, also, as Black discloses his plans, White's strategy may allow for, anticipate and prepare for them. In other words, it contains not only a precept for refuting Black's scheme of development but also for preventing it.

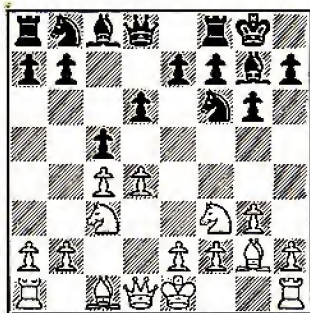
According to Black's choice of opening, as well as White's initial move, there may be a limited number of typical maneuvers. In a given opening, White may expect and need to prepare against only a modest number of maneuvers. His corresponding, preventive measures may be equally typical. To point out but one of the latter, the move, P-KR3, is amazingly versatile.

I. P-KR3 in Closed Games

As key-noter of the day, we give the following opening as worked out in Russian analyses.

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

1 P-Q4	N-KB3	4 B-N2	O-O
2 P-QB4	P-KN3	5 N-QB3	P-Q3
3 P-KN3	B-N2	6 N-B3	P-B4



7 O-O

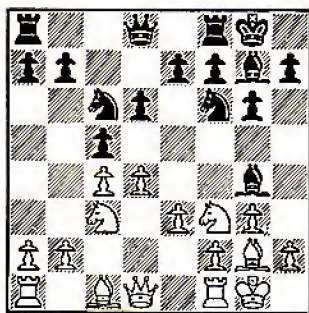
We break off here to point out that an entirely different motif is provided by the blocking move, 7 P-Q5. It prevents 7... N-B3 and forces Black's Queen Knight to adopt a more round-about maneuver.

Black can meet this challenge, however. The correct idea was worked out by the gifted Czech chessmaster-in-exile, Cenek Kottbauer (Black) in his game against Crisovan at Lucerne, 1952-3, as follows: 7 P-Q5, N-R3 8 O-O, N-B2 9 N-Q2, P-QR3 10 P-QR4, R-N1 11 P-R5 (a second "blocking" move), P-QN4! 12 PxP e.p., RxP 13 P-K4, B-Q2 14 Q-B2, Q-B1 15 P-N3, B-R6 with equality.

7... N-B3
8 P-K3

White's move shuts in his Queen Bishop but supports his Queen Pawn. It also, however, permits the following pin.

8... B-N5!



9 P-KR3

Necessary to prevent the liberating 9... P-K4.

9... BxN
10 BxB N-Q2

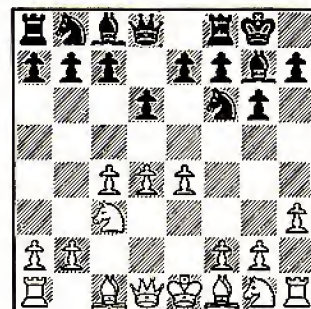
Black has a fine game.

THE QUESTION now arises whether the successful Black Bishop move can somehow be prevented. Having in mind what was explained in the preface, we think at once of earlier use of the counter-active P-KR3.

1 P-Q4	N-KB3	3 N-QB3	B-N2
2 P-QB4	P-KN3	4 P-K4	....

White's last move is in itself a divergence; but, in conjunction with the early preventive P-KR3, it is better to push P-K4 at the earliest moment.

4... P-Q3
5 P-KR3! O-O



Variation I.

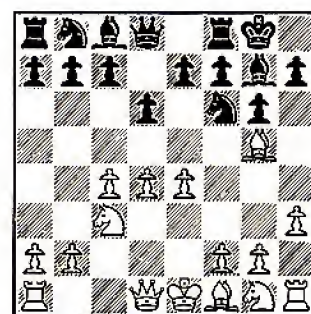
From here, we have a line known from Bronstein-Gligorich, in the Challengers' Tournament, Zurich, 1953.

6 B-K3	P-K4	9 Q-B2	P-B3
7 P-Q5	QN-Q2	10 KN-K2	PxP
8 P-KN4	N-B4	11 BPxP	Q-R4

Variation II.

As complement, however, to the containment system with P-KR3, we may try for a new and more forceful follow-up.

6 B-N5!



Now Black has several defenses.

Sub-variant 1

6... P-KR3	10 P-KN4	N-K1
7 B-K3	P-K4	11 B-Q3
8 P-Q5	P-B3	12 O-O-O
9 Q-Q2	K-R2	13 P-B3

White has much the better of it.

It is worth noting here that White's treatment of this opening shows similarity with another sequence, the Saemisch Variation against the King's Indian. But there it is not so effective, and Black obtains equality after the following: 1 P-Q4, N-KB3 2 P-QB4, P-KN3 3 N-QB3, B-N2 4 P-K4, P-Q3 5 P-B3, O-O

6 B-N5, P-KR3 7 B-K3, P-K4 8 P-Q5, P-B3 9 Q-Q2, K-R2 10 P-KN4, N-K1 11 P-KR4, P-R3 12 KN-K2, P-QN4 13 P-R5, P-N4!

Sub-variant 2

(Continue from last diagram)
 6 QN-Q2 10 QxN N-Q2
 7 B-Q3 P-B4 11 Q-Q2 R-K1
 8 P-Q5 N-K4 12 O-O P-QR3
 9 N-B3 NxB† 13 B-R6 B-R1
 14 N-N5

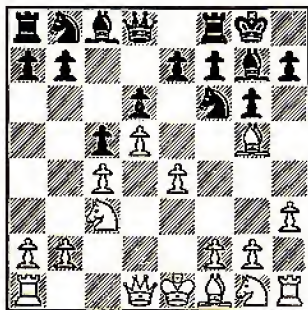
Also favorable for White.

Sub-variant 3

Herein lies Black's best riposte.

(Continue from last diagram)

6 P-B4
 7 P-Q5



7 P-K3!

Here we must also consider: 7 . . . N-R3 8 B-Q3, N-QN5 (8 . . . N-B2 9 KN-K2, P-QR3 10 P-QR4, B-Q2 11 P-R5, R-N1 12 O-O, P-QN4 13 Pxp e.p., RxP 14 Q-Q2) 9 N-B3, N-Q2 10 O-O, NxB 11 QxN, P-KR3 12 B-K3, P-R3.

8 B-Q3 Pxp 10 KN-K2 QN-Q2
 9 KPxp R-K1† 11 O-O

With his next move, Black succeeds in creating a solid defense. But there is still, it must be indicated, a wide area for research into new attacking fields. For instance, 11 P-QN3 here permits the continuation, 11 . . . N-K4 12 B-B2.

11 N-K4

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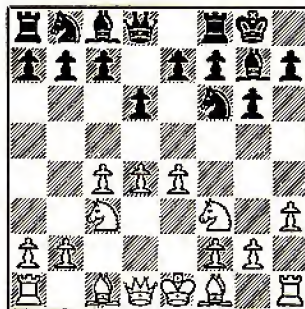
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CHESS REVIEW
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THE 6 B-N5! THEME has always been our favorite, and there are many occasions in which it proves strong in combination with the preparatory P-KR3. One such instance occurs in the rarely encountered, yet very resilient, line in the Classical Variation of the King's Indian Defense.

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

1 P-Q4 N-KB3 4 P-K4 P-Q3
 2 P-QB4 P-KN3 5 N-B3 O-O
 3 N-QB3 B-N2 6 P-KR3!



This position appears in *Modern Chess Openings* (8th Ed.), page 90, col. 51-2; but, if we were to revise these particular columns now, we should tie up some few loose ends.

First, upon 6 . . . P-B4, 7 B-K2 may be best, instead of 7 B-K3, Q-R4 8 Q-Q2, N-B3 9 P-Q5, N-Q5! (10 NxN, Pxn 11 BxP, NxB!) as in Hasslauer-Weber, Zurich, 1948.

Next, upon 6 . . . N-B3 7 P-Q5, N-N1 8 B-K2, P-K3 9 O-O, we consider White's position to be superior.

The main line, therefore, ought to be as follows.

6 P-K4
 7 P-Q5!

As already shown in MCO, the choice of 7 Pxp leaves Black with a satisfactory game.

7 N-R4!

7 . . . QN-Q2, as previously preferred, is no longer good because of the energetic key-move, 8 B-N5! (the *Deus ex machina* again), P-KR3 9 B-K3, Q-K2 10 P-KN4, N-B4 11 B-Q3, N-R2 12 Q-K2, NxB† 13 QxN, P-KB4 14 NPxp, Pxp 15 O-O-O (Bartoshek-Blatny, Czecho-Slovakia, 1954). And, even if this line should fail one day—who knows, these days!—White has a second wave of attack coming up with 8 P-KN4, N-B4 9 Q-B2, P-QR4 10 B-K2, P-QB3 11 B-K3, Pxp 12 BPxp.

8 B-K3

If 8 N-R2, N-B5!

8 P-KB4
 9 Pxp Pxp
 10 B-K2 N-KB3

There is plenty of scope for planning for both sides.

II. P-KR3 in Open Games

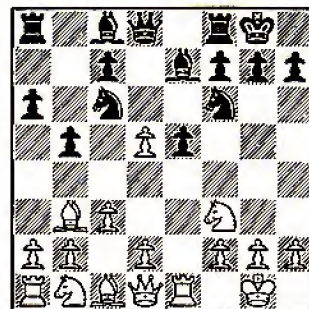
The application of the preventive move, P-KR3, is very popularly known also in the King Pawn games. One of the most frequent usages is in the Ruy Lopez, in the closed variation, to pre-

vent . . . B-KN5 or, in the "Marshall Variation," to prevent . . . N-KN5.

As we wish to acquaint the readers with a number of very intriguing lines which have recently occurred, we use the Marshall Variation for illustrating our point.

RUY LOPEZ

1 P-K4 P-K4 5 O-O B-K2
 2 N-KB3 N-QB3 6 R-K1 P-QN4
 3 B-N5 P-QR3 7 B-N3 O-O
 4 B-R4 N-B3 8 P-B3 P-Q4
 9 Pxp



Variation I.

This is an ever-old, ever-new configuration; and, to bolster Black's defense, the follow-up, 9 . . . P-K5, has been revived several times.

9 P-K5 12 Q-N3 B-Q3
 10 Pxn Pxn 13 P-KB4 R-K1
 11 Qxp B-KN5 14 R-K5!?

The seductive lure of adventure.

Simplest is 14 P-Q4, N-R4 15 RxR†, QxR 16 Q-B2, Qxp 17 P-KR3, B-B1 18 B-Q1, N-B3 (Foltys-Pirc, 1947) 19 B-B3, N-K5 20 N-Q2.

The next year, Boleslavsky-Pirc varied with 14 R-K5, B-K3 15 P-Q4, BxB 16 PxB, BxR 17 BPxB, N-N5 18 Q-B3, Q-R5! and Black has equality.

Obviously, neither side was prepared for the fireworks ensuing after the bold acceptance of the Exchange. The plus for Black in MCO, p. 249 warrants clarifying.

14 BxR 16 QxB RxP
 15 PxB N-R4 17 N-R3

Here White resorts to the only acceptable defense, requiring the utmost ingenuity to defeat it: 17 . . . R-K8† 18 K-B2, N-B3! (18 . . . RxB 19 RxR, Qxp† 20 Q-K2, Q-B5† Drawn) 19 Q-Q4! (if 19 Q-B4, Black has 19 . . . Q-K2 20 Q-B3, R-K1 21 N-B2, N-N5†! 22 QxN, Q-B3†, etc.), Q-K2 20 P-Q3, Q-K7† 21 K-N3, R-B8, and Black has all the chances.

Variation II.

Because of 14 P-Q4, however, as given above, the line with 9 . . . P-K5 has been abandoned. We fall back on the following, therefore, as the main line.

(Continue from last diagram)

9 Nxp
 10 Nxp Nxn
 11 RxN

(See diagram, top of next page.)

11 N-B3

As will be seen from the hair-raising and novel complications which follow, we have every reason for exhuming this old move.



Position after 11 RxN.

More popular now is 11... P-QB3, with Black pulling even in all lines. Broun in the Australian Chess World advocated its refutation with 12 BxN, PxP 13 P-KR3, B-Q3 14 R-K3, P-B4 15 Q-B3, with a better game for White. But we don't concur after 15... B-B2 16 P-Q4, P-B5 17 R-K2, B-B4 18 N-Q2, Q-R5 or similar strategies.

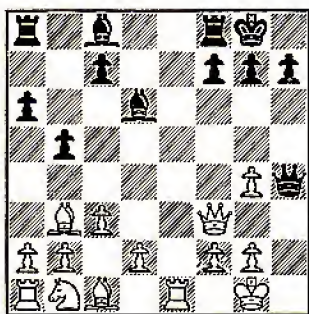
12 P-KR3!

Here we employ the preventive P-KR3.

12... B-Q3
13 R-K1 N-N5!

Anyway!

14 PxN?! Q-R5
15 Q-B3



15... B-R7!

An amazing possibility in a hitherto lost position. An analysis in Shakhmaty, 1954, No. 2, continued: 15... Q-R7† 16 K-B1, BxP 17 QxB, Q-R8† 18 K-K2, QR-K1† 19 B-K6, RxP† 20 QxR, Q-R4† 21 P-N4, with White winning.

Subsequently, the Roumanian Varlam improved upon this analysis with 15... Q-R7† 16 K-B1, Q-R8† 17 K-K2, R-K1† 18 K-Q3, B-B4†! and had Black winning after either 19 QxB, RxR 20 QxP†, K-R1 or 19 PxP, QxR 20 K-B2, QR-Q1. But a flaw enters with 19 PxP, QxR 20 B-Q1!! and Black is fully stopped.

Therefore, the text, 15... B-R7† becomes worthy of future testing. We continue as of now with the following.

16 K-B1 BxP 20 Q-K6† K-R1
17 Q-K4 Q-R4 21 P-KN3 P-B5
18 B-Q5 QR-Q1 22 Q-K5 B-R6†
19 B-B6 P-B4 23 B-N2 P-B6!!

And Black wins. Or he mates after 22... PxP 23 K-N2, Q-R6† or 23... RxP†.

Marshall redivivus. Lines like this profoundly shake the belief that the Marshall is a "goner," or that any variation is definitely "disproved." What happens today to the line, 12 P-KR3, may happen the next day to the—for now still solid—line with 12 P-Q4, and thus all along the way.

Solitaire Chess

TARRASCH THE TRENCHANT

THE ROMANTICISTS had a way. They could make a staid French Defense look like a combination of gambits rolled into one. Here grandmaster Tarrasch (White) shows the way: first game, 1916 match with Mieses (Mieses could dish it out; but could he take it?): 1 P-Q4, P-K3 2 P-K4, P-Q4 3 N-QB3, PxP 4 NxP, QN-Q2 5 N-KB3.

Cover scoring table at line indicated. Set up position, make Black's next move (exposing table just enough to read that move). Guess White's sixth move. Now expose next line; score par, if your move agrees; score zero, if not. Make move given, then guess White's next, and so on.

COVER WHITE MOVES IN TABLE BELOW.

EXPOSE ONE LINE AT A TIME

White Played	Par Score	Black Played	Your Selection for White's move	Your Score
5 B-Q3	4	5... KN-B3	-----	-----
7 BxN	3	6... NxN	-----	-----
8 B-N5	4	7... N-B3	-----	-----
9 BxN	6	8... B-K2	-----	-----
10 Q-K2	4	9... PxP (a)	-----	-----
11 O-O-O	5	10... P-B3	-----	-----
12 KR-K1	3	11... Q-B2	-----	-----
13 K-N1	3	12... B-Q2	-----	-----
14 P-B4	5	13... O-O-O	-----	-----
15 R-R1	3	14... B-N5	-----	-----
16 P-B5	4	15... B-Q3	-----	-----
17 Q-B4	3	16... B-B1	-----	-----
18 Q-R4	3	17... B-N2	-----	-----
19 B-B2	3	18... K-N1	-----	-----
20 R-Q3	4	19... B-QB1	-----	-----
21 R-R3	4	20... R-Q2	-----	-----
22 R-N3	4	21... P-QR3	-----	-----
23 R-N6	4	22... K-R2	-----	-----
24 Q-R5	3	23... KR-Q1	-----	-----
25 P-QN4	4	24... R-K2 (b)	-----	-----
26 R-Q1	2	25... P-B4	-----	-----
27 P-QR4	3	26... P-K4	-----	-----
28 P-N5 (c) *	5	27... P-K5	-----	-----
29 RxRP†	4	28... PxN? (d)	-----	-----
30 P-N6†	3	29... PxR	-----	-----
31 PxQ	1	30... K-R1	-----	-----
32 BxP	1	31... R/1-Q2	-----	-----
33 BxB	1	32... RxBP	-----	-----
34 QxP†	1	33... RxB	-----	-----
35 PxP	1	34... K-N1	-----	-----
36 K-B2	2	35... R-Q2	-----	-----
		36... Resigns	-----	-----
Total Score	100	Your Percentage	-----	-----

SCALE: 75-100—Excellent; 55-74—Superior; 40-54—Good; 25-39—Fair

NOTES TO THE GAME

a) On 9... BxB 10 Q-Q3 prevents Black's castling, threatens 11 BxNP and prepares castling long with good prospects.

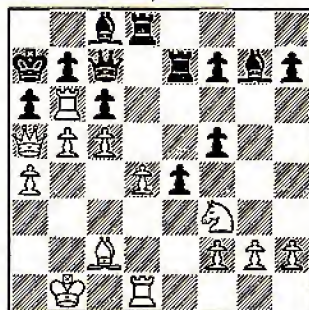
b) Black aims for 25... P-B4 and capture of the Queen Pawn (24... P-B4 25 R-Q1. BxP? 26 NxP, RxN 27 RxRP†!!).

c) Finale of the Pawn demonstration. Implicit is a trap.

d) 28... K-N1 is correct, whereafter the game should be a draw: 29 PxBP, PxN 30 PxP, BxP 31 P-B6, R-Q4!

Time pressure caused the blunder.

*Position after 28 P-N5



Chernev's Chess Corner

ELIJAH WILLIAMS—never heard of him? Well, he played in only one tournament and that was back in 1851*. He was a slow player; and that exasperated Howard Staunton who organized the tournament, was the favorite for first prize and wrote the book of the tournament. It is true that there was no time limit, but Mr. Williams was slow, real slow.

In his introduction to the games between Williams and Mucklow, Staunton says: "In some respects, these players are well paired, not for equality of force, indeed, Mr. Williams being by far the stronger, but because each, in his degree, exhibits the same want of depth and inventive power in his combinations and the same tiresome prolixity in maneuvering his men. It need hardly be said that the games, from first to last, are remarkable only for their unvarying and unexampled dullness."

Later on, commenting on his own set of games with Williams, he says: "There are positions, every one knows, occurring occasionally in a game, where even the clearest and farthest-seeing head requires a long time to unravel all the intricacies of a maze. In such cases, deliberation is a duty, and none, except a very unreasonable opponent, would object to it; but, when a player, upon system, consumes hours over moves when minutes might suffice and depends, not upon out-maneuvering, but out-sitting his antagonist, patience ceases to be a virtue . . ."

I was curious about Williams' score. He finished third, next to Adolf Andersen and Marmaduke Wyvill. I was curious about his meditations. Was his prolonged thinking part of a plan to infuriate his opponents? Or was it because he was slowly evolving a new system of play?

The words, "Double Pawn Complex" or "Zugzwang" could have had no meaning for Williams, but here, in two games, we have this Nimzovich of a hundred years ago demonstrating these concepts.

London, 1851			
DUTCH DEFENSE			
Lowenthal		Williams	
White		Black	
1 P-Q4	P-K3	5 N-B3	BxN†
2 P-K3	P-KB4	6 PxB	P-B4!
3 P-QB4	N-KB3	7 B-Q3	Q-K2
4 N-KB3	B-N5†	8 O-O	O-O
		9 P-QR4	....

*This tournament, the first international, was a Knockout System in which a player advanced by scoring a plus in a small match against his adversary.

White threatens 10 PxP, QxP 11 B-R3.

9 P-Q3 11 B-R3 P-QN3
10 Q-B2 N-B3 12 KR-K1 B-R3

Black's development and his planned attack against the doubled Pawn (. . . QR-B1, . . . N-QR4 and . . . PxP) are in line with the system evolved by Nimzovich about seventy-five years later!

13 P-K4 PxKP 15 BxN BxB
14 KBxP B-N2 16 P-Q5 B-Q2
17 PxP B-B3

At the cost of a Pawn, Black isolated White's Queen-side Pawns and made them permanently weak.

18 N-N5 P-KR3 22 P-N3 R-B3
19 N-R3 N-N5 23 Q-R5 RxP
20 Q-K2 N-K4 24 RxR QxR
21 P-B4 N-N3 25 N-B2

Disaster follows upon 25 P-B5 (25 . . . Q-K6† 26 K-B1, B-B6).

25 R-K1
Now Black threatens 26 . . . Q-K8† and mate next.

26 P-R3 Q-K6
27 Q-N4

Of course not 27 QxN, Q-B6.

27 QxQBP
28 R-KB1 QxB
29 K-R2 Q-KB6

No false pride. The exchange of the Queens might not be artistic, but it is the quickest way to win.

30 QxQ BxQ 32 R-B1 B-B3
31 P-B5 N-K4 33 P-N4 R-K2

Black aims to save his Queen Rook Pawn after 34 . . . BxP 35 R-QR1.

34 K-N3 BxP 36 P-R4 P-QR4
35 R-B3 B-B3 37 N-Q3 NxBP

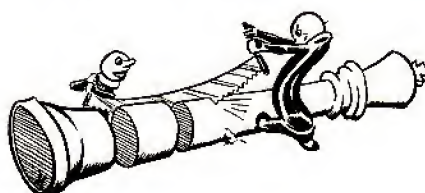
With the fall of his last miserable Queen-side Pawn, White is convinced.

Resigns

LEST you think that Black's strategy was just lucky co-incidence, watch the ease with which he handles Staunton.

London, 1851 DUTCH DEFENSE

Staunton		Williams	
White		Black	
1 P-QB4	P-K3	6 KN-K2	B-N5
2 P-K3	P-KB4	7 O-O	P-Q3
3 P-KN3	N-KB3	8 P-Q4	BxN
4 B-N2	B-K2	9 PxB	Q-K2
5 N-QB3	O-O	10 B-QR3	P-B4



The strategy as before. If Black can induce 11 PxP or 11 P-Q5, White will be left with a badly doubled Pawn.

11 R-N1 P-K4

Now we have the V-shaped formation of which Nimzovich was so fond.

12 R-N5 P-QR3 14 R-N1 P-K5
13 R-N6 QN-Q2 15 Q-Q2 Q-B2
16 P-B3

"Throwing away a Pawn," says Staunton. But how can he save it? If 16 PxP, PxP 17 Q-Q6, QxP or 16 P-Q5, N-K4, he is worse off than in the game.

16 QxP 18 B-R3 P-QN4
17 PxKP PxKP 19 N-B4 N-N3
20 B-KN2 Q-B2

Black leaves QB5 for the Knight which will exert tremendous pressure there.

21 PxP N-B5
22 Q-B1 Q-R2!

Now Black is ready to reply to 23 PxP with 23 . . . NxKP, winning the Exchange.

23 R-K1 PxP 25 N-K2 B-N5
24 B-N2 P-N4 26 P-KR3 B-B6
27 K-R2

Not 27 BxB, PxB as White's Knight is then hemmed in by Black and White Pawns!

27 QR-Q1
28 B-QR1

White is almost in zugzwang! e.g., 28 BxB, PxB 29 N-N1, P-B7 or 28 N-N1, R-Q7 and Black wins.

28 R-Q7
29 R-N2 KR-Q1
30 N-Q4

Rendered desperate by the threat of 30 . . . NxR 31 BxN, BxN, White gives up a piece. Against the alternative 30 R-B2, Black has a choice of two pretty wins of the Queen: 30 . . . BxN 31 RxB, R-Q8 or 30 . . . RxR 31 QxR, BxB 32 KxB, NxP†. All this in typical Nimzovich style!

30 RxR 32 BPxP BxB
31 BxR PxN 33 KxB N-Q4
34 K-R2

White cannot play such moves as 34 R-B1 or 34 Q-B2, either of which loses to 34 . . . NxP†. But now Black seizes the file.

34 R-KB1 36 R-K2 Q-B8
35 Q-B2 Q-KB2 37 B-B1 N-N5!
Resigns

Staunton's final comment was: "Mr. Williams conducts this attack all through the close with great judgment, while the defense is proportionately imbecile."

Staunton is unnecessarily harsh on himself. He was simply a victim of a hypermodern system.

THOUGHT FOR THE MONTH

There are two classes of men; those who are content to yield to circumstance, and who play whist; those who aim to control circumstances, and who play chess.

—Mortimer Collins

Games from Recent Events

INTERNATIONAL

SWEDEN, 1955 Interzonal Tournament

First Brilliancy Prize

The most captivating part of this game is the opening and White's beautifully designed attack right after it. The consecutive sacrifices of a Pawn and a Bishop turn Black's position into a hopeless mess.

It is somewhat surprising, though, that Keres did not sense the necessity of rushing his Queen Knight from QR3 to the center in order to strengthen the defenses of his greatly endangered King-side.

NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE

David Bronstein	Pauli Keres
Soviet Union	Soviet Union
White	Black
1 P-Q4	N-KB3
2 P-QB4	P-K3
	3 N-QB3
	4 P-K3
	5 B-Q3
	P-QN3

Black's last two moves do not match very well. Black will have some trouble in controlling his Q4 and, if he fails, his Queen Bishop will be seriously restricted.

The more usual 5 ... P-Q4 is preferable.

6 KN-K2	B-N2
7 O-O	PxP

Now 7 ... P-Q4 is unsatisfactory because of 8 PxQP: e.g., 8 ... NxP 9 NxN, QxN 10 N-B4 and 11 P-QR3 or 8 ... KPXP 9 PxP which weakens Black's Pawn structure.

8 PxP	O-O
-------	-----

8 ... P-Q4 favors White because of 9 Q-R4†, N-B3 10 PxP, NxP 11 B-QN5. Still worse is 8 ... BxN 9 NxB, P-Q4 because of 10 P-B5!

9 P-Q5!
---------	------

Here White prevents 9 ... P-Q4 and so refutes Black's set-up.

9	P-KR3
--------	-------

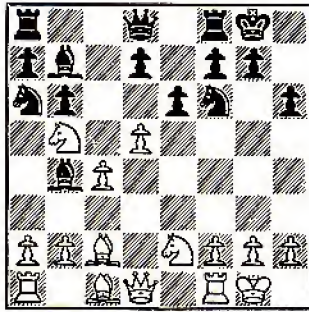
After 9 ... PxP 10 PxP, Black can play neither 10 ... BxP? 11 NxB, NxN 12 B-K4 nor 10 ... NxP? 11 NxN, BxN 12 BxP†, etc.

With his text move, Black threatens ♘0 ... PxP. Of course, he simultaneously weakens his King position, which factor becomes decisive during the game. But there are no good moves.

For instance, after 9 ... B-K2 10 B-B2, PxP 11 PxP, P-Q3 and 10 ... P-Q3 11 PxP, PxP 12 N-Q4, White also has a great advantage.

10 B-B2	N-R3
11 N-N5!	....

The beginning of the brilliant sacrificial combination. For the moment, White threatens to win a piece with 12 P-QR3.



11	PxP
There is no choice. Black must avoid 12 P-QR3, B-K2 13 P-Q6.	
12 P-QR3	B-K2
13 N-N3	....

Here another (minor) point of White's combination appears: his King Knight has secured access to KB5.

13	PxP
---------	-----

Black loses a vital tempo for defense of his King position. Chances for survival, if any, are offered only by 13 ... N-B4.

14 BxP!!
----------	------

The main point of the combination. Now White has an attack which is virtually decisive.

14	PxB
---------	-----

Seemingly demoralized, Keres fails to offer a reasonable resistance. He must try 14 ... N-B4. It is possible that Black feared 15 BxP, KxB 16 N-B5†. But that line is not clear because of 16 ... K-N1 (16 ... K-R1? 17 Q-Q2, N-N1 18 Q-K3!): e.g., 17 Q-Q2, KN-K5 18 Q-R6, B-KB3 19 P-B3, BxP (19 ... N-N4 20 P-KR4, KN-K3?? 21 N-K7†!) 20 PxN, Q-B3, with a fight.

The text move leads to slaughter.

15 Q-Q2	N-R2
---------	------

There is nothing resembling a defense now. Black can only resort to desperate measures to postpone the execution.

16 QxRP	P-B4
17 NxBP	RxN

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

After 17 ... B-KB3, White can recover his piece with 18 KN-Q6, though an attacking move such as 18 QR-K1, threatening 19 N-K7† is stronger.

18 BxR	N-B1
19 QR-Q1	....

Now the threat is 20 RxP (20 ... Nxr 21 B-K6 mate).

19	B-N4	21 N-Q6	B-B3
20 Q-R5	Q-B3	22 Q-N4	K-R1
		23 B-K4!	....

Now White threatens a piece, by 24 QxB. 23 QxB at once is no good: 23 ... QxQ 24 N-B7†, K-N2 25 NxQ, K-B3, and Black recovers his piece.

23	B-R3	25 QxP	N-B4
24 BxB	PxB	26 P-QN4	QN-K3
		27 QxP	....

Now White has a great material advantage as well as the attack.

27	R-N1
---------	------

The only other move is 27 ... R-Q1, but that permits convenient liquidation: 28 N-B7†, QxN 29 RxR, NxR 30 QxB†.

28 N-K4	Q-N3	30 P-B4	Q-N5
29 R-Q6	B-N2	31 P-R3	Q-K7
		32 N-N3!	....

Not 32 RxN, NxR 33 QxN because of 33 ... B-Q5†.

32	Q-K6†
33 K-R2	N-Q5

Or 33 ... NxP 34 R-R6†, K-N1 35 Q-B4†, and White wins.

34 Q-Q5	R-B1	37 K-R1	NxP
35 N-R5	N-K7	38 Q-B3	N-K7
36 NxB	Q-N6†	39 R-R6†	Resigns

SWEDEN, 1955 Interzonal Tournament

Unsolved Labyrinth

The difficult variation in this game leads to a network of possibilities from which White fails to find the proper way out. His difficulties become too great when he unnecessarily concedes his opponent a mighty, passed Pawn on the King file.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

Wolfgang Unzicker	David Bronstein
West Germany	Soviet Union
White	Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4
2 N-KB3	P-Q3
3 P-Q4	PxP
4 NxP	N-KB3
5 N-QB3	P-QR3
6 B-K2	P-K4
7 N-N3	B-K2
8 O-O	O-O
9 B-K3	Q-B2
10 P-QR4	P-QN3
11 Q-Q2	B-K3
12 KR-Q1	R-B1

White's position may be all right, except it is too difficult to handle. His last move has the drawbacks of depriving his Queen Bishop Pawn of its only protection and of loosening the grip on Q5.

13 P-B3 serves better, for 13... Q-N2 can be met with 14 N-Q5, BxN 15 PxP as White has appropriate chances of making his Queen-side Pawn majority tell before Black's on the King-side becomes dangerous. Black has better, however, in 13... QN-Q2, followed by... B-QB5: e.g., 14 N-B1, B-B5 15 BxB, QxB 16 N/1-K2, P-QN4 17 PxP, PxP 18 RxR, RxR 19 N-Q5, NxN 20 QxN with approximately even chances.

13... Q-N2
14 R-Q2

White can use Q2 better for his Knight, and the text is provocative, too. 14 P-B3 is preferable.

14 N-Q2 is no good, however, because of 14... P-Q4 15 PxP, NxP 16 NxN, BxN after which Black threatens both 17... BxP and 17... RxP.

14... QN-Q2

14... RxN 15 PxR, NxP (not 15... QxP? 16 B-B3!) is very unpleasant for White. Still, Black may yet do it with even better effect.

15 P-B3

High time for this move.

15... P-Q4

This is already a partial success for Black.

16 PxP NxP
17 NxN BxN
18 QR-Q1

Now White runs into major trouble, with too much to watch all at once.

He cannot play 18 B-Q3 (to protect the Bishop Pawn and also retard 18... P-K5) because of 18... BxN 19 PxP, B-N5 (for he now lacks the resource of 20 RxN).

But 18 Q-Q1! is satisfactory as he can then meet 18... N-B3 with 19 P-B3, at long last getting rid of the pressure along the Queen Bishop file.

18... N-B3

Now Black threatens to win the Exchange (19... BxN and 20... B-N5) and also to play 19... P-K5 to gain a King-side attack (20 PxP fails against 20... BxKP, forking two Pawns).

19 N-B1

Here White parries only the major threat. To parry the other, too, he must play 19 N-R1, of course, a ghastly move, but it does allow 19... P-K5 20 PxP.

19... P-K5!
20 Q-B2

A further inaccuracy. To avoid the Knight fork after PxP, White ought to play 20 Q-B1.

20... B-B4!

As his King Pawn cannot be exchanged, Black profits by the threat of pushing through... P-K6.

21 BxB PxP
22 Q-K3 R-K1!
23 P-KB4

Here White simply must play 23 PxP: after 23... BxP 24 Q-B2, Black certainly has the edge but no win as yet. Making Black's King Pawn passed and having to blockade it with nothing less than the Queen is too much of a concession.

23... P-B5

Not 23... QxP because of 24 P-B4. It may be this little trap which induced White to try 23 P-KB4.

24 P-QN3 QR-B1 26 K-R2 Q-B2
25 P-R3 B-K3 27 R-Q5 P-QR4
28 PxP

Whatever White does, he remains in serious trouble. Black has obtained too many positional advantages.

28... BxBP
29 N-N3 BxB
30 QxB P-K6

We now see one facet of how the Queen is an ineffective Pawn blockader. And that Pawn now dominates the position. Black threatens 31... N-K5.

31 R/6-Q4 N-K5
32 Q-B3

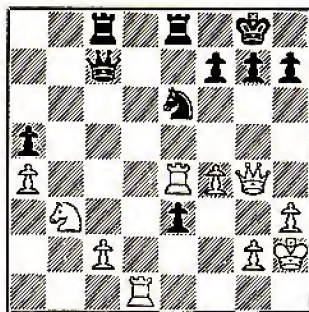
White has to parry the threats of 32... N-B6 and 32... QxP. He can do so, however, a little better with 32 R-KB1.

32... N-N4!
33 Q-N4

Not 33 Q-N3, N-K3 (34 R-K4? QxQBP!).

33... N-K3
34 R-K4

Now White can parry 34... QxP with 35 RxP; but he is making one forced move after another.



34... P-R4!

The conclusive stroke. White's Queen must keep the Rook on Q1 protected or Black wins with 35... QxQBP. But 35 QxRP loses to 35 NxP 36 RxR, RxR 37 Q-QB5, Q-N2! 38 R-KN1, P-K7.

35 Q-B3 N-N4
36 RxR RxR
37 Q-N3

After 37 Q-K2, QxP, the game would last only a little longer.

37... QxQBP

The weakness of this Pawn has bothered White from the beginning; now that it falls, the game is over.

38 R-Q5 P-K7 40 RxP K-R1
39 RxN P-K8(Q) 41 Q-N5 QxP!

With a Queen up, one can easily be generous. If the King takes, it is mate in two.

42 QxQ R-K7
Resigns

SWEDEN, 1955

Interzonal Tournament

A Magnificent End-game

This game is remarkable for the long ending which is a magnificent performance on the part of Black. Starting with a slight general advantage, he holds on to it and gradually makes his Queen-side Pawn majority tell decisively.

The opening is an old book line which White obviously did not know. And there is practically no middle game as the Queens go off the board very early.

RUY LOPEZ

Boris Spassky Soviet Union
Arthur B. Bisguier United States
White Black

1 P-K4 P-K4
2 N-KB3 N-QB3
3 B-N5 P-B4

Bisguier likes the gambling side of chess; hence the Schliemann Defense.

4 N-B3 N-B3

4... PxP 5 QNxP also favors White. One important point is that, after 5... N-B3 6 NxN, PxN, White can play 7 P-Q4 right away as 7... P-K5 fails against 8 N-N5!

5 Q-K2

Preferred by Capablanca, 5 PxP is supposed to be stronger, however: e.g., 5... P-K5 6 N-KN5! (Leonhart; Emanuel Lasker recommended 6 N-KR4), P-Q4 7 P-Q3, BxP 8 PxP, PxP 9 Q-K2, with a superior game for White.

5... N-Q5

The only good reply. It leads to a good game for Black, according to some experts. But this conclusion is exaggerated.

6 NxN PxN
7 P-K5

Only White's last is really weak—though probably not disadvantageous.

Capablanca in his 1909 match with Marshall showed a much better feeling for the position, proceeding with 7 PxP. Marshall played 7... B-K2 and fell into trouble. Later, it became the prevailing opinion that, with 7... K-B2, Black gets the better of it. This opinion seems, however, to be based only on the assumption that White proceeds with 8 Q-B4, P-Q4 9 QxP. That line is indeed troublesome because of 9... P-B4. But the simple 8 N-K4! is distinctly better; it is then Black who faces trouble.

7... N-N5!

Of course not 7... PxN which is very bad because of 8 PxN, K-B2 9 P-NP.

8 P-KR3 N-R3!
9 N-Q1

Or 9 N-N1, Q-N4. This all was pointed out by Marshall, long ago.

9... Q-K2 11 B-Q3 PxP
10 P-QB3 P-B3 12 QPxP

White is eager to bring his pieces into action. The text move, however, leads to a liquidation which favors Black so far as the Pawn structure goes. As the factor is more important, White is better off if he preserves his Queen Pawn, with 12 NPxP.

12	N-B2	16 Q-Q3	BxB
13 BxP	QxP	17 NxB	O-O
14 N-K3	B-B4	18 B-K3	BxB
15 O-O	P-Q4	19 NxB	QR-K1

Black has the edge, thanks to his Queen-side majority which extends into the center. Also, all his pieces have slightly superior scope.

20 QR-K1	N-N4
21 N-B2	Q-B5
22 Q-Q4	. . . .

22 RxR, RxR 23 R-K1 is a good alternative (23 . . . RxR† 24 NxR, Q-B3 25 Q-K3!).

22	R-K5!
23 RxR	. . . .

23 QxRP is met by 23 . . . Q-Q7.

23	QxR
------------	-----

On 23 . . . NxR, White obtains counter-play with 24 P-B4.

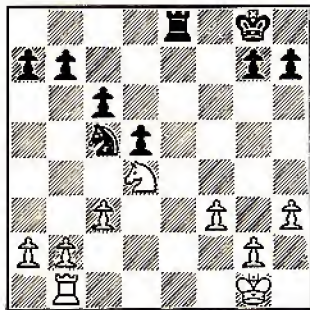
24 QxQ	NxQ
25 P-B3	N-B4
26 N-Q4	. . . .

This last causes major trouble. Vital, instead, is 26 P-QN3 to keep Black's Knight from QR5 and to sustain the possibility of 26 . . . R-K1 27 R-K1, too. After 26 . . . N-Q6 27 R-Q1, N-B5 28 K-B2, R-K1 29 R-Q2, White threatens to free his game by either 30 P-KR4 and 31 P-N3 or by 30 N-K3 and 31 P-QB4. He ought then to be able to equalize.

White offered a draw at this point.

26	R-K1
27 R-N1	. . . .

A poor square for the Rook, but 27 R-B2 also has its drawbacks: 27 . . . R-K8† 28 R-B1, RxR† 29 KxR, N-R5, and 27 P-QN3 is no longer satisfactory: 27 . . . R-K6 28 R-B1, N-Q6 29 R-B2, R-K8†.



27	N-R5!
------------	-------

Forking and immobilizing two Pawns. This Knight performs very well, giving strong support to the Queen-side majority. From here on, Black slowly but inexorably makes headway.

28 K-B2	K-B2	32 N-B2	P-QN4
29 P-KB4	R-K5	33 N-N4	K-Q3
30 K-B3	P-KN3	34 N-Q3	P-QR4
31 P-KN3	K-K2	35 P-R4	P-B4
		36 P-R3	R-K2!

The breakthrough with . . . P-QN5 is in the making. Hence, the Rook goes behind the advancing Pawn.

37 N-K5	R-QN2	39 K-Q4	N-B4
38 K-K3	P-B5	40 P-R5	. . . .

A counter-action on the King-side is White's only chance. It lacks vigor, though.

40	PxP	45 PxRP	PxP
41 R-KR1	N-K3†	46 PxP	N-B4†
42 K-K3	N-N2!	47 K-B3	R-N6
43 P-KN4	P-N5!	48 R-QB1	N-Q5†
44 RPxP	PxQNP	49 K-N4	. . . .

Nor does passivity help; for, after 49 K-K3, N-N4 50 K-Q2, Black wins by penetration of his King: . . . K-K3-B4.

49	N-K7
50 R-QR1	RxP

Decisive, of course. Yet White resists bravely and makes it a grim fight to the very last move.

51 R-R6†	K-B4
52 R-R5†	K-Q3

Back again. After 52 . . . K-Q5, the King cannot both escape Knight checks and also keep the Queen Pawn protected.

53 R-R6†	K-B2
54 R-R5	R-N6†
55 K-B5	. . . .

Counter-play, even at the expense of the last Rook! After 55 K-R4, K-Q3, Black wins smoothly.

55	P-B6	59 K-B6	NxR
56 RxP	P-B7	60 N-B7†	K-Q4
57 R-B5†	K-Q3	61 N-N5	R-N5!
58 RxP	N-Q5†	62 NxP	. . . .

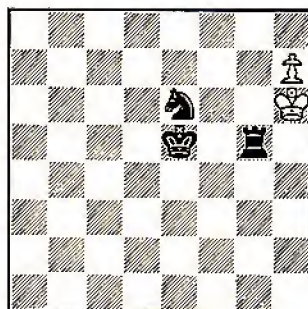
It still makes sense to resist.

62	RxP†	64 P-R6	N-Q5
63 K-N5	K-K4	65 K-N6	N-K3
		66 N-N5	. . . .

A draw is still conceivable. How is Black going to stop that Pawn, without losing his Rook?

66	R-KN5
67 P-R7	RxN†
68 K-R6	. . . .

Hurrah! White made it. Or did he?



68	K-B4!!
------------	--------

No. This problem move, carefully prepared for by Bisguier, settles the issue. 69 P-R8(Q) is met with 69 . . . R-N3† 70 K-R7, N-N4 mate or 70 K-R5, N-B5† 71 K-R4, R-N5 mate.

Resigns

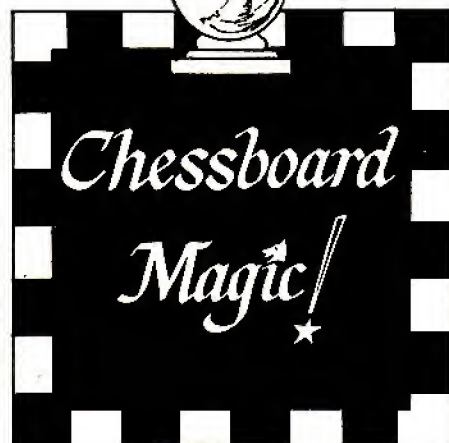
SWEDEN, 1955

Interzonal Tournament

Najdorf's Headache

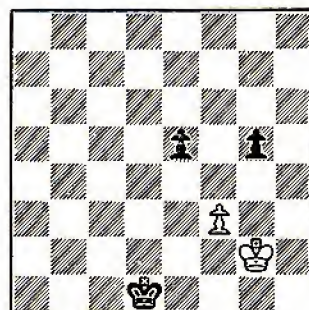
Najdorf's successes have been diminishing rapidly for some time. At this writing, he has a large minus score in the Interzonal Tournament. He seems to be disillusioned, discouraged; and, if anyone besides Reshevsky is responsible, it can only be Panno, that terrible boy

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.



No. 1 White draws

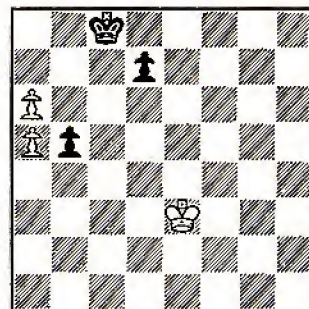
By Neustall



Wily King

No. 2 White draws

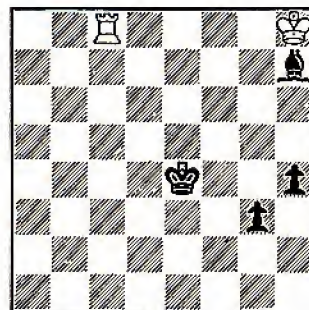
By Kubbel



Unperturbed King

No. 3 White draws

By Kubbel



Chased King

Solutions on page 350.

who has outplayed and defeated the great Najdorf with dreadful regularity. He does so once more in this game.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

Miguel Najdorf	Oscar Panno
Argentina	Argentina
White	Black
1 P-K4 P-QB4	4 B-N2 P-KN3
2 N-QB3 P-Q3	5 P-Q3 B-N2
3 P-KN3 N-QB3	6 B-K3 N-Q5
	7 QN-K2 P-K4

Black's last move may seem dangerous as it offers White the possibility of opening lines on the King-side by means of P-KB4. But Black meets this danger very skilfully.

8 P-QB3 N-K3	11 Q-Q2 B-Q2
9 P-KB4 N-K2	12 P-KR4 P-KR4!
10 N-B3 O-O	13 B-R3 P-B4!

Herewith White's attempt to obtain a King-side attack is halted: neither his King Rook Pawn nor his King Bishop Pawn can cross the middle line.

14 O-O-O
----------	------

The symmetrical Pawn formation on the King-side indicates that 14 O-O cannot be bad. But White is determined to play for attack.

14 R-B1	16 KR-B1 Q-R5
15 K-N1 B-QB3	17 P x KP

White must exchange a Pawn or two in order to increase the scope of his pieces.

17	QPxP
18 N-N5	. . . .

18 B-R6, threatening Black's King Pawn, looks more promising.

18	B-Q2
19 N-B1	. . . .

White would like to isolate Black's King Rook Pawn. He could not do so with 19 P x P because of 19 ... N x N! 20 B x N, N x P. Nor could he start effectively with 19 N x N as 19 ... B x N threatens his Queen Rook Pawn. Hence the text move: he now threatens to soften Black's King position by exchanges, starting with 20 N x N, B x N 21 B-N5.

19 Q-Q1

But Black perceives the danger. Bringing back the Queen contributes essentially to the safety of his King.

20 Q-K2 Q-K1	22 N-Q2 R-QB3
21 N-N3 P-N3	23 B-N2

White threatens 24 P x P but overlooks Black's strong answer. 23 P x P is preferable as White then either gains the excellent square, K4, for his pieces or, if 23 ... P x P, can exercise pressure on Black's hanging Pawns.



23 P-B5!

A good rejoinder, though by no means decisive.

24 N x N	B x N
25 P x P	P x P
26 B-B2	

Here White errs, conceding Black a strong, passed Pawn. Bad, too, is 26 B x P, B-N5. But 26 R x P is playable and ought to be played. Then, indeed, Black recovers his Pawn with 26 ... R x R 27 B x R, B x P! (27 ... Q-B2 is dubious because of 28 R-KB1) 28 K x B, Q-B2† and 29 ... Q x B, but the chances are even.

26 R-Q3

Now Black threatens to obtain a very strong attack with 27 ... Q-R5.

27 N-B4
---------	------

Parrying the threat but at too high a price. Instead, White must play 27 N-N3 to answer 27 ... Q-R5 with 28 N-B1.

27	BxN!
28 PxB	....

Now that White has permitted the destruction of his Pawn center, he has no compensation for Black's powerful, passed Pawn.

28 R x R†	30 Q-Q5† K-R2
29 Q x R N-B3	31 P-K5

To obtain some counter-play, White must rid himself of this Pawn which hampers his King Bishop. A desperate measure in desperate circumstances.

31	NxP
32 B-K4	Q-K2
33 Q-Q1	. . . . .

White threatens 34 Q x P†.

33 P-B6

This passed Pawn frustrates White's efforts.

34 Q-B2 R-B3	38 R-K8 B-B1
35 R-K1 Q-B1	39 R-R8 P-R4
36 P-R4 N-N5!	40 R-R7† K-R1
37 B-Q5 Q-Q3	41 R-KB7 R x R

Resigns

White is helpless. Black has been threatening ... Q-R7, followed by ... P-B7, etc. Now, after 42 B x R, he capitalizes on his passed Pawn with 42 ... K-N2 43 B-K8 (43 B-Q5, Q-R7), N x B 44 Q x N, Q-Q8† 45 K-R2, Q-K7.

FRANCE, 1955

International Students' Team Tournament at Lyons

Breyer's Heritage

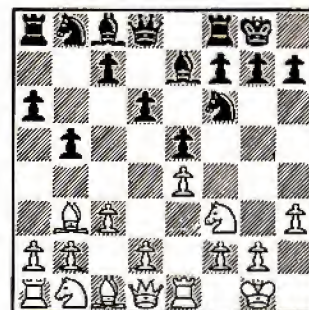
The following game illustrates a fine system of defense which is supposed to be a Russian novelty but was actually, suggested by Gyula Berger long ago. White loses because of a too passive attitude, but he does not miss any particular chances.

RUY LOPEZ

Boris Milich	Boris Spassky
Yugoslavia	Soviet Union
White	Black
1 P-K4 P-K4	5 O-O B-K2
2 N-KB3 N-QB3	6 R-K1 P-QN4
3 B-N5 P-QR3	7 B-N3 O-O
4 B-R4 N-B3	8 P-B3 P-Q3
	9 P-KR3 N-N1

Black's last is the "Russian novelty" pointed out by Hans Muller in *Schach Echo* as suggested and analyzed by the Hungarian grandmaster Breyer.

Like Tchigorin's 9 ... N-QR4 10 B-B2, P-B4 11 P-Q4, Q-B2, this move is designed to hold the center and make the Queen Bishop Pawn mobile. The main difference, however, is that, in this line, Black does not commit himself to ... P-QB4. He keeps ... P-QB3 in reserve if keeping his Q4 under control becomes desirable.



10 P-QR4
----------	------

White has P-Q3 in mind, which is in itself a fair line of development but which can better be chosen right away. The text move has no purpose.

Most natural is 10 P-Q4, QN-Q2 11 QN-Q2. But 11 N-N5 also deserves consideration; for 12 B x P† constitutes enough of a tactical threat to support the strong positional continuation: 12 P-KB4. The answer is in the negative, however, and Black gets the better of it after 11 ... P-R3 12 B x P†, R x B 13 N-K6, Q-K1 14 N x BP, Q-Q1 15 N x R, B-N2. And he does likewise after 11 ... B-N2 after which 12 P-KB4 fails against 12 ... P-R3.

10	B-N2
11 P-Q3	

11 P-Q4 is still the natural move. It even provides some reason for White's preceding move: e.g., 11 ... N x KP (11 ... B x P? 12 R x B!) 12 P x KP, P-Q4 13 P x P, P x P 14 R x R, B x R 15 N-Q4 or 1? ... P x P 12 P x P (12 Q x P is safer), N x P 13 P x P, P x P 14 R x R, B x R 15 Q-Q3, N-KB3 16 Q x P, B x N 17 P x B.

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11 QN-Q2 13 QN-Q2 B-KB1
 12 B-B2 R-K1 14 N-B1 P-B4
 15 N-N3

A poor square for the Knight in view of Black's reply. But, as White cannot postpone P-Q4 indefinitely, he needs this move to protect his King Pawn.

15 P-N3
 16 B-N5

Now White actually wastes time. This Bishop ought not to move till matters are settled on the Queen file: e.g., 16 P-Q4, Q-B2 17 P-Q5 after which the Bishop has a good square on K3. The advance of the Queen Pawn to Q5 holds little promise, indeed; but there is nothing better for which to strive.

16 Q-B2

16 . . . P-R3 is stronger: if the Bishop retreats, Black comes first in the center with 17 . . . P-Q4. The text move enables White to correct his last.

17 N-R2

But, dreaming of P-KB4, White misses his last chance for P-Q4!

17 P-Q4!

Black takes the initiative.

18 Q-B3

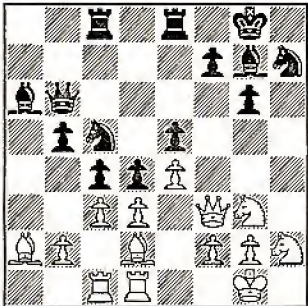
18 PxP is the minor evil. It at least offers White's pieces more scope.

18 B-N2
 19 P-R4 P-Q5!
 20 P-KR5 P-B5!

While White is needling a concrete wall, Black makes essential headway, fast.

21 QR-B1	Q-N3	24 B-R2	B-QR3
22 PxQNP	PxNP	25 PxNP	RPxP
23 B-N1	QR-B1	26 KR-Q1	N-R2!
		27 B-Q2	N-B4!

Black's last is conclusive as it compels White to make a vital concession. White is paying heavily for not advancing his Queen Pawn; for this Pawn has now become a fatal weakness.



28 PxBP

The alternative 28 B-N1 is just as bad: 28 . . . N-N6 29 R-B2, PxQP 30 QxP, P-N5 31 P-QB4, N-B4, after which Black can win the Exchange: e.g., 32 Q-KB3, P-Q6 33 R/2-B1, N-N6. Actually, he is better off, however, by retaining his powerful, passed Pawn and strengthening his position, e.g., with 32 . . . N-B1 and . . . N-K3.

28	NPxP	31 N-N4	N-K4
29 PxP	N-Q6	32 NxN	RxN
30 R-N1	PxP	33 KR-QB1	N-N4
		34 Q-N4	NxP!

Black neatly wins a Pawn. The rest is a matter of technique, of which Spassky has plenty.

White persists beyond reasonable hope. Left eventually without moves, he would resort to merely galvanic movements.

35 NxN	P-B4	44 R-Q1	RxB
36 Q-K2	RxN	45 RxR	QxR
37 Q-B1	Q-K3	46 Q-Q6†	K-N1
38 P-QN4	B-N4	47 R-Q1	K-R2
39 Q-Q1	K-B1	48 Q-R2†	B-KR3
40 Q-B3	P-Q6	49 Q-Q6	R-K1
41 R-B3	Q-R3	50 Q-B7†	Q-N2
42 R-R1	R-K7	51 Q-B5	P-Q7
43 Q-B4	Q-KB3		Resigns



NEW YORK, 1955 USCF Women's Championship Impressive Verve

All seems to be lost after White, in a somewhat uncomfortable position, gives away her most important Pawn. Black, however, misses her opportunities and becomes exposed to an irresistible King-side attack.

This attack Nancy Roos carries out with so much verve that this game has been called the best in the tournament.

POLISH OPENING

Miss Nancy Roos	Mrs. G. K. Gresser
California	New York
White	Black
1 P-QN4	P-K3
2 B-N2	N-KB3
3 P-QR3	P-Q4
4 P-K3	P-QR4
5 P-N5	P-B4
6 P-QB4	QN-Q2
7 PxP	PxP
8 P-QR4	B-K2

As the King file is semi-open and as White has no chance of getting anywhere with an early P-K4, it seems more natural to try 8 . . . B-Q3, occupy the King file and bring the Queen Knight into action via K4 or KB1. No harm is done with the text move, though.

9 N-KB3	O-O
10 B-K2	N-N3
11 O-O	B-B4

11 . . . B-N5 is a good alternative. This Bishop doesn't do much, anyhow; so it is not bad to exchange it if White's Knight moves.

12 P-Q3	R-B1	14 R-B1	B-B3
13 QN-Q2	KN-Q2	15 B-R3	R-K1
		16 P-R3	N-R1

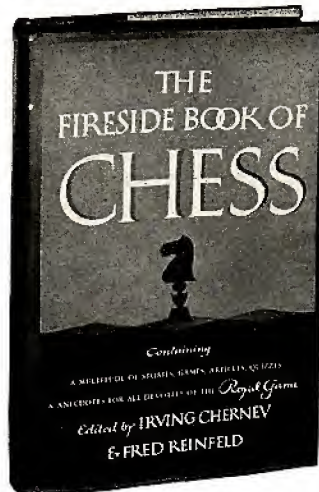
Black intends, it seems, to provide firm protection for the Queen Bishop Pawn by . . . P-QN3 and switch the Knight back via QB2 and K3. Black can afford the time as White's position, for all its steadiness, is entirely passive.

17 Q-N3 P-Q5

Black changes her plan and, with this move, awakens the game into a struggle between two Pawn majorities.

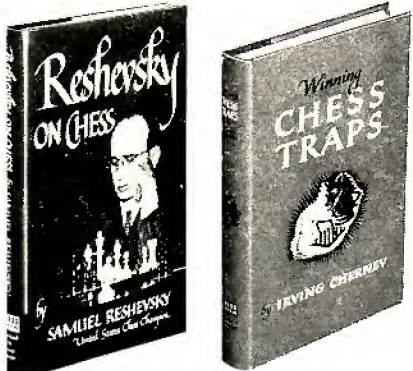
The change is brought about by the importance of White's QB4. To have sufficient influence on that square, Black must rely on . . . N-QN3, which rules out . . . P-QN3.

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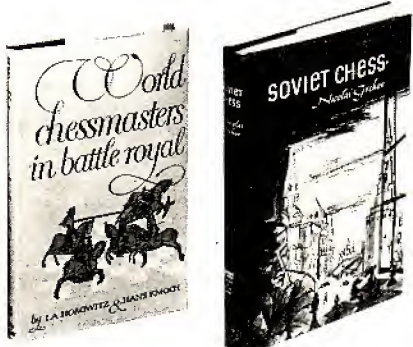


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The consistent, though less enterprising, continuation is 17 ... B-K3.

18 P-K4 B-K3
19 N-B4

White acquiesces to the concession of having that fine QB4 sealed off with a Pawn. Indeed, there is no way of making use of that square: after 19 Q-B2, N/1-N3, White is in some trouble for how to proceed.

19 N/1-N3

With a threat which White overlooks.

20 Q-Q1

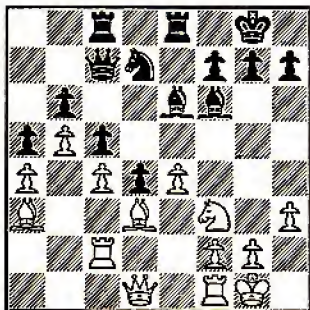
20 Q-B2 or 20 KN-Q2 is necessary.

20 NxN

And here Black fails to see her own threat! After 20 ... BxN! 21 PxP, RxP, she is ahead by a protected, passed, center Pawn and ought to win rather easily. Even now, she has a good game.

21 PxN Q-B2
22 B-Q3 P-QN3
23 R-B2!

White realizes that she must strive for P-KB4, followed possibly by the joint advance of her King Pawn and King Bishop Pawn. Her chances are dim; but, as she pursues her plan consistently and meets with co-operation instead of resistance, success comes very quickly.



23 N-B1

Black's advantage on the Queen-side must tell provided she breaks White's King-side majority, by ... P-KB4 if this leads to the exchange of the King Pawn. For this purpose, the best is 23 ... R-B1! e.g., 24 B-B1, B-K2, followed by ... P-B4 (25 P-N4, P-R4! or 25 N-N5, BxN) or 24 N-K1 (threatening 25 P-B4), B-K4 and, if 25 B-B1, B-B5.

The text move has the passive tendency of holding White's advance on the King-side by means of ... P-B3. It ought to serve to keep the balance; but, even so, 23 ... N-K4 serves the same idea better.

24 B-B1 P-R3

Black's last is a dangerous weakening. It is not necessary to take any measures against 25 N-N5. Black can proceed better with 24 ... N-N3: e.g., 25 N-N5, BxN 26 BxB, R-B1! (the last move threatens 27 ... P-B4 while White's 27 P-B4 is unplayable in view of 27 ... P-B3).

25 N-K1 QR-Q1

Black's last is the losing move as now White gets in P-B4 and P-K5 with great effect. Instead, 25 ... B-K2 26 P-B4, P-B3 is strictly necessary. True, White then has fine attacking chances, but the outcome is not yet sure.

26 P-B4

Now, as White's attacking chances are overwhelming, the rest needs little comment.

26 B-B1.
27 Q-R5!

No haste for Pawn moves. White carries out the attack very well.

27 B-N2
28 P-K5 B-K2
29 R-K2 R-B1

Black's moves do not matter any more.

30 P-B5 B-N4 31 Bx8 PxP 32 P-B6 PxP 33 RxP N-K3 34 Q-R7† K-B1 35 R/2-KB2 N-Q1 36 Q-R6† K-K2

Or 36 ... K-N1 37 R-N6† and mate in a few moves.

37 QxP K-B1
38 R-N6 QxP
39 R-N8 mate

MINNESOTA, 1955 St. Paul "Open"

Brilliancy for a Pawn

The story of Pawn grabbing can never be told to the end, for it has innumerable chapters. This one shows White too preoccupied with capturing a center Pawn. He exposes himself to a strong attack in the course of which his King becomes surrounded. At this point, Black strikes beautifully.

FRENCH DEFENSE

Albert Burger Minneapolis, Minn. Hugh E. Myers Racine, Wisc.

White Black
1 P-K4 P-K3 5 PxP PxP
2 P-Q4 P-Q4 6 Q-N4 N-KB3
3 N-QB3 B-N5 7 QxNP R-N1
4 P-QR3 BxN† 8 Q-R6 R-N3
9 Q-K3 N-B3

Black threatens 9 ... N-Q4 10 QxP, NxBP, followed by 11 ... QxP.

10 B-N2 B-Q2
11 P-QB4

White's last is premature as is 11 O-O-O because of 11 ... N-KN5 (12 QxP? NxBP). White is playing for the capture of Black's foremost King Pawn, as will be seen. He urgently needs to develop, instead. Correct is 11 P-B3.

11 Q-K2 13 N-N3 N-KN5!
12 N-K2 O-O-O 14 QxP

The Pawn is in the bag; but White now faces Black's entire army with only an avantguard.

14 P-B4
15 Q-Q3

With 15 Q-K2, White can prevent 15 ... P-K4 inasmuch as, after 16 P-Q5, Black cannot play ... N-Q5. But Black then has, for example, 15 ... Q-N4, and White faces the impossible task of disentangling his King-side pieces within reasonable time.

15 P-K4!
16 P-Q5 N-Q5
17 P-KB3

17 BxN, PxB§ 18 B-K2 is slightly better, though far from good.

17 P-B5

Here 17 ... N-K6 is also strong.

18 PxN

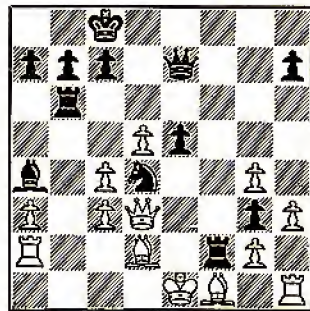
Not 18 N-K2 because of 18 ... B-B4. But 18 N-K4 is a better try (18 ... Q-R5† 19 K-Q2 or 18 ... N-K6 19 BxN). White's game is bad, though, in any case.

18 PxN 20 B-B3 R-B
19 P-R3 R-B1 21 B-Q2

21 QxP, RxBP is just as bad for White.

21 B-R5!
22 R-R2 R-N3!
23 P-B3

There is nothing better against the threat: 23 ... R-N8†. 23 QxNP is met by 23 ... Q-B3!



Black has handled the attack very well. Now that he has closed in on the adversary's King from all sides, we can witness the finish.

23 RxB!!
24 RxR

White's last is forced (24 QxR, R-N8† or 24 KxR, Q-N4† 25 Q-K3, N-N6† 26 K-Q3 or K-K2, N-B8†). This is a first point for 23 ... RxB!!

24 B-B7!
25 RxB

25 QxNP fails against 25 ... R-N8† 26 K-B2, Q-B3† 27 K-K3, Q-N4†. Point 2.

25 R-N8†

Yet another point: White has been maneuvered out of the possibility of interposing.

26 K-Q2 Q-N4†
27 Q-K3 N-N6†!

Not 27 ... R-Q8† as White gets plenty of material for the Queen: 28 KxR, QxQ 29 PxN. And 27 ... QxQ† 28 KxQ, NxR† is comparatively poor even though it does most likely win.

28 K-Q3 R-Q8†
29 K-K4

29 K-K2 leads to about the same result after 29 ... R-K8†.

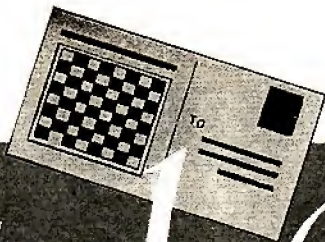
29 N-B4†
30 K-B3 P-K5†
31 K-K2 R-K8†

The final point: it is not the winning of the Queen but the attack which counts decisively.

32 KxR QxQ†
33 K-Q1 N-R5

Now Black secures a material advantage, incidental to the clincher.

34 B-K2 NxP† 36 R-B1 P-K6
35 RxN QxR 37 P-N5 Q-Q7 mate



Postal Chess

TOURNAMENT NOTES

Progress Reports for Golden Knights Tournaments

2d Annual Championship—1946

R. L. Aikin has consolidated his lead over R. G. Konkel to 1½-½ in their four-game match for 1st prize with a draw in second game to be reported.

3d Annual Championship—1947-8

After a year, we have no definite results in the play-offs for 4-5th places or 6-9th.

4th Annual Championship—1949

We have received a few more addresses from 1949 Golden Knights prize winners but hardly half of the \$5 winners have reported.

5th Annual Championship—1950

Finals section, 50-Nf 15, has now completed play, and the contestants therein score these weighted, point totals:*

R. E. Pohle 35.0; J. Shaw 32.9; M. Belz 30.8; H. Zander 26.7; J. R. Wood 24.5; L. C. Porter 21.8; and F. H. Weaver withdrawn.

PRESENT LEADERS

L Stolzenberg ...45.1	S Hirschhorn ...30.65
Dr I Farber ...43.95	L Bevier ...30.15
M Hantman ...43.95	R L Froemke ...30.05
C T Morgan ...42.85	J Shaw ...29.65
F J Yerhoff ...42.35	C M Peale ...29.55
G R Josiah ...41.7	J McClure ...29.5
Col F Lynch ...41.7	E D Wallace ...29.4
R Klugman ...41.25	V Krugloff ...29.0
B Wisegarver ...41.2	Dr A S Neal ...28.55
H Harrison ...39.8	G King ...28.4
W F Taber ...39.6	J Weininger ...27.4
J A Iylin ...39.55	J F Huss ...27.3
J F Heckman ...38.55	M H Wickman 27.3
H Maclean ...37.85	B Rosenblum ...27.25
G Schaeffer ...37.85	H Zander ...26.7
P Tautvaishas ...37.55	V Wildt ...26.3
E E Hansen ...37.35	R Newlander ...26.15
H B Daly ...37.2	E L Bell ...26.1
W Hook ...37.2	P Cromelin ...26.0
K Venesaar ...36.85	Dr H M Coss ...25.65
J Callis ...36.3	R F Richter ...24.9
E L Ley ...36.25	J R Wood ...24.5
W C Adickes ...36.1	J Duchesne ...24.05
S D Lazarus ...35.65	H H Hyde ...24.05
R E Pohle ...35.0	J Harper ...23.4
J C Myers ...33.4	J Hobson ...23.4
W H Watts ...33.35	C E Braun ...22.8
J Shaw ...32.9	G W Hardman 22.75
B Robinson ...32.4	L C Porter ...21.8
H D Wilbur ...31.85	A Gilliland ...20.55
H T Reeve ...31.8	E Luprecht ...19.55
G Willas ...31.8	E Coss ...18.75
J H Staffer ...31.75	W L Wengraf ...17.3
R Walch ...31.7	F Power ...16.05
I Lateiner ...31.3	K Runkel ...15.05
M Belz ...30.8	S Freiman ...12.8

*Weighted point totals are based on the following scale: 1.0 points per win in the prelims; 2.2 in semi-finals; and 4.5 in finals. Draws count half these values.

Finals section, 50-Nf 5, is held up for lack of report on game between C. C. Henin and A. C. Suyker. We've written for it more than once. Section 50-Nf 14, likewise, waits report from J. F. Rice and Dr. H. Rose.

6th Annual Championship—1951

Finals section, 51-Nf 7, has now completed play, and the contestants therein score these weighted, point totals:*

R. Powelson 42.35; P. Fullum 40.75; P. Johnson 36.75; D. Burdick 32.7; E. A. Smith 30.65; F. Parham 25.1; and S. Lenz 21.75.

PRESENT LEADERS

J H Staffer ...46.2	G E Hartleb ...30.45
Dr G Katz ...43.5	D Thompson ...30.0
M Gonzalez ...43.5	M Ribowski ...29.55
R Powelson ...42.35	S Yarmak ...29.5
Dr I Farber ...41.75	L Zaikowski ...29.05
W H Mills ...41.2	F D Lynch ...28.4
P Fullum ...40.75	L H Saret ...28.4
G Aguilera ...40.7	E Dayton ...27.1
R Klugman ...40.7	O M Thomas ...26.75
W J Bryan ...39.5	E M Gault ...26.1
H Wallgren ...39.5	F Parham ...25.1
P Johnson ...36.75	H Harrison ...25.0
W G Arendt ...35.3	K Kretzschmar 25.0
D Burdick ...32.7	J Shaw ...25.0
Dr F C Ruys ...32.7	B B Holmes ...23.8
J W O'Reilly ...31.9	Mrs F Hazlitt ...23.35
J F Heckman ...31.9	P B Levi ...22.85
H Maclean ...31.3	A Zimmerman ...22.3
J Kramer ...30.65	S Lenz ...21.75
E A Smith ...30.65	M Scholtz ...18.4
O Jungwirth ...30.5	J Henriksen ...18.3
J S Wholey ...30.5	E Godbold ...12.8

7th Annual Championship—1952-3

As a result of current Postal Mortems, the following qualify for assignment to the Finals: L. R. Simms, R. F. Jolly, J. E. Barry and Lucille Kellner.

8th Annual Championship—1954

As a result of current Postal Mortems, F. D. Lynch qualifies to the Finals.

Also, the following have qualified for assignment to the Semi-finals: A. M. Lockett, J. E. Bane, W. W. Clark, L. Stolzenberg, F. Power, Regina E. Kisch, R. Lapsley, E. A. Smith, V. Powell, V. Contoski, R. J. Franklin, M. E. Watkins and A. J. Welker.

9th Annual Championship—1955

As a result of current Postal Mortems, the following qualify for assignment to the Semi-finals: T. Dela Paz, E. J. Gavidondo, G. B. Oakes, G. F. Williams, R. T. Durkin, J. L. Joseph, J. Friedman and W. Alberts.

RETURN POSTS

Old-timers who resumed play in September re-started with these former ratings:
J. D. Carpenter 796, G. C. Engel 502 and E. J. Presby 894.

NEW POSTALITES

The following postal players started play in September with these initial ratings:

Class A at 1300: D. Emigh, K. R. Smith, P. R. W. Stolp, W. C. Thornton and J. Weisman;

Class B at 1200: C. Cellarius, G. G. Gentry, T. Hallinan, B. Hansen, Lt. Col. R. C. Hunter, C. Johnson, W. Koroljow, R. Notkoff, P. Schwartz and Mrs. M. D. Selensky;

Class C at 900: D. E. Ayer, H. Barmack, E. Blanchard, P. J. Garrow, T. L. Janes, J. W. Jenner, J. Katz, E. N. King, J. Kosseff, R. D. Kuehnie, L. Melis, J. Redding, R. K. Shope, D. C. Smith and W. R. Thornton;

Class D at 600: A/Ic F. Alamo, T. Baum, B. Glaulier, E. Hirsch, J. Irenas, L. R. Knudson, M. Sachs, C. C. Thayer and P. Wittenstein.

Best Game Prize in Postal Chess

On the basis that Postal Chess play should produce some really worthwhile games, we are instituting a Postal Game of the Month prize. Our initial venture is a modest one; but we hope it may bloom into something much more important. The winning game may be of the best-played type or of the most brilliant, whichever rates first on over-all merit.

To compete, observe these rules. Any violation will bar your entry.

1. Submit a game won by you in a CHESS REVIEW Postal Chess Tournament of 1953 or later.

2. Identify the game with your name and address, opponent's name and address, tournament number and (approximate) date of finish.

3. State that the game may be used for publication and that it has not previously been published.

4. Enclose payment of 25c (for handling and to ensure us against deluge of unworthy games).

(If you want game returned, enclose stamped, addressed envelop.)

Games will be judged as competing only during the month of submission as against other games then submitted. The winning game will be published as the Postal Game of the Month and will win a year's subscription to CHESS REVIEW. The runners-up may also be published, if deemed worthy of publication.

POSTAL MORTEMS

Game Reports Received during September

To report your results, all you need give is section number, full names of both players and the outcome of the game—but, for Class Tournaments in 4 man sections, state also if it is first or second game to have been finished with that same opponent (not Game A or B).

The following examples show how to give results with minimum effort for you and maximum clarity for proper recording:

55-C 466: Paul Morphy 1 A. B. Meek 0 (1st)
55-P 401: A. Halprin 1/2 H. N. Pillsbury 1/2 (2)
55-Nf 13: F. J. Marshall 1 H. E. Atkins 0.

In these, the year (55), the type tourney (Class, Prize, Golden Knights Finals) and the section numbers appear in the initial key. And, for Class and Prize tournaments, the first or second game is indicated in the final parentheses. Please give game reports separate from any other correspondence, as they must be filed so. A postcard is ideal for size, easy to send.

Please note: Winners (and those with the White pieces in case of draws) must report as soon as result is confirmed by opponent! The opponent may report also to ensure his record and rating going through but must then state clearly that he was the loser (or played Black in case of a draw).

Game reports sent in time for receipt by dates given above should be printed below. And players who so reported should check to see that they are so published. To spot them, look under your section number, first by the key (e.g., 55-C indicating Class Tourney begun in 1955) and by number (466) given in text below the key.

Symbol f indicates a win for forfeit without rating credit; a shows a rating credit adjudication; df marks a double-forfeit.

CLASS TOURNAMENTS

Tournaments graded by rating classes

Started in 1953 (Key: 53-C)

Notice: As these tournaments run over-due (more than 2 years from month in which play began), we forfeit both players in each unreported game. Tournament sections 1 to 167 have been so scored off. Sections 168 to 212 will be so scored off next issue. Sections 213 to 240 begun during October, 1953, are due for reporting immediately now.

Check now to be sure you have reported and seen published results for any such tournament sections coming up for closing. If any doubt exists, report all your results in such '53 tournaments as a final check.

Extension of play will be granted on request for any games in section 241 and on. But the request must be filed one month before the two-year over-due date of tournament section concerned.

Tournaments 1-303: 124 Correction: Sosa won from Muecke (2), Koffman. 153 Sherwin, Lee 2 df; Sherwin, Hawkins 2 df; Lee, Hawkins 2 df. 154 McClure, Soule 2 df. 155 Rabin, Jacobson 2 df; Jacobson, Vicinus 2 df. 156 Davis, Smith 2 df. 159 Scott, Sherwin 2 df. 162 Miller, Stipe df; Stipe, Watson 2 df. 163 Hannold, White df. 168 Chapman, Rinehart df. 172 Carlyle, Shaeffer 2 df. 182 Hanshaw, Keresey 2 df. 185 Sheller, Ross 2 df. 189 Karl, Nehin 2 df. 190 Andrews, Sheller df. 193 Carlyle, Gottesman 2 df. 196 Lovegren, Schwandt df; Hurley, Schwandt df. 201 Keeney, Spero 2 df. 202 Bokma, Wyller 2 df. 203 Wyller whips Hurley. 207 Marsh, Rhodes 2 df. 208 Arnow, Summerill df. 210 Gregory, Wyller df. 270 Keefer conks Wyller. 273 Schwandt clips Keplinger. 292 Gregory whips Wyller.

Started in 1954 (Key: 54-C)

Notice: Games still going on after one year in play are slower than average. Hustle 'em up so as to finish in time. Get after tardy opponents, require moves on time and report delays per Rules 13 or 14.

Tournaments 1-200: 12 Gardinier defeats Ware. 48 Fowler fells Richardson. O'Neill, 52 O'Neill tops (a) LeClerc. 63 Poe pelts Harris. 77 Kolesaar withdraws. 97 Gorkiewicz smites Smith. 108 Stanga tops (a) Robinson, who is withdrawn. 134 Kosseloff tops, then ties Mulligan. 155 Price trips Terflinger. 156 Conway conks Fiedling. 160 Friedman, O'Neill tie. 165 Goldstone tops (2f) Sweet. 170 Farrell withdraws. 187 Smith tops (a) Savage. 188 Bohn bests Morefield. 189 Vogl whips West. 198 Kelly beats Bernstein. 199 Baildon, Daniels down Kearns. 200 Large tops Zalewski twice.

Tournaments 201-250: 201 Correction: Bogas, King tie. 204 Guinard wins from Wellman (2). Brimm. 206 Farewell bests Boren. 210 Friedhof licks LiPuma. Rueter. 212 McNulty nicks Sarno. 216 Stone loses (2) to Jacobson, stops Seybold. 219 Sherman tops, then ties Petonke. 221 Blount rips Rappaport. (2) Rea, but loses to Drozynski. 222 Locke blasts Bloch. 225 Weber bests Beck. 227 Farrell masters Muecke. 229 Thompson tops Shaw twice. 231 Osborn tops Tudor; Montgomery ties Tudor, beats Brantferger. 232 Robichaux whips Wyller. 233 Hall wins from Grigoriew. 234 Perkins, Morris split two. 236 Hartigan halts Van Horne. 241 Manis mauls Wild. 245 Hunt conks King. 248 Bennett bests Bryant, Heunisch, then ties Heunisch, loses to Bryant. 249 Bagwell, Weber whip Gibson. 250 Ferrandiz tops (2f) Sweet.

Tournaments 251-300: 251 Emin licks Levy. 258 Schwandt whips Wyller, Sherwin; Wyller wallops Sherwin. 259 Pezzutti withdraws. 262 Graves tops Williams, Tudor. 265 Dulicai downs Holley. 271 Roehl rips Benedicto. 272 Silver sinks Paul. 273 Yates axes Enstrom. 274 Milana mauls Zukerman. 276 Blank clips Kleinschmidt. 279 Bardwick routs Reynolds. 282 Power chops Chapman. 283 Kasperek loses to Buescher, ties Rowe. 285 Rushing rips Wilkinson; Flodquist tops (2a) Scales. 286 Lange halts Hilchie. 287 Wyller whips Ely twice; Lewis tops Ely twice, also (2f) Beightol. 292 Montecillo halts Henderson. 295 Weara licks Lange twice. 297 Ernst, Clark clip Maher; Ernst sinks Saferstein. 298 Williams whips Woodie; Augsburgers bests Woodie, Henderson.

Started in 1955 (Key: 55-C)

Tournaments 1-40: 4 Welch wins from Hafke. Fardon downs Gawler. 6 Fisch fells Penfield. 7 Ellmes whips Wyller. 8 Ellis mauls Morrison. 10 Nuss nips Martinson. 16 Fisch fells Wolfram. 17 Gorfy conks Cole twice. 19 Wyller halts Hanshaw. 20 Crandall cracks Augsburgers. 21 MacIntyre withdrawn. 24 Joiner jolts Kupersmith twice. 25 Geiger, Wheelwright tie. 26 Oglesby, Schaefer split two; Schaefer whips Williams. 27 Ashley, Mowery tie. 28 Polstein, Hankins conk Kelley. 29 Polstein tops Novak (2f), Kilian. 30 Fisch bests Beverage twice. 31 Swartworth tops Sheehan. (2) Larkin; Hill downs Sheehan. Larkin. 39 Bergamo bests Ballard. 40 Shelley beats Helm. Berlin.

Tournaments 41-80: 43 Schoerner wins from Holmgren; Wyller whips Williams. 44 Rose-nov mauls Micon. 45 Ballard bests Bird twice; Swartworth beats Bird. 47 Morrison, Landon lick Welch; Rubin rips Landon. 48 Schmitt tops Glusman; Fenner downs Rabin. 52 Rosow withdrawn. 53 McNutt nips Hill. 55 Kent tops Hamel twice; Burton withdrawn. 59 Zippel axes Avilla. 61 Warren tops (2f) Novak. 62 Covington, Heit tie. 65 Hardy loses two to both White and Nordin; Nordin, White tie twice. 67 Kodess conks Gregory. 71 Denton downs Owens (2), Godley. 72 De Love licks Willett. 75 King jolts Jones. 76 Yodie downs Gay. 77 Feigin withdrawn. 78 Marston mauls Malina; Stuart stops Shaw.

Tournaments 81-130: 81 Garrison bests Bagley twice. 82 Moesch loses to Weisz, licks Waring. 85 Whitney withdrawn, loses (2a) to Cullum; McGrath tops Ayers twice. 88 Durkin downs Scott. Camp. 91 Johnston fells Fay; Birdsall sinks Simpson. 92 Baker bests Nichols. 94 Hughes withdraws. 95 Foote, Rofe tie. 100 Johnson overcomes Wendell. 101 Hills tops (2f) Klauer. 102 Herrick, Toor tie. 106 Briggs whips Wisner. 110 Dulicai downs Orzano. 114 Fardon, Kuglin split two. 116 Edwards, Wilkerson split two; Williams whips Edwards. 117 Hartigan halts Ries. 123

Hoskins withdrawn. 125 Kaplan conks Chapman. 126 Kaser whips Weiss. 127 Bancroft halts Hall. 128 Armitstead. (2) Gibson whip White; White licks Laidig. 129 Bancroft, Fardon split two; Fardon fells Zeldler.

Tournaments 131-217: 136 McDaniel downs Kell. 137 Thomas tops Hall. 143 La Barron bests Bleustein. 146 Lounsbury beats White. 170 Dodge downs Miller. 175 Bernero beats Smith.

PRIZE TOURNAMENTS

Class Tournaments for Premiums

Started in 1953 (Key: 53-P)

Notice: As these tournaments run over-due (more than 2 years from month in which play began), we forfeit both players in each unreported game. Tournament sections 1 to 104 have now been so scored off. Sections 105 to 119 will be so scored off next issue. Sections 120 to 141 begun during October, 1953, are due for reporting immediately.

Check now to be sure you have reported and seen published results for any such tournament sections coming up for closing. If any doubt exists, report all your results in such '53 tournaments as a final check and summary with us.

Extension of play will be granted on request for any games in section 142 and on. But the request must be filed one month before the two-year over-due date of tournament section concerned.

Tournaments 1-178: 83 Laine halts Hinkley. 99 Gildea, Goldfarb 2 df; Gildea, Cohen 2 df; Cohen, Goldfarb df. 141 Heim hits Smith. 148 Batchelder axes Allen.

Started in 1954 (Key: 54-P)

Notice: Games still going on after one year in play are slower than average. Hustle 'em up so as to finish in time. Get after tardy opponents, require moves on time and report delays per Rule 13 or Rule 14.

Tournaments 1-90: 10 Collins ties Dalrymple, tops (a) Hules. 41 Roe licks Liddell. 45 Bohac bests Yaffe. 52 Wittmann whips McKay-Clements. 54 Millman bests ReVeal, bows to Strelzoff. 58 Silver tops (a) Parker. 60 ReVeal withdrawn. 62 Greensite withdraws. 64 Cotter clips Klar. 70 Rider rips Grosz. 71 Hildebrandt loses to Glass, licks Wilson. 72 Greensite withdraws, loses (a) to Fuchs. 73 Ruth rips Krueger. 75 Hooper downs Reardan. 77 Stanley stops Matthews. 78 Cotter conks Evans. 79 Owen tops (f) Small. 81 Lyon bests Bonnell. 82 Heath sinks Sampson. 83 Bennett beats Huffman. 84 Harris, Wicksman tie. 86 Quinn tops Schneider, (f) Small. 87 Taub tops Piser. 89 Brooks smites Smalley. 90 Mussler mauls Child.

Tournaments 91-100: 91 Hankin bests Crowder, bows to Weil. 92 Lekowski conks Cunningham. 93 Meyer tops McCabe, Huffman, ties Zabin, Cleveland. 94 Kell conks Hansen; correction: Davis downed Kell. 95 Bicknell tops (f) Coleman. 96 Gallagher blasts Bleich. 97 Schwandt clips S. Clark; Schwandt, Hunt halt Arnold. 99 Robison, Hull down Davis. 100 Birsten bests Suyker, Scrivener.

Started in 1955 (Key: 55-P)

Tournaments 1-15: 2 Kalash defeats Gayden; Gedaly loses to Shade, licks Wilson. 3 Brewer downs Jarvis, Simons, Duddy. 4 Ferhmin, Stevenson tie. 5 Kennison mauls Mears. 6 Check, Ware down Danielson; Mecht halts Kahn. 7 Heymann hits Huffman; Kangas withdraws, loses (a) to Mitchell. 8 Fiddow bows to Montias, bests Curtis. 9 Fox, Villani fell McConnell; Diebling loses to Fox, licks Caccosa. 10 Rhoads, Matthies maul Loomis. 11 Franklin blasts Blood. 12 Dulicai loses to Lester, licks Wildt; Wildt whips Lasich. 13 Gedaly rips Roemer, Scanlon. 14 Bennett beats Mailhot. 15 Alling axes Levenson, Jarvis; Pangiochi licks Levenson.

Tournaments 16-30: 17 Lyberger stops Stowe. Joseph, loses to Yaffe; Joseph jolts Johnston. Stauffer. 18 Graham beats Burns. 1. Nyman nips Batchelder. 20 Somerville, Lanam rip Ralston. 21 McCaughey fells Fisch, bows to Fisk, Nathan; Nathan, Turgeon top Frank; Turgeon fells Fisch. 23

Pierson, Yascolt, Foster maul Miller, 24 Callaghan withdraws. 25 Joseph jolts Mulligan. 26 O'Neil conks Kearney; Plock plucks O'Neil, Curtis, 27 Cowan, Depledge conk Kimball; Cowan tops Raeuchle, ties Levine. 28 Dawson downs Wilband; Eisman axes Vicinus. 29 Plotz conks Kuritz. 30 Zieten bows to Moore, bests Van Patten.

Tourneys 31-45: 31 Sosa sinks Holt; Douglass downs Holbrook; Gaines mauls Maher. 42 Frankel rips Reithel. 34 Podlone tops Joseph (f) Freuler; Greensite withdraws, loses (a) to Podlone. 35 Abramson rips Plock, Rabinowitz; Stammer withdraws, loses (a) to Grohman. 36 Colony loses to Poe, Clark, licks Ralston; Clark bows to Lanam, bests Poe. 38 Farber lifts Morley. 39 Herman halts Poillon. 40 Friedman, Daly, Cohen, Webster, Wisegarver mob Fray. 41 Lawhon tops LeBeau, ties Aston; Aston tops (a) Pelz. 42 Rhoads withdraws, loses (a) to Sosa. 43 Schick, Riddle rip Webster; Bunch tops (f) Delaney. 44 Pattel bests Berlin. 45 Christiansen, Conway, Gifford halt Hurley.

Tourneys 46-101: 46 Storck defeats Miles, Gormly; Packard mauls Miles. 47 Norton nips Lineres; Mittlacher bests Biallas. 48 Barakas loses to Borker, Krozel, Timmann, Pavit, withdraws. 49 Carlson conks Guthrie, Kelley. 50 Ohmes halts Seaman, Harrison. 51 Zieten hits Healy. 52 Link licks Christiansen; Parr clips Antcliff. 54 Graham downs Doty, Macaw; Joy, Doty jolt Macaw; Joy, Orbanowski tie. 55 Willrich whips Lewis; Foster fells Halliwell. 56 Hills routs Russell. 57 Perry loses to Stevens, withdraws. 60 Hanna halts Allen. 62 Reynolds, Orlovski rip Huffman; Capp conks Orlovski. 65 Fuglie, Stanley stop Marston. 69 Baylor bests Buchanan. 72 Clark licks Gregoire, loses to Chamberlin. 73 Cullum conks Briggs. 74 Neff nips Williams; Dyczkowski bests Beaudry. 76 Blount replaces Terflinger. 79 Terraneau withdraws. 96 Ball bests Ilson.

GOLDEN KNIGHTS

Progressive qualification championships

2d Annual Championship—1946

1st Place Play-off (Key: 46-Np)

Aikin, Konkelt tie second game.

5th Annual Championship—1950

FINALS (Key: 50-Nf)

Sections 1-17: 15 Belz tops (f) Weaver.

6th Annual Championship—1951

FINALS (Key: 51-Nf)

Sections 1-13: 7 Fullum, Lenz tie. 10 Yerhoff beats Bosik; Eliason bows to Skema, bests Eash. 13 Keating withdraws.

7th Annual Championship—1952-3

PRELIMINARY ROUND (Key: 52-N)

Sections 1-153: 143 Lawrence tops (a) Martin.

SEMI-FINALS (Key: 52-Ns)

Sections 1-61: 6 Hikade halts Houk. 33 Gibbs rips Richter, 34 Stark stops Healey. 35 Bueters bests Maguire. 36 Danon, Raymond tie. 37 Barry beats Sigler. 39 Schroeder rips Rogers. 44 Ekstrom axes Faber. 47 Gibson, Noderer tie; Cody conks Fish. 49 Simms loses to Wurl, licks Jolly. 50 Kellner downs Danon. 51 Green, Proper tie. 52 Fuglie fells Giles, Barry. 57 Roth, Lapham maul Marples. 58 Sweig tops (a) Bristol.

FINALS (Key: 52-Nf)

Sections 1-19: 1 Wildt downs Daly. 2 Lozano loses to Amburn, licks Northam; Northam nips Harrison. 4 McLaughlin loses to Wallgren, licks Ilyin. 5 Picken clips Clareus. 6 Solifrey sinks Wildt. 8 Frilling tops Paul. 9 Lieberman mauls Miller. 12 Dorsey, Johnson tie. 14 Germain bests Strauss. 15 Cox beats Buck.

8th Annual Championship—1954

PRELIMINARY ROUND (Key: 54-N)

Sections 1-99: 9 Kisch whips Webbe. 12 Hyde halts Garner. 21 Bizar bests Fenner. 30 Jones jolts Faber. 35 Sharpell defeats

Harrison. 55 Bane beats Levine. 56 Blumenthal blasts Block. 61 Nelson, Weare tie. 63 Heino halts Smith. 66 Giles, Mitchell tie. 70 Wood whips McFarland. 76 Paine, Treslitter tie. 80 Welker trips Terflinger. 82 Carpenter, Fisher tie. 85 Powell halts Horton. 86 Wallgren bests Bock; Spidle beats Bock, bows to McCarroll. 87 Lagowski clips Greenbank, Klein, Foy. 89 Chapuis, Josephsen tie. 90 Eads withdraws. 91 Cunningham clips McClure; Van Brunt loses to Simpson, ties Doyle, McClure. 92 Roehl rips Terflinger. 96 Stolzenberg hits Harris, Semb; Harris halts Johnson. 97 Conrad chops Cheatham. 98 Hohlbein, (f) Lorenz top Klein.

Sections 100-133: 100 Bennett bests Weintraub; Bevier beats Antonelli, Hayward; Yanis halts Hayward, Driver, Antonelli. 101 Evans axes Middlebrook. 106 Cutshall nips Netter. 107 Watkins whips Seybold. 111 Rabinowitz, Ronan tie; Paul outpoints Seewald, Paxton. 115 Clark loses to Power, licks Cockrell. 117 Leflar, Vano jolt Jacobs. 118 Wisegarver tops (a) Ferguson. 120 Tangeman conks Contoski; Petters tops Contoski, Semb, (f) Miller. 121 Morris mauls Levinson. 122 Lockett licks Freeman. 123 Tangeman, Zemke whip Wurl. 124 Semb halts Hanson. 125 Contoski, Jewett tie. 127 Kimpton fells Bricher, Fischer; Smith bests Baron; Bricher cracks Krie; Fischer, Kornblum tie. 129 Lapsley licks Franklin. 130 Callaghan withdraws. 131 Noonan nips Marcus. 132 Hayes halts Collier.

SEMI-FINALS (Key: 54-Ns)

Sections 1-43: 1 Okola, Soules tie. 2 Lynch ties Katz, Hartleb. 4 Hansen ties Stevens, tops McClellan, Pavitt. 5 Godbold bests Brown. 6 Daly downs Gropp. Silver. 7 Brice-Nash nips Bricher. 9 Eades beats Bohac. 10 Hankin, Elkrem hit Hedgecock; Manny mauls Werner. 13 Peddicord conks Bryant. 14 Swanwick bests Weibel, bows to Bronson; Berent withdraws. 15 Pflumm downs Donnelly; Stern stops Seidel. 16 Carlyle conks Cunningham; Mitchell tops (a) Miller. 17 Josephson stops Ornstein. 18 Wildt whips Preston; Callaghan withdraws. 20 Buck bests Cunningham; Simpson withdraws. 21 Latteiner halts Harrison. 25 Payne whips Welker; Birsten tops Talboys. 26 Kurins conks Alpiers. 28 Hayes halts Lozano. 31 Kunze withdraws.

9th Annual Championship—1955

PRELIMINARY ROUND (Key: 55-N)

Sections 1-19: 1 Mulligan loses to Oakes, Kahn, licks Russell; Christiansen bests Dowell, bows to Oakes, Kahn. 2 Bagwell beats Pine; De Mordant rips Reynolds. 3 Wesley, Allen, Johnston withdraw. 4 Durkin, Curtis stop Stephens. 5 Hallback bests Kodess, bows to Farber. 7 Gilbert tops (f) Johnston; Martinez withdrawn. 8 Covington conks Viele, Voigt; Williams whips Gedraitis, Voigt; Capillon, Voigt conk Viele; Gedraitis sinks Seiler. 9 Seidel downs Vosloh. 11 Agranoff, Borowiecki withdraw. 13 Friedman conks Karalaitis. 14 Carlyle clips McClure. 15 Skold withdrawn, loses (a) to Mitchell. 16 Goldstein tops Gedaly, Hazlitt; Hazlitt, Browder tie. 17 Warren whips Brewster; Fielding, (f) Murray top Miller. 18 Carlyle beats Bunch. 19 Dasteel, Sawyer halt Hamilton.

Sections 20-34: 20 Cheek mauls Mann; Hoffman withdraws. 21 Bass bows to Cortis, bests Reeve. 22 Gavilondo downs Mester, Dutton, Bass. 23 Bowen licks Prierson, loses to Berliner; Gregson bows to Carlyle, bests Jackson. 24 Link, Alberts, Rohlfing halt Huffman; Link, Alberts best Beaudry; Alberts chops Chappell; Link, Rohlfing tie. 25 Miller withdrawn. 26 Ursillo mauls Marks. 27 Drozt bests Beaudry; Beckman downs Donnelly. 28 Bass beats Funk. Holt; Holt halts Yearsley. 29 Ilyin axes Briggs. 30 Dela Paz outpoints Peck. 31 Neu nips Yascolt; Duncombe downs Franks. 33 DeKoven, Browne whip Ward. 34 Cleveland clips Gieler; Johnson jolts Walecka.

Sections 35-59: 36 Snethlage sinks Sosa. 37 Woold, Faber fell Silver. 38 Anhalser halts Hanna. 39 Rothenbuecher rips MacDonald. 40 Carson downs Davis; Wilson withdrawn. 41 Petonke beats Bohac, Dawson;

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Dawson downs Foster. 42 Shedd withdraws. 43 Joseph jolts Westing. Gagliano, Baker, Ritchie; Gagliano withdraws, loses (a) to Donato. 45 Senese bows to Crosbie, bests Antcliff. 46 Strauch tops (a) Vogeler. 47 Clark clips Antcliff. 48 Frey licks Lang; De Mordaunt mauls Goodson. 52 Singman sinks Brown. 53 Hartigan downs Dunkin. 54 Nusbaum nips Giroux. 56 Stephens stops Sauder, Shumer, Schmitt. 57 Collison, Leary lick Hall; Leary conks Collison. 58 Franklin, Meyer halt Hoglund.

Sections 60-111: 61 Turgeon tops Hayes. 62 Depledge downs Schmitt. 65 Whittemore whips Waters, Paine; Tvedt tops Graham. 67 Blumenthal blasts Gabrielli; Hutchinson halts Cullum. 68 Cotter conks Robison. 69 Epstein stops Marston. 72 Rudolph tops (f) Yosso; Yosso, Okola axe San Giorgio; Okola conks Astorino. 73 Thompson withdraws, loses (a) to Reynolds, Rogers. 74 Hartline replaces Terflinger. 79 Schneider bests Beverly; Syrett replaces Freeze. 82 Lantz loses to German, tops (f) Fowler. 86 Garcia replaces Terflinger. 89 Owen replaces Astley.

POSTALMIGHTIES!

Prize Winners

The following postalites have won prizes in 1953 and 1954 Prize Tournaments as a result of current Postal Mortems.

Tourney	Players	Place	Score
53-P 99	S Goldfarb	1st	3 - 3
141	R B Heim	1-3	4 - 2
	R L Smith	1-3	4 - 2
	L Tomori	1-3	4 - 2
148	C Batchelder	1st	4½ - 1½
54-P 10	F E Dalrymple	1st	5½ - 1
	J La Salle	2-3	4 - 2
	L Vassilakos	2-3	4 - 2
28	B L Gibby	2nd	4 - 2
64	J N Cotter	1st	6 - 0
	H Macormac	2nd	4½ - 1½
66	Mrs F Wheelwright	2nd	4½ - 1½
72	W W Fuchs	1st	5½ - 1
75	E D Hooper	1st	6 - 0
82	B Heath	1st	6 - 0

Certificate Winners

The following postalites have qualified for Victory Certificates in 1953, 1954 and 1955 Class Tournaments as a result of current Postal Mortems.

Tourney	Players	Place	Score
53-C 154	G F Williams	1st	4 - 2
158	P Friedman	1-2	4 - 2
	J L Rubin	1-2	4 - 2
172	I Rubin	1st	4 - 2
196	G A Lovegren	1st	4½ - 1½
270	L Keefer	1st	6 - 0
54-C 97	W Gorkiewicz	1st	5 - 1
170	D S King	1st	5 - 1
188	R A Bohn	1st	5 - 1
189	O J Vogl	1st	4½ - 1½
191	E J Fisher	1-2	5 - 1
	H E Probst	1-2	5 - 1
204	N W Guimard	1st	5½ - 1
212	B M McNulty	1st	4½ - 1½
216	W Jacobson	1st	5½ - 1
225	J H Weber	1st	4½ - 1½
259	J D Patten	1st	6 - 0
262	R L Graves	1st	5½ - 1½
265	F D Dulicai	1st	6 - 0
55-C 47	B Morrison	1-2	3½ - 2½
	T F Welch	1-2	3½ - 2½
52	J P Lee	1st	6 - 0
65	J A Nordin	1-2	5 - 1
	J T White	1-2	5 - 1

Answers to CHESS QUIZ

on front cover

1. White wins with 1 R-Q1! QxQ (only chance) 2 RxR† and 3 PxQ.
2. Black wins with 1... RxN! 2 QxR, NxKP, Q-N2 (what else?) 3 N-B7 mate.
3. It's no secret by now that pinning is the theme; set it up with 1 RxN! and, if 1... PxR, 2 R-N1 wins Black's Queen.
4. If White has a pin, so does Black: he wins with 1... RxP†, followed by 2... QxB(†).

5. White wins with 1 RxN! (capture), PxR 2 N-K6†! (check, relying on a pin also), PxN 3 R-B7† (check and destroying the guard on Black's Queen).
6. Black can break out of the pin because he has a Knight fork in reserve: 1... QxR 2 NxQ, N-K7†.
7. The Knight fork concludes a neat combination: 1... RxN!! 2 QxR (th. Queen has no perpetual here), R-Q8! 3 QxR (3 Q-K2? R-R8 mate), NxP† and 4... NxQ.
8. Black wins with 1... NxP 2 PxN (on 2 Q-KB2, BxN suffices), QxP† 3 B-N2 (on 3 Q-N2, BxN† wins), B-R6, and Black wins by dint of threats: 4... BxN† and 4... Q-R7†; e.g., 4 R-K2, Q-R7† 5 K-B1, Q-R8†.
9. White mates after 1 B-B8! RxB 2 R-R8†! KxR 3 QxR/8†, R-N1 4 Q-B6†! R-N2 5 Q-R4†, K-N1 6 Q-K8† (and 7 QxQ mate).
10. Black mates with 1... Q-B8†! 2 B-N1, Q-B6†! 3 BxQ, BxB mate.

Two errors in September "Announce the Mate," p. 264. Quiz 1 from an actual game in which White overlooked the quicker mate: 1 NxR8, cuts one move off the solution. Also, the mate is no longer a smothered mate (perhaps White thought that more artistic). Quiz 7 White ruins the mate (though he loses) by 3 B-B4.

Solutions to CHESSBOARD MAGIC

on page 343

No. 1 1 K-R1!! The only move! Everything else loses. Here White maintains the opposition, and Black cannot win! 1 K-N3 or 1 K-R3 or 1 K-N1 is countered by 1... K-K8, and Black wins. Similarly, 1 K-R2 or 1 K-B1 or 1 K-B2 is refuted by 1... K-Q7! Curiously, White loses by grabbing the close opposition at once (1 K-B1? K-Q7!); therefore he must resort to distant opposition. If then 1... K-K8, White proceeds with 2 K-N1, K-K7 3 K-N2, K-K6 4 K-N3, K-Q6 5 K-R3! and again we have distant opposition, Black being helpless!

No. 2 Acquaintship with I. A. Horowitz' current "How to Win in the Ending" is of inestimable aid in solving this lovely tidbit. 1 K-Q4 (threatening 2 K-B5), P-Q3! 2 K-B3! (threatening 3 K-N4), P-Q4 3 K-Q4, P-N5 4 KxP (placidly), P-N6 5 K-B6 (threatening 6 P-R7), K-N1 6 K-N6, P-N7 (goodness!) 7 P-R7†, K-R1 8 K-R6!! and Black has Hobson's choice—promotion to Rook or Queen is stalemate, to Bishop or Knight is useless.

No. 3 1 R-B4† (1 KxB, P-R6 or 1... P-N7, and Black wins), K-B6 2 RxP, P-N7 3 R-R3†, K-B5! (the only move! The King must stay on the Bishop file but cannot go to B7 on account of 4 R-R2) 4 R-R4†, K-B4 5 R-R5†, K-B3. Now Black is temporarily quite happy as 6 R-R6† is met with 6... B-N3 and victory. But White does not bite. There follows 6 R-R1!! and the draw is assured: 6... PxR(Q or R), stalemate. 6... PxR(B or N) 7 KxB, draw and 6... B-K5 7 R-KN1, followed by 8 RxP, draw!

POSTAL GAMES

from CHESS REVIEW tourneys

Our Postal players are invited to submit their BEST games for this department. The moves of each game must be written on a standard score sheet, or typed on a single sheet of paper, and marked "for publication"—



annotated by JOHN W. COLLINS

Files

Black works out his win on the King Rook, King Bishop and Queen files.

RUY LOPEZ

E. W. Grafton White T. G. Lucas Black

1 P-K4 P-K4 3 B-N5 P-QR3
2 N-KB3 N-QB3 4 BxN

This is the Exchange Variation: due to its simplifying nature, it is not used much today.

4 QPxB
5 O-O

5 N-B3 is correct. The text is premature, submitting to an annoying pin.

5 B-KN5!
6 P-Q3

Or 6 P-KR3, P-KR4! 7 PxB? PxP and, if White's King Knight moves, 8 . . . Q-R5 wins.

6 Q-B3
7 QN-Q2 R-Q1
8 P-QN3

The plan to exchange Black's King Bishop is faulty. White needs his Queen Bishop on the King-side. Better is 8 Q-K2.

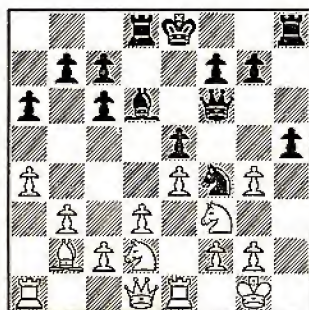
8 B-Q3
9 P-QR4 N-K2

A major role at KB5 awaits this Knight.

10 B-N2

If at all, better at once 10 B-R3.

10 N-N3 12 R-K1 N-B5!?
11 P-R3 P-KR4! 13 PxB



13 PxP
14 P-N3

Now Black can regain his piece with a winning position. The issue is less clear after 14 N-R2, although Black ought still to obtain a winning attack: e.g., 14 . . . P-N6! 15 PxP, B-B4† 16 P-Q4, RxP! 17 BxR, BxB†.

14 N-R6† 16 K-K2 P-KN4
15 K-B1 P-B4 17 R-R1

White's King Knight is doomed

17 PxN†
18 NxP P-N5

What, again?!

19 K-K3 P-B5

Black threatens 20 . . . B-B4†. Another win is 19 . . . PxN 20 QxP, QxQ† 21 KxQ, N-N4†. Note the latter possibility occurs again on move 22.

20 B-R3 BxB 22 QxP Q-R3†
21 RxB PxN 23 K-K2 PxP†
24 PxP N-B5†

This move wins the Exchange and leaves White a Rook behind.

25 PxN QxR 27 PxP K-K2
26 QxQ RxQ Resigns

Unsound Sacrifices

There is no way to prevent the opponent from making unsound sacrifices. The answer is acceptance and care—with victory the reward—as in this game.

BUDAPEST DEFENSE

G. K. Franklin White F. W. Hoglund Black

1 P-Q4 N-KB3 3 PxP N-K5
2 P-QB4 P-K4 4 P-QR3!

A Reshevsky receipt for the Fajaro-wicz Variation of the Budapest.

4 P-Q3

The good development which Black thus obtains is not adequate compensation for a Pawn.

Reshevsky-Bisguier, Rosenwald Tournament, New York, 1954-5, continued:
4 . . . N-QB3 5 N-KB3, P-Q3 6 Q-B2, B-B4 7 N-B3, NxBP 8 QxB, NxR 9 P-K6, PxP 10 QxP†, Q-K2 11 Q-Q5, with a winning position for White.

5 PxP BxP 7 P-K3 O-O
6 N-KB3 N-QB3 8 B-Q3

8 QN-Q2 and 8 B-K2 are more precise.

8 N-B4 10 QN-Q2 Q-B3
9 B-K2 B-N5 11 O-O QR-Q1
12 P-R3

An alternative is 12 R-R2, P-QR4 13 P-QN3 and 14 B-N2.

12 BxP

Bad business. A Pawn and the splitting of White's King-side Pawns is not enough for which to sacrifice a piece.

13 PxB N-K4

If 13 . . . Q-R3 14 K-N2, Q-N3† 15 K-R1, Q-R3 16 N-KN1, White is defended.

14 Q-B2 N/B4-Q6

Preferable is 14 . . . KR-K1.

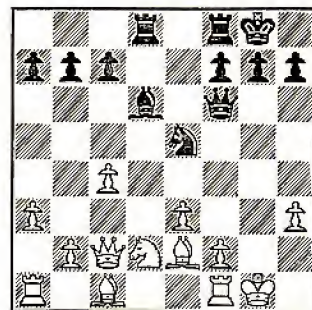
15 NxN

Not 15 BxN? NxB 16 QxN?? B-R7† as Black wins the Queen.

15 NxN

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

If 15 . . . QxN, 16 N-B3.



16 Q-K4!

A good, centralizing, consolidating and bolstering move.

16 P-B3 18 Q-N2 P-KB4
17 K-R1 Q-R3 19 P-B4

White attacks the Knight, increases the scope of his King Rook, decreases the scope of Black's Bishop and prevents the further advance of Black's King Bishop Pawn.

19 N-N3
20 N-B3 QR-K1
21 P-N4

Or simply 21 B-Q2.

21 P-B4
22 P-N5 N-R5

Exchanging pieces only makes it easier for White.

23 NxN QxN
24 B-B3

From here on, White takes over the attack and hammers out the win with blow after blow.

24 P-QN3 26 KR-KN1 R-K2
25 B-N2 Q-R3 27 QR-Q1 R-Q1
28 R-Q5 P-N3

On 28 . . . Q-N3 29 QxQ or 29 Q-QB2, White wins. Or 28 . . . Q-K3 29 BxP. White wins after 28 . . . R-KB2 29 RxB and 30 B-Q5. And there is, finally, 28 . . . R-KB1 29 RxB, QxR 30 B-Q5†, K-R1 31 BxP†, RxB 32 QxR mate.

29 RxBKP R-KB1 31 Q-N4 Q-B1
30 B-Q5† R/1-B2 32 R-R5!

Now White threatens 33 QxP†, PxQ 34 R-R8 mate.

32 B-K4 34 RxR K-N2
33 BxB RxB 35 BxR

White, who now has two extra Rooks, had no further trouble in refuting Black's unsound 12 . . . BxP sacrifice.

Contretemps

In the following game, Black early puts a shrewd question to White. In consequence and as the game was played, neither side manages to castle, but Black's better development spells the difference. It is perhaps one of the fascinations of chess that there was all along a soft, but shrewder, reply to that question — which, apparently, neither Black nor White perceived!

KING'S GAMBIT DECLINED

V. D. Landon White T. Welch Black

1 P-K4 P-K4
2 N-QB3

White starts with a Vienna Game . . .
 2 . . . N-KB3 4 P-B4 P-Q3
 3 B-B4 B-B4 5 P-Q3 N-B3
 6 N-B3 . . .

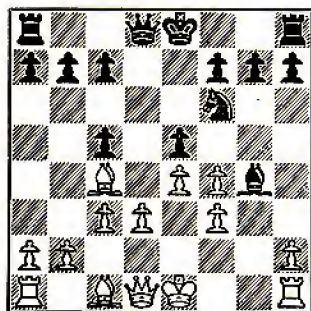
. . . but a standard position in the King's Gambit Declined is brought about.

6 . . . B-KN5
 Alternative equalizers are 6 . . . B-K3, relieving the attack on KB2, and 6 . . . P-QR3, providing a retreat at QR2 for the King Bishop.

7 N-QR4 . . .
 Or 7 P-KR3.
 7 . . . N-Q5

This move has been viewed with suspicion. 7 . . . BxN 8 QxB, N-Q5 9 Q-N3, PxP 10 BxP, N-R4 11 Q-N4, NxB is the standard and sounder line.

8 NxB PxN
 9 P-B3 NxN†
 10 PxN . . .



10 . . . NxP!?

Black's last is a clever move which works like a charm in this affair. But it is wrong! There is nothing better than 10 . . . B-R4, which leaves White with a slight advantage.

11 Q-R4† . . .

The King Bishop Pawn is pinned, and Black wins on 11 QPxN? QxQ† 12 KxQ, BxP†. Or 11 PxB? Q-R5† 12 K-K2, Q-B7 mate. The simple 11 O-O! wins, however, two Black men being left en prise. Conversely, the text loses.

11 . . . B-Q2
 12 BxP† . . .

Otherwise, 12 . . . Q-R5† wins.

12 . . . KxB
 13 QxN Q-R5†
 14 K-K2 PxP

Much stronger is 14 . . . Q-R6, threatening 15 . . . Q-N7† also 15 (B-K3?) B-B3! etc. The Pawn capture allows an exchange of Queens and a good chance of a drawish ending.

15 Q-B4† . . .

With open arms, White should welcome 15 QxP†, QxQ 16 BxQ.

15 . . . B-K3
 16 QxQBP . . .

Better late than never, 16 QxP†!

16 . . . KR-K1

Threatening 17 . . . B-Q4§. Now the win is secure once more.

17 K-Q1 QR-Q1
 18 QxP† K-N1

Naturally, as White is subject to a mating attack. On the other hand, 18 . . .

R-Q2 19 QxP†, QxQ 20 BxQ, RxP† 21 K-K2, B-B5† 22 K-B2, B-Q4 23 KR-KB1! RxP† 24 K-N1 is a probable draw.

19 K-B2 . . .

If 19 P-Q4, Black wins with Q-B7 20 QxBP, B-Q4.

19 . . . Q-B7†
 20 B-Q2 . . .

If 20 K-N1, QxBP 21 R-N1, QxP mate.
 20 . . . QxBP 22 K-Q1 B-B4
 21 QxBP QxP† Resigns

Off to a Bad Start

Black mishandles the opening, escapes immediate catastrophe, only to succumb in an early end-game.

GRUENFELD DEFENSE

R. J. Conway N. C. Tvedt
 White Black
 1 P-Q4 N-KB3 3 N-QB3 P-Q4
 2 P-QB4 P-KN3 4 N-B3 B-N2
 5 Q-N3 P-B3

Black's last move is too passive and ought to be replaced by 5 . . . PxP, working toward a time when . . . P-QB4 can be played.

6 PxP! PxP

6 . . . NxP 7 P-K4 favors White, too.

7 B-N5 . . .

White threatens to win the Queen Pawn and thus forces Black's reply, which shuts in his Queen Bishop.

7 . . . P-K3
 8 P-K4! PxP
 9 B-N5† K-B1

Interpositions have their drawbacks as well. A trap is 9 . . . B-Q2 10 NxP, Q-R4† 11 B-Q2, QxB?? 12 N-Q6†, winning the Queen.

10 NxP P-KR3 12 NxB QxN
 11 BxN BxB 13 QR-B1 K-N2

Black's last is a mistake, 13 . . . Q-Q1 being indispensable. Then, however, White has the strong move 14 Q-B3! with the threats 15 QxB and 15 P-Q5.

14 N-K5 . . .

Much better is 14 R-B7!

14 . . . Q-B5

Again, 14 . . . Q-Q1 is necessary.

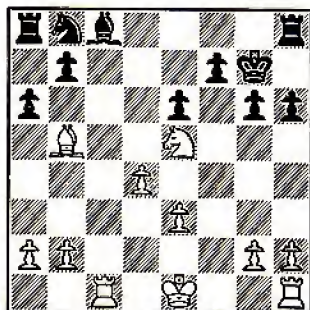
15 Q-K3 . . .

Black threatened 15 . . . Q-K5† as well as 15 . . . QxR†.

15 . . . QxQ†
 16 PxQ . . .

The exchange of Queens has not nullified White's attack.

16 . . . P-R3



17 R-B1! R-B1
 If 17 . . . PxB, White wins with 18 RxBP†, K-N1 19 O-O! N-Q2 (forced) 20 NxN, BxN 21 RxB.

18 B-Q3 K-N1
 19 KR-B1 P-B4

With an untenable position, Black loses the Exchange and a Pawn. Somewhat better is 19 . . . N-B3.

20 NxP N-B3

If 20 . . . R-Q1 21 RxB, RxR 22 N-K7†. White wins.

21 NxR KxN 23 P-K4 P-KR4
 22 P-QR3 N-K2 24 P-Q5 . . .

Now White gets a passed Pawn, breaks through on the King Bishop file and mates or wins a Rook.

24 . . . K-K1 27 BxBP BxB
 25 P-Q6 N-B3 28 RxB R-Q1
 26 PxP PxP 29 RxRP Resigns

Outline

This game begins irregularly, zigzags in the middle game and ends with the familiar attacks on KR7 and KB7.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

Maxson Smith P. J. Mulligan
 White Black

1 P-K4 P-QB4
 2 P-QB3 N-QB3

Better 2 . . . P-Q4.

3 P-Q3 . . .

One square too short.

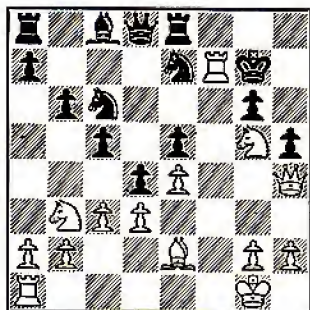
3 . . . P-KN3 8 O-O O-O
 4 P-KB4 P-K3 9 QN-Q2 P-Q3
 5 N-B3 B-N2 10 N-N3 P-Q4
 6 B-K2 KN-K2 11 Q-K1 P-Q5
 7 B-K3 P-N3 12 B-Q2 P-K4
 13 Q-R4 P-B3

Black's last is too passive. Correct is 13 . . . P-B4.

14 PxKP BPxP
 15 B-R6! R-K1

Black is bound hand and foot, while White has kept control of the vital lines and squares and maneuvered for the attack. But 15 . . . B-Q2 is preferable to the file-ceding text.

16 BxB KxB
 17 N-N5 P-KR4
 18 R-B7† . . .



Three pieces equal a mate.

18 . . . K-N1
 19 BxP! Q-Q3

If 19 . . . PxB, Black faces 20 QxP, followed by Q-R7 mate.

20 B-K2 Resigns

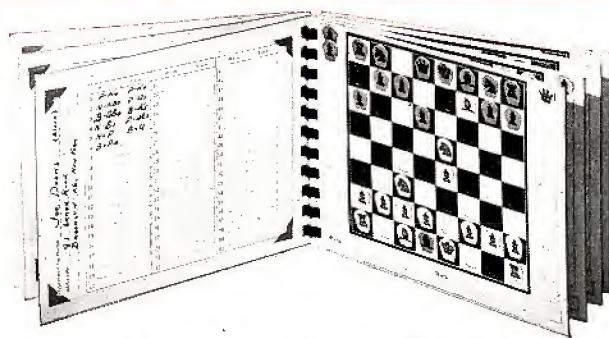
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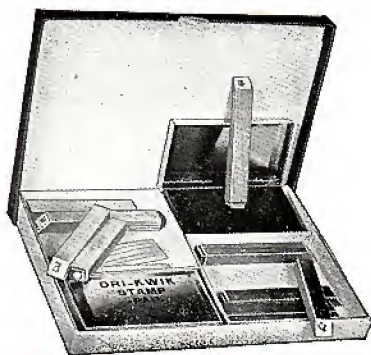
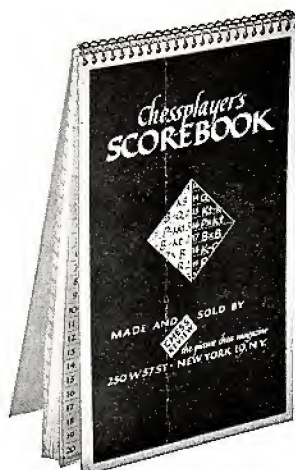


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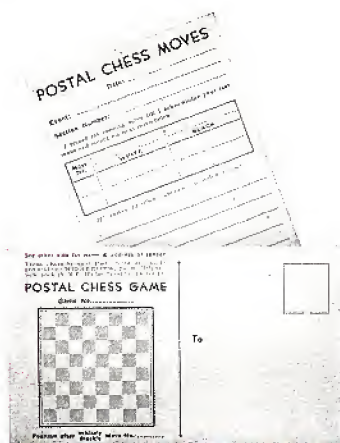
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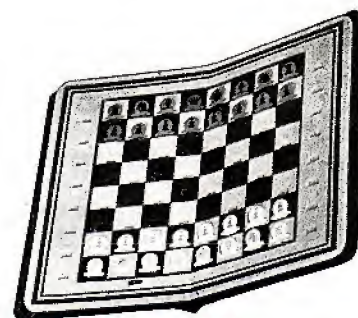
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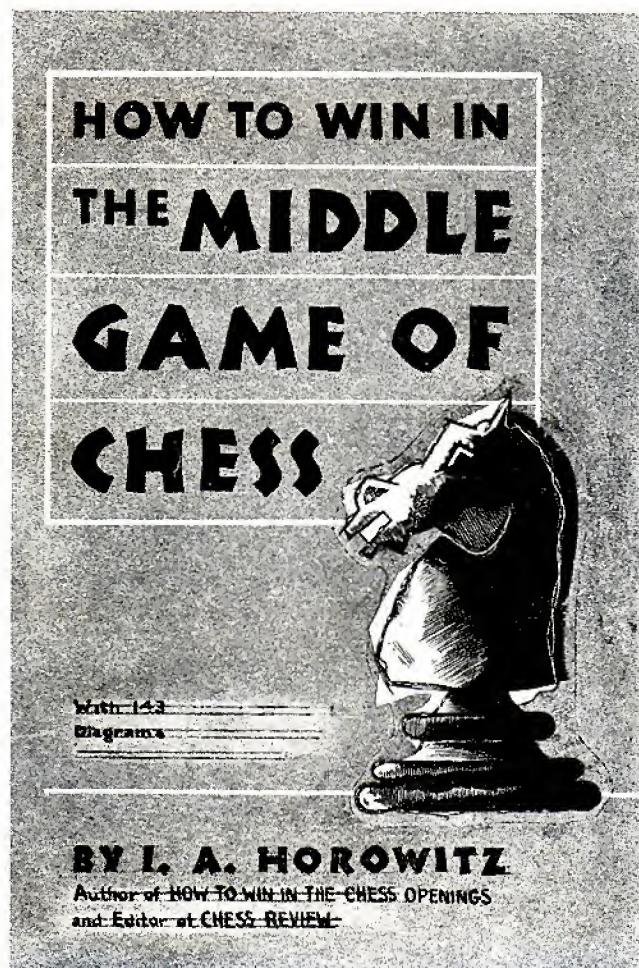
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the picture chess magazine

DECEMBER
1955

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How Original was Philidor?

By R. N. COLES

IT is a generally accepted fact that the modern science of chess originated with Philidor, who first gave coherence, pattern and strategy to a game which his predecessors had played on an *ad hoc* tactical basis. Certainly, Philidor's skill at the game was great, and his *New Treatise on Chess* was a cut or two above previous publications on the game. But it seems scarcely credible that no one before his day had perceived what he is supposed to have been the first to see.

Consider the facts. Somewhere about the year 1845, new powers were invented for the Queen and Bishop. The Queen, which previously was the weakest piece and moved only one square diagonally, became the strongest, exceeding in power the Rook, which had hitherto been the most powerful piece; the powers of the Bishop were also extended. So devastating were the new Queen's powers that the new game was at first called Crazy Chess (*rabiosa*) or alternatively Queen's Chess. The Queen now dominated the board.

Pawn promotion had been a feature of chess before the new Queen appeared. While it is feasible that, for a brief time, the new Queen's powers so fascinated chess players that they looked only for quick mates with the new piece and produced such examples as the Scholar's Mate, is it likely that they continued almost indefinitely to overlook the new and much increased advantages to be gained by promoting a Pawn? Yet we are expected to believe that for 250 years no one attempted to take advantage of the new potential which resided in the Pawn, and that Philidor was the first to realize that Pawn play had been increased in importance by the increased value of the piece to which a Pawn could be promoted.

Philidor's strategy was quite simple. He played to work a united, and preferably central, wedge of Pawns carefully forward until one could be promoted, after which the new Queen was of such power that the game was won.

Now one can believe that no previous exponent of chess was as skilful as Philidor at this maneuver and that no one before Philidor put into writing the view that correct Pawn play was the essence of victory. But, when one considers how far chess has advanced in the 150 years since Philidor, is it likely that, in a much longer period before his day, no one thought of winning by promoting a Pawn? Was Philidor, in fact, the great original thinker which he is normally credited as being, or did he merely give verbal ex-

pression and a high degree of practical application to an idea which had long been current and had been used by many before him because it was so obvious that it could hardly have been missed by anyone?

I am tempted to suggest that Philidor may not have been a great original chess thinker. For it is a well-known fact that the great players who preceded him were exceedingly chary of imparting their knowledge; even a few opening traps were only made known to special patrons for a suitable fee. And, if the ordinary chess player of three and four hundred years ago was anything like the ordinary chess player of today, he would set a wholly unjustifiable value upon a little opening knowledge in the fond belief that in that lay the secret of mastery and would fail to see that an understanding of strategy in the middle game was far more important. Thus, those old chess players may well have reserved for themselves the obvious secret that the Pawns were now more than ever potential game winners. Perhaps, Philidor was merely the man who let the cat out of the bag.

If Philidor had come along fifty or even a hundred years after the invention of the modern game, one might readily credit him with being an original, but it is the time factor which is so astonishing. Did it really take European thought a quarter of a millenium to think up this little dodge?

In the absence of other evidence, one must suppose that it did, but one can hardly be blamed for wondering about it; for, even though the great intensity of chess play in the last century has undoubtedly accelerated the growth of chess thought, it is still a matter for wonder that it took so long to lay the first brick. After all, the following play is so essentially simple in idea that, if it is an advance on earlier chess play, the masters of the previous 250 or 300 years, whom I described in my *Chess Player's Week End Book* as the "Primitives" of modern chess, can have had practically no ideas at all, other than tactical ones, a view which it is not easy to accept with equanimity.

London, 1790

BISHOP'S OPENING

Sheldon		Philidor
White		Black
1 P-K4		P-K4
2 B-B4		P-QB3

See comment, next page.

On with the central wedge at once.

3 N-KB3	P-Q4
4 PxP	PxP
5 B-N3	....

On 5 B-N5†, B-Q2 6 Q-K2, P-K5 7 BxB†, NxB 8 P-Q3, P-B4, the wedge develops.

5	N-QB3	7 N-K5	B-K3
6 P-Q4	P-K5	8 O-O	P-B3
		9 NxN	....

Not 9 Q-R5†, P-N3 10 NxP, B-B2. But the forced exchange solidifies the wedge.

9	PxN	12 N-Q2	B-Q3
10 P-KB3	P-KB4	13 P-QB4	O-O
11 B-K3	N-B3	14 B-R4	Q-B2
		15 P-B4	....



The wedge has produced a passed Pawn.

15	N-N5
16 Q-K2	NxB
17 QxN	P-B4

Threat: 18 ... PxQP 19 QxP, B-B4.

18 N-N3	QPxP	21 P-B6	KR-Q1
19 NxP	BxN	22 KR-Q1	R-Q6
20 PxB	QR-B1	23 RxR	BPxR



The wedge is now a winner.

24 B-N3	BxB
25 PxB	Q-N3

Clearing the path of the wedge rather than winning a Pawn at once. The touch of the master.

26 K-B2	QxQ†	28 RxP	R-Q3
27 KxQ	RxP	29 K-Q2	P-K6†

A final master touch, if a simple one.

30 KxP	P-Q7	32 RxQ	RxP
31 R-R1	P-Q8(Q)	33 P-QN4	R-QN6
			Resigns

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

CHESS REVIEW

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I. A. Horowitz

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Readers' Forum

Readers are invited to use these columns for their comments on matters of interest to chessplayers.

HISTORICAL CORRECTION

Have you ever wondered why a great master like Labourdonnais let himself be mated in 18 moves in that Muzio Gambit you see so often in chess books and magazines? (e.g., *500 Master Games of Chess*, by Tartakover and du Mont, game 220, p. 284).

The answer is: he didn't! L. Elliott Fletcher, author of *Gambits Accepted* writes that MacDonnell's opponent in this game was really a semi-anonymous player, given as "R*ll***n," and not Labourdonnais. Mr. Fletcher made this discovery in the British Museum in the course of researches for his forthcoming *The Immortal Eighty-five*, making available again all the games of these great matches in the 1830's.

It seems there were three authentic Muzios (one the famous 54th game) and, in all, MacDonnell played his own variation, still called the "MacDonnell Attack": 1 P-K4, P-K4 2 P-KB4, PxP 3 N-KB3, P-KN4 4 B-B4, P-N5 5 N-B3, PxN 6 QxP. But Mr. Fletcher thinks he would have played the "almost reckless" 6 O-O only against a weaker player—and at odds of Queen Rook.

So, if you have a printed score of this game, do the ghost of Labourdonnais a favor and scratch out his name, substituting:

"R*ll***n."

HARRY RUCKERT
New York, N. Y.

Philidor sans voir



Philidor (literally) blindfolded at Parsloe's Chess Club, London. The Sheldon game was such with two others, one without blindfold.

How Original was Philidor?

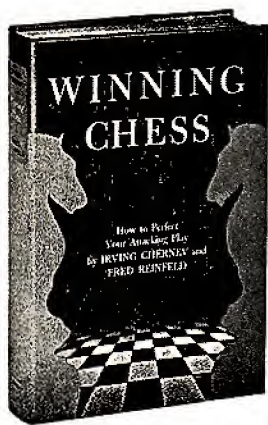
We'd always thought (when at all on this subject) that Philidor meant more by Pawn play being the soul of chess than just promoting Pawns. Their use in middle game and even opening is highly technical today. But Mr. Coles speaks from a recondite background of historical chess. He mentioned

one book; he also wrote "Battle Royals of the Chessboard," "H. E. Atkins, Doyen of British Chess Champions," and many historical articles, some on Staunton, and a monthly series, "One Hundred Years Ago," in the *British Chess Magazine*. So we expect his views here are well founded and thought out. The question merits discussion.—Ed.

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Cover scoring table at line indicated. Set up position, make Black's next move (exposing table just enough to read it). Now guess White's 6th, then expose it. Score par if your move agrees; zero, if not. Make move actually given, opponent's reply. Then guess White's next, and so on.

COVER WHITE MOVES IN TABLE BELOW. EXPOSE ONE LINE AT A TIME

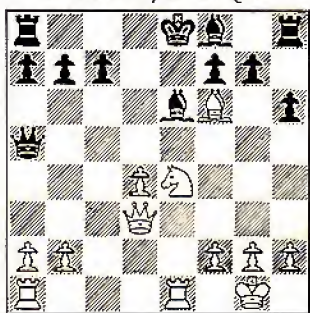
White Played	Par Score	Black Played	Your Selection for White's move	Your Score
6 R-K1	3	5 NxP		
7 BxP	5	6 P-Q4		
8 N-B3	5	7 QxB		
9 NxN	3	8 Q-KR4 (a)		
10 B-N5	4	9 B-K3		
11 B-B6	7	10 P-KR3 (b)		
12 P-B3	4	11 Q-Q4		
13 N-Q4	4	12 P-Q6		
14 PxN	3	13 NxN		
15 QxP*	6	14 Q-QR4		
16 P-Q5 (d)	7	15 B-QN5 (c)		
17 Q-KN3	5	16 QxQP		
18 RxB	3	17 BxR		
19 B-B3	5	18 Q-QR4		
20 QxBP	4	19 Q-Q4 (e)		
21 B-N4 (f)	5	20 R-Q1		
22 Q-N3	4	21 R-Q2		
23 Q-N8†	4	22 P-B3		
24 QxR	4	23 K-B2 (g)		
25 Q-R7	3	24 R-Q1		
26 N-N5†	7	25 B-B4		
27 R-K7†	5	26 BPxN		
		. . . . Resigns		
Total Score	100	Your Percentage		

SCALE: 75-100—Excellent; 55-74—Superior; 40-54—Good; 25-39—Fair

NOTES TO THE GAME

- a) Theory gives 8 Q-QR4 as best.
- b) Better is 10 . . . B-QN5.
- c) Black dare not take the Bishop. The main variation is 15 . . . PxB 16 NxP†, K-K2 17 P-Q5, R-Q1 18 Q-B5! R-Q3 19 P-QN4, K-Q1 20 PxQ.
- d) Forcing the opening of new lines.
- e) After 19 . . . Q-N3 20 BxP, Black can give back his material plus and then play for equality.
- f) 21 BxP is less of a gamble.
- g) 23 . . . R-Q1 is better.

*Position after 15 QxP.





The World of Chess

INTERNATIONAL

Cannibalistic Co-operation

The Soviet Union sent two chess emissaries in the wake of its diplomatic visit to Yugoslavia, and one of them, Vassily Smyslov, gobbled up the field at the Zagreb Tournament.

Undefeated in nineteen games, Smyslov did concede nine draws but took first place more than handily. His two point lead is the more outstanding as the many ties and almost regular half-point intervals attest a very close competition. Draws marked the tournament. Aside from Smyslov, only two won more often than drew: Gligorich with a fine 9 and 6 (but 4 losses) and Gedeon Barcza of Hungary with 6 and 5 (8 losses put him in a tie for 11th place). Most of the rest ran to almost twice as many draws as wins, though no one went victoryless.

Smyslov emerged in the lead in the 6th round, held his place, except for a temporary tie with Andreas Duckstein of Austria in the 8th, and thereafter pulled away.

In the 18th round, Alexander Matanovich pulled into second place by virtue of a 129 move victory, on the Black side of a Ruy Lopez against Barcza; but a half dozen threatened to overtake him. Ivkov did, winning from Karaklajich while Matanovich drew with Bertok. At that time, Bisguier drew with Fuderer, while Gligorich beat O'Kelly and Geller won from Udovich.

So Boris Ivkov and Alexander Matanovich put Yugoslavia in second place ahead of the Soviet Union Champion Yefim Geller, who tied for fourth with Svetozar Gligorich, another Yugoslavian. The eight others of the host Yugoslavian contingent placed scatterlingly down the line.

Ivkov was nearly undefeated, losing only to Gligorich. Matanovich won 8, drew 9, lost to Gligorich and Georgio Porreca of Italy. Geller's losses were to Ivkov and Matanovich.

Point Standings

Smyslov .....14½-4½	Barcza .....8½-10½
Ivkov .....12½-6½	Duckstein .....8½-10½
Matanovich .....12½-6½	Milich .....8½-10½
Geller .....12-7	Fuderer .....8-11
Gligorich .....12-7	Minev .....8-11
Bisguier .....11½-7½	Karaklajich .....7-12
O'Kelly .....11-8	Porreca .....7-12
Trifunovich .....11-8	Pirc .....6-13
Fillip .....10½-8½	Udovich .....6-13
Rabar .....9½-9½	Bertok .....5½-13½



Smyslov (left) and Bisguier about to start in the USSR-USA match last summer. They met again at Zagreb, Yugoslavia, where Bisguier improved on his performance for a draw. But Smyslov convincingly won the tournament without a defeat.

Arthur B. Bisguier did well in fast company. Placing a clear sixth with 6 wins, 11 draws and 2 losses (to Vasya Pirc of Yugoslavia in round 2 and to Alberic O'Kelly de Galway of Belgium in round 8), he marked to his credit a first round victory over Gligorich and draws with the other prize winners, including Smyslov. Off his comparative showing in the Interzonal Tournament, the USCF Champion is apparently moving up!

Limelight on Women

First place in the stoutly contested Women's World Championship Challengers Tournament, held in Moscow, went to Mme. Olga Rubtsova with a score of 15-4. She is 46, mother of four grown children, and several times Russian Women's champion. The victory gives her the right to meet Mme. Elizaveta Bykova, women's world champion, in a title match next year.

Close behind Mme. Rubtsova was another Russian competitor, Mme. Larissa

Volpert, whose 14½-4½ score showed her undefeated with 10 wins and 9 draws.

In third place was Frau Edith Keller-Herrmann of Germany, 14-5. Frau Keller played excellent chess throughout to break into the otherwise solid phalanx of Russian and Yugoslav prize winners. She gained the lead once or twice and was never far from the top. One of her triumphs was registered against Mme. Rubtsova.

Earning fourth place was Mme. Kira Zvorkina (USSR), 13½-5½, followed by Mme. Valentina Belova (USSR), 13-6, Mme. Vera Jovanovich-Nedeljkovich (Yugoslavia), 12½-6½, and Mlle. Milunka Lazarevich (Yugoslavia), 12-7.

Uncle Sam was represented by Mrs. Gisela Gresser, USCF co-champion, Mrs. Sonja Graf-Stevenson, USCF open champion, and Miss Mona Karff, former USCF titleholder. The first two tied for twelfth at 9-10 each, while Miss Karff scored 5½-13½.

During the first half of the tournament Mrs. Gresser strongly made her presence felt, several times occupying top position. Then she began to slip, though as late as the fifteenth round Dr. Edward Lasker, American observer on the scene, felt sure that she would do no worse than land in the first division. Fate, however, or nervous strain or some undisclosed factor or factors conspired to pull her down in the concluding rounds. As her stock dropped, her fellow American, Mrs. Graf-Stevenson, who had maintained a fairly even pace from start to finish, caught up with and equaled the faltering co-champion's final standing. The third member of the American contingent, Miss Karff, was badly out of form. She can do much better than her score indicates, but somehow never hit her stride.

Display of Power

Italy was no match for Yugoslavia when a team duel between these two countries gave decisive victory to the Yugoslavs by $17\frac{1}{2}$ -6 $\frac{1}{2}$. The only Italian player to make a plus score in the double-round contest was Paoli, who downed Rabar by $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$.

Northern Note

B. Larsen of Denmark and F. Olafsson of Iceland, $8\frac{1}{2}$ -2 $\frac{1}{2}$ each, shared honors for first place in the Scandinavian Championship held at Oslo.

African Milestone

In the first international tournament to be held in Africa, W. Heidenfeld, South African champion, chalked up a notable success when he tied for first at $5\frac{1}{2}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$ with W. J. Muchring of Holland, a half point ahead of former world champion Dr. Max Euwe.

Marshallites Triumphant

Visitors from the strong Capablanca Chess Club of Havana, Cuba, were turned back, $\frac{1}{2}$ -5 $\frac{1}{2}$, by an elite team representing the Marshall Chess Club of New York City. On first board Franklin S. Howard, Marshall co-champion, played ingeniously to win in 27 moves against Dr. Juan A. Gonzalez, champion of Cuba. Jack Collins, veteran and winner of many tough chess wars, drew on second board versus Carlos Calero. In the remaining four games Marshall stars Eliot Hearst, Carl Pilnick, Anthony E. Santasiere and Edmar Mednis defeated, respectively, Miguel Aleman, Raul Cardenas, Rogelio Ortega and Rosendo Carbonell.

The event had an official and diplomatic flavor insofar as Alfredo Hernandez, Cuban Consul General, was on hand to greet the guests, among whom were the widow and the son of Capablanca, former world champion. Also present was Arturo Pomar of Madrid. Dr. Capablanca, named Jose Raoul after his famous father, was non-playing captain of the Cuban team, his opposite number being genial Jerry Donovan. Welcoming the visitors on be-



Herman Steiner

half of the Marshall Club was Louis J. Wolff, urbane and effective as ever in his familiar role of speaker on special club occasions. The smiling, gracious hostess was Mrs. Caroline Marshall, club secretary and indefatigable worker for the cause of chess.

UNITED STATES

NATIONAL

Afterthoughts

We learn with genuine shock that Herman Steiner has died. Engaged in the California state championship, he had felt ill enough to postpone his game on November 25th and succumbed to a heart attack that night.

We cannot say that "Time has taken its toll," for he was only 50 and, till now, apparently in robust health. But we can confute Shakespeare: The good lives after him. This writer remembers him best from monitoring his board in the 1945 Radio Match with Russia. There Steiner not only made our only plus score, $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ against Bondarevsky, but lived up to the New York *Herald-Tribune's* current comment: "Known by his friends as a congenial man who combined his great enthusiasm for chess with an infectious good humor."

Steiner was a former vice-president of the United States Chess Federation. He promoted chess well, notably among the Hollywood movie colony, ran his own chess club, conducted his own chess column in the Los Angeles Times and put all of himself into everything he did.

Steiner came here from Czecho-Slovakia and was known as a top-rate player at 16

in New York chess circles. At 23, he was a member of the U. S. team competing at The Hague, 1928, again at Hamburg, 1930, and scored key victories as the American team won the world championship at Prague, 1931.

His record of successes can only be partial here, but he won the New York state title and the Hastings Premier Reserve Tournament in 1929. He scored high in many international tournaments: Hungary, 1930, Mexico, 1935, Los Angeles and Chicago, 1937, Dallas, 1940, and he won the London Victory Tournament in 1946. He scored well also in many U. S. Championships: tied for 1st in the "Open," Dallas, 1942, won it at Pittsburg, 1946; tied for 3d in the U. S. Championship, 1944, and won it in 1948.

His chess promotions were successful, notably the 1945 Pan-American Tournament in Los Angeles, which had literally the lavish splendor of an M-G-M musical. He did much to develop young players, especially in California where he won the state title in 1953, the "Open" this year.

Rolling Their Own

What has long seemed a "natural" has finally come to pass — the nation's postal workers, according to the *Union Postal Clerk*, have started a postal chess tourney among themselves. Ray Kooyman of Salt Lake City is tournament director. No cases are reported as yet of tournament players sorting or delivering their own chess mail.

REGIONAL

Verdict

Not satisfied with their recent stand-off, Germantown Pennsylvanians and Trenton Jerseyites renewed hostilities and this time arrived at a decision. Germantown won by 6-4 with two drawn games and five victories by Schrader, Coe, Snyder, Raich and Giangiulio. For Trenton the winners were Sloan, Leightmann and Haile.

St. Paul "Open"

A fine, forty-player, 7 round Swiss for St. Paul open honors was captured by Angelo Sandrin of Chicago with 6-1 and a slight Swiss superiority over Hugh Myers of Racine, Wisconsin, who also turned in a 6-1 game score, Stan Pedlar of Winnipeg, Manitoba, placed third with $5\frac{1}{2}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Tri-State Championship

Six contested for the Tri-state championship at Pittsburgh this year, two each from Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia. The outcome was at once a close victory and a near sweep for young but (chessically) maturing Charles Kalme of Philadelphia.

Kalme's only check on the road to triumph was a draw with runner-up Herman V. Hesse of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. As Hesse drew with Richard Ling (Fairborn,

Ohio) also, Kalme's 4½-½ won out. Rest of scores: Hesse 4-1; Ling and Charles T. Morgan (Huntington, West Virginia) 2½-2½; Dr. S. Werthammer (also Huntington) 1½-3½; and Charles Heising (Hamilton, Ohio) 0-5.

Ohio Valley "Open"

Simultaneous with the Tri-state championship, the Ohio Valley "Open" accommodated 35 from the same three states in a 5 round Swiss. Youth again prevailed as Donald Burdick made a clean sweep, tabbing Huntington, West Virginia, as tops for this tourney. He was also awarded title of Tri-state Junior, though one might almost think a match in order between Burdick and Kalme.

At 4-1 but placed on "Coons" weighted scores were 2. Robert Curtis Bornholz of Pittsburgh and 3. E. E. Stearns, 4. Richard Kaese and 5. William Granger of Cleveland.

Howard Fleet (6) of Dayton, Ohio, and James Schroeder (7) of Columbus, Ohio, made 3½-1½. 3-2 embraced a tie-bracket extending to 17th place: D. H. McClellan, J. G. Waltz, S. Ross Owens, G. Hudson, R. T. Neel, D. Miscevic, J. Ogawa, Willa Owens, Paul Sayre and B. Berger.

DELAWARE

Lt. John Hudson, from the Dover Air Base, won the state and open championship, held at Wilmington, Delaware with a 4½-½ score. Second in the Swiss system was Joseph N. Cotter, 4-1 (two draws). William Bergman, 1953 Champion, and Martin Paris tied at 3-2, and defending Champion M. R. Paul placed fifth with 2½-2½. Hudson and Cotter were teammates at the University of Pennsylvania when it won two consecutive Philadelphia team championships, 1950 and 1951. Hudson has previously won state championships in Texas and Louisiana, also while in the Air Force.

MICHIGAN

Supplementing our brief report of the Michigan championship last month, we learn that Leonids Dreierbergs of Saginaw won by a score of 7-1, representing 6 wins and 2 draws. Game scores of the next three players, H. Kalmins, M. Weidenbaum and Jack O'Keefe, were 6½-1½ each. Fifth to seventh on S.B. scoring with 6-2 each in game scores were Mark Surgies, Henry Meifert and James Schroeder in the order mentioned. In all, it was a record event with 64 entrants. Leon Stolzenberg started, but illness forced his withdrawal.

MISSISSIPPI

The second annual tournament of the Mississippi Chess Association culminated in success for Dr. Rodney Baine, 6-1, who won the state title from a field of 28 players. Dr. Baine is head of the English

Department at Delta State College in Cleveland, Miss. Tied at 5½-1½ each were Dr. R. H. Moore, F. P. Parham and L. P. Crowder, who finished in the order listed on the S.B. count. Jimmy Anderson of Meridian was awarded the junior championship as highest scoring youngster in the tournament.

NEW MEXICO

Scoring 5½-½, Gene Shapiro of Roswell bagged the New Mexico Open, followed by Jack Shaw and Hall Jones, second and third respectively on S.B. totals with game scores of 4½-1½ each.

PENNSYLVANIA

Charles Kalme of Philadelphia, recently crowned USCF open junior champion, won additional laurels by taking the Pennsylvania title with a tally of 6½-½. Runner-up was Joseph Shaffer, 6-1, while third in the 38 player group was Lt. John A. Hudson, 5½-1½. Fourth and fifth on S.B. points with 5-2 game scores were Herman Hesse and Saul Wachs respectively.

VIRGINIA

Thirty-six good men and true vied for the Virginia championship, and when the battle was over the name of Leonard C. Morgan, Jr., of Roanoke led all the rest. On the strength of a slightly superior S.B. showing, he edged Charles W. Rider

after both had turned in 5½-1½ game scores. Third to sixth on S.B. tie-breaks of 5-2 game scores were Robert J. Feeny, Terence Y. Mullins, Daniel Fidlow and Cmdr. C. D. Mott in that order.

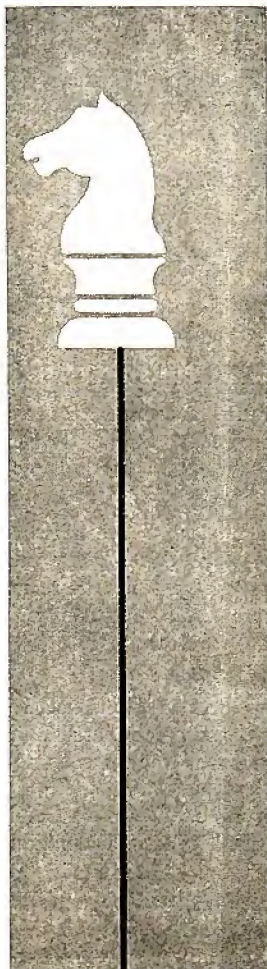
WASHINGTON

To Russell Vellias went the distinction of winning the Washington Open ahead of T. Warner and Olaf Ulvestad, the latter a recognized international master. All three players tallied 4½-1½ in game points, but Vellias won out on the median tie-break, leaving Warner and Ulvestad tied for second in both game scores and median points. R. Edberg and J. McCormick, 4-2 each, placed fourth and fifth respectively on median totals.

The Woodpusher Tournament of the Washington Chess Federation was annexed by William H. Martin with 5½-½, a clear first. Second was L. Taro, 4½-1½, with a better showing in median points than R. Greenwood, who equaled Taro's game score.

LOCAL EVENTS

California. With the fine score of 16-1, Herman Steiner dominated the championship tournament of the Hollywood Chess Group. R. Cross, 14½-2½, was runner-up, and J. Moscovitz, 13½-3½, came in third.



Adventures of a CHESS MASTER by George Koltanowski



THIS BOOK is really a chess tour of the world. George Koltanowski has played exhibition matches in more countries than the average man, chess player or no, sees in a lifetime: England, France, Switzerland, Spain, Germany, all of Latin America, Canada and the United States. And his illustrative games are richly interwoven with sparkling comments on these places, on the great names of chess in recent years and on the mysteries of exhibition performances, especially blindfold play at which he is unofficial champion.

An international chess master, formerly Belgian master, George Koltanowski conducts a lively chess column in the *San Francisco Chronicle* and the *Miami Herald*. He is well equipped to relate his odyssey of chess, in tournaments as well as exhibitions. His short history of blindfold play is revealing with due mention of such greats as Morphy, Blackburne and Alekhine. The account includes his own early blindfold training.

Many, many games — lavish diagrams — price: \$4.00

DAVID McKAY COMPANY, Inc.,
55 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York

The Covina Chess Club and the Pomona Valley Chess Club played to a $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$ tie.

Illinois. Employees of the National Safety Council in Chicago recently concluded an informal tournament in which 8 competitors conducted 5 games with one another. The winner was Fred Lubet, $24\frac{1}{2}$ - $10\frac{1}{2}$, closely followed by 18 year old Miss Maureen Maye, only one point behind.

Kentucky. In a round robin sponsored by the Louisville Chess Club, Oscar Maring emerged on top with $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$, ahead of R. W. Shields, 4-1.

Missouri. Phile Morrell bagged a round robin for the Kansas City championship with the outstanding score of 14-1, losing only to G. Banker. Two points behind was H. M. Wesenberg as runner-up, while M. Luebbert, Jr. came in third with $10\frac{1}{2}$ - $4\frac{1}{2}$.

Nebraska. Outscoring a 12 man field at the Omaha YMCA, David Ackerman retained the Swenson Memorial Trophy. He and Jack Spence both made $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ game scores, but Ackerman won out on the S.-B. count. Next were Richard Hervert, L. Conway and George Halsey, 3-2 each, who were ranked as above on S.-B. scoring.

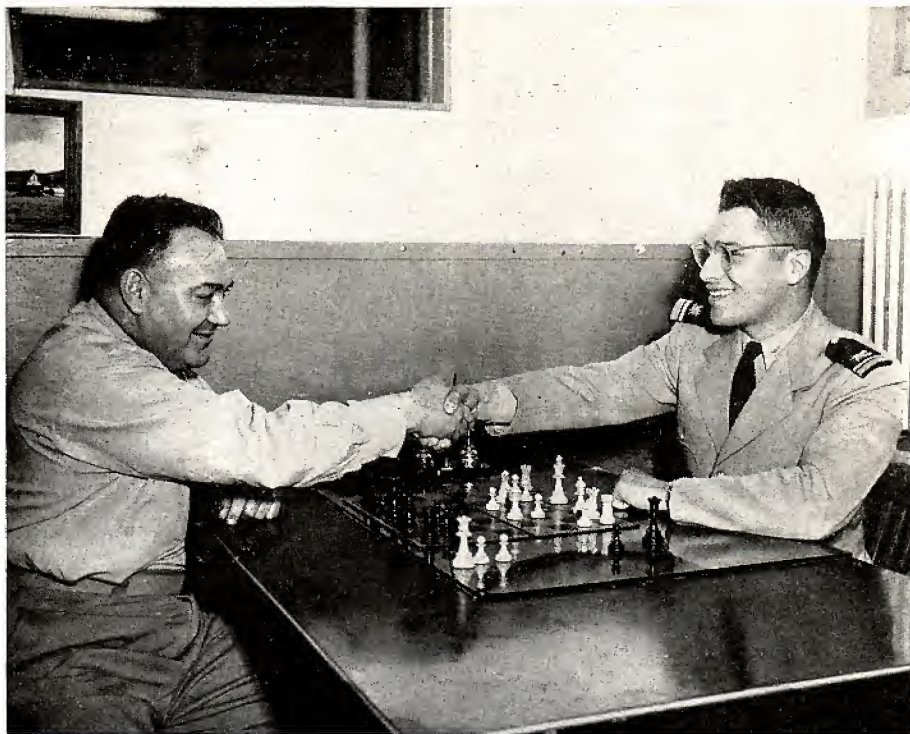
New Jersey. C. Parmalee and W. Wolff divided championship honors at the Chess Club of the Oranges.

New York. In Buffalo, Roy T. Black and Albert Vossler became co-champions with $12\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$ each. Occupant of third position was James Barrett, 12-4.

North Carolina. The Vass-Barden Chess Club of Raleigh sent a quartet of players to Fort Bragg, where they blanked an officers' team by 4-0. Less successful at home, the Vass-Barden squad was held to a 2-2 tie by a team from Chapel Hill composed of students from the University of North Carolina. Winners in both matches were state champion Al Jenkins and Ephraim Solkoff.

Ohio. Columbus Chess Club supremacy was nailed down by Jim Schroeder with a tally of 9-1. Rex Naylor was runner-up with $7\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$.

A chess booth at Cleveland's "Do-It-Yourself Hobby Show" turned out to be one of the exhibition's most popular features. Inspiration for the idea and management of details were attributed to Tom Kelly of the Cleveland Twist Drill Chess Club. A number of Cleveland's best players pitched in by taking turns at manning the booth, their duties consisting in meeting all comers at a half dozen boards. The flocking about of so many unknown and unattached chess fans was a pleasant revelation to the Cleveland Chess Association, which, according to the *Cleveland Chess Bulletin*, is proposing to take steps to "sink a well into this chess reservoir" by setting up a permanent center for the



George Zorbas (left) Chief Aviation Electronics Technician won the Argentia (Newfoundland) Naval Station Chess Tournament, 10-1, and the chess set shown here. Lt. (j.g.) James A. Brotsos (right), president of the chess club, was second with $8\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$. The tournament created much interest and also the chess club. The club plans a team radio match with Pepperall AFB in St. Johns.

accommodation of the Cleveland chess public.

Washington. William Bills, Washington state kingpin, pocketed the Fourth Annual Seattle Seafair Open by winning five games and drawing one. Second and third were R. Edberg and D. Wade respectively, each $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$, with Edberg moving ahead on Swiss reckoning. The event was well attended with a roster of 24.

Perambulating performers from the eastern seaboard's Log Cabin Chess Club defeated the Seattle Chess Club by $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$. Jimmy Sherwin, playing first board for the Cabineers, triumphed at the expense of the Washington champion, W. Bills, and L. Coplin accounted for another Log Cabin victory. F. H. Weaver delivered for Seattle, while three games were drawn.

West Virginia. In a clash between Huntington and Charleston, the former won easily by 5-1, allowing but 2 draws. Huntington winners were Dr. S. Werthammer, Charles T. Morgan, Paul Sayre and Tom Bergquist.

Wisconsin. Taking first in the finals for the Milwaukee Municipal Chess Club Championship, John B. Grkavac collected his fourth title this year, the others being the Milwaukee City, the Milwaukee County and the Wisconsin Speed Championships.

A contest between Milwaukee and Racine was won by the former with $6\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$. Victors for Milwaukee were J. Kraszew-

ski, D. Clark, A. E. Elo, M. Rohland, F. Cramer and F. Zarse. For Racine the winners were H. Meifert, Stumpf and Pili. O. Francisco (Milwaukee) drew with Teubner.

CANADA

Alberta

The provincial champion is Walter Litwinczuk, who triumphed with a convincing 6-0 sweep. Lawrence Barrs, $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$, was runner-up in the 10 man Swiss for the title.

British Columbia

In a tourney for provincial speed honors, M. Jursevskis, $8\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$, nosed out E. Butkov and G. Neufahrt, each 8-2.

Ontario

The Central YMCA of Toronto downed the Hamilton Chess Club by 7-0.

Playing 51 boards simultaneously at Hart House, Toronto, Frank R. Anderson, Canadian kingpin and international master, mowed down 45 opponents, drew with 4, and lost only to C. Gordon Helwig and T. Jack Kagetsu.

Quebec

With a game score of 4-1 and an edge in S.-B. points, L. Joyner gained the title of the Quebec Provincial Chess Association. Matching him in game points but mustering fewer in the S.-B. count, H. Matthai was runner-up.

The provincial junior championship passed into the hands of F. Jobin, 4-1, followed by J. Girard, $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$. This event was a 6 player round robin.

Montreal was the scene of the North American Estonian championship, won by A. Shilov of Montreal, 5-0. A distant second was E. Rose of Toronto, 3-2.

Final Class "A" standings in the Montreal League saw the En Passant Chess Club ahead with $15\frac{1}{2}$ - $4\frac{1}{2}$. The Ukrainians and the New Canadians shared second place with $10\frac{1}{2}$ - $9\frac{1}{2}$ each.

LATIN AMERICA

Costa Rica vs. Nicaragua

In a 10 board, double-round match between Nicaragua and Costa Rica, a narrow triumph was notched by the former with a score of $10\frac{1}{2}$ - $9\frac{1}{2}$. On the first board Ricardo Charpentier, the champion of Costa Rica, scored a dual victory over Joaquin Hurtado.

Cuba

Carlos Calero, 9-2, won the National Tournament and with it the right to play a match for the Cuban championship with Dr. Juan Gonzalez. Calero staged a surprise victory insofar as he was an unseeded player who had to work his way up from the bottom, starting with the preliminaries for the city of Havana and going through three more qualifying events before he reached his goal in the National Tournament. Runner-up was Eleazar Jimenez, $8\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$.

The first junior championship of Cuba was won by Rosendo Carbonell, 5-0.

FOREIGN

Australia

P. Timoshenko defeated G. Lindley by $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ in a play-off for the championship of Western Australia after both had made 5-2 scores in the regular tournament.

The final result of the telegraphic match between New South Wales and Victoria was $6\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$ in favor of NSW.

Winning a play-off versus Endzelins by $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$, Sulik took the City of Adelaide Championship after both players had tied for first in the regular tournament.

THE CHESSPLAYER'S CHRONICAL

Akiba Rubinstein was an inveterate Queen Pawn player. Everyone knew what to expect, therefore, when he was asked to make a ceremonial first move at an important tournament. That they knew *fully* was indicated by the expectant hush of all, officials, players and spectators, when he reached for the Queen Pawn. The point? The Queen Pawn was glued to the table.



This San Francisco window reflects an absorbed interest in chess and Koltanowski.

England

Top honors in a round robin at Paignton were gathered by R. J. A. Persitz of Israel, 5-2, followed by P. N. Wallis, $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$, and H. Golombek, 4-3.

In the finals of the annual "Battle of Britain" tourney, first place was shared by L. W. Barden, J. B. Hawson and M. Rogan, the United States entry.

P. C. Gibbs (Birmingham) tallied $9\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ to finish in front in the British Universities Chess Association Championship.

The National Club Championship Tournament was won by Cheltenham with a 4-2 victory in the final over Wakefield.

Germany

S-B. tie-breaking points earned the Bavarian title for Hahn after he and Wolk had made equal game scores.

Holland

With an 8-2 score, Orbaan captured a preliminary tourney at Amsterdam for the Dutch title. Next were Van den Berg and Prins, each 7-3.

Lithuania

A Baltic zone tournament at Vilnius was won without loss by Cholmov of Lithuania, $12\frac{1}{2}$ - $4\frac{1}{2}$. Nei of Estonia was second with 12-5. Mme. K. Zvorkina of the USSR, competitor in the recent Women's World Championship Tournament, took part in the play at Vilnius, but found the going rather rough, won but one point.

South Africa

The champion of Cape Town is Ignaz Bekerman, a former Belgian, who, after a shaky start in a round robin, found him-

self with the winning score of $11\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$. One point behind was Bergendorff, the runner-up.

Dr. Max Euwe and his compatriot, H. Muehring, achieved exceptionally good results in simultaneous play during their tour of South Africa. Of a total of 488 games played, Dr. Euwe won 433, drew 40 and lost 15, his percentage of points won being 92.8. Muehring did almost as well, downing 281 opponents, drawing with 57, and losing to 15 out of a total of 353, for a winning percentage of 87.7.

Soviet Union

The powerful Moscow championship went to a rising young player by the name of Vasiukov, whose $10\frac{1}{2}$ - $4\frac{1}{2}$ score bettered that of S. Flohr, the runner-up, by $1\frac{1}{2}$ points.

Switzerland

At the age of 72, W. Henneberger, collecting 7 points out of 9, won the Zurich title.

THE CHESSPLAYERS CHRONICLE, 1882

"... As we look over records of the Chess players of the past, we cannot but wonder whether the giants who of old fought the battles on the checkered field could hold their own against the experts of today. In actual warfare, science has advanced wonderfully. The impregnable fortress of the last century would melt away like snow under a tropical sun before the batteries of a modern gunner. How would it be if Steinitz could meet Deschappelles? ..."



My Best Games of Chess

III. I Meet Alekhine

To those of us who came upon the chess scene around 1930-31, Alekhine was the hero of the day. He was world champion, after a brilliant and unexpected defeat of the "chess machine" Capablanca. In contrast to the Cuban, who had proclaimed that chess was "played out" Alekhine introduced something new and vital every time he appeared. Alekhine's victories at San Remo, 1930, and Bled, 1931, placed him so far above all the other contemporary masters that it was not even thinkable that someone could topple him from the throne. As far as we could see, Capablanca was in his decline and was none too eager to try a return match against Alekhine. In fact, Capa played very little in the years 1929-1934.

Furthermore, as a teacher, Alekhine was much more inspiring than either Capablanca or Lasker. His book, *My Best Games of Chess (1908-1923)*, was as beautiful a collection as could be found anywhere. As an annotator, Alekhine was superb; he gave much more of himself in his notes than any of his colleagues. It was around 1932, shortly before I met Alekhine, that I began to study chess books. Besides his *Best Games*, I studied the tournament books of New York, 1924, and New York, 1927 (the latter could be read only in German, which I had to learn for the purpose). Alekhine's introduction to the New York 1927 tournament was in the nature of a personal document, in which he recounted his epic struggle to become chess champion of the world. It was indeed a story to inspire an ambitious youngster like myself who was an avid hero-worshipper.

After the first world war, Alekhine had undertaken to perfect his style to beat Capablanca (Lasker was clearly on the way out). He studied his games, analyzed his strengths and his weaknesses. Nevertheless in tournaments Alekhine did poorly against Capa; it



Alexander Alekhine

was not until the 1927 match that the effects of all his years of preparation could be seen.

I was fascinated by Alekhine's books and the story of his life. I studied his games and came to know many of them by heart, perhaps better than he himself. I came to know his strong points and his weak points. In later years, my labors led to the excellent lifetime score I achieved against him (three wins, two losses, four draws).

My first tournament game with Alekhine was, needless to say, the thrill of a lifetime. He was then (1932) on a tour of the world; and his stopover at Pasadena was a great event in American chess. It made the tournament an international one officially (the Mexican champion Araiza was also a participant). Alekhine, fresh from a triumph at Berne, easily won first prize. I was in miserable form, after my excellent showing at Minneapolis, but succeeded in playing well against Alekhine.

Pasadena, 1932

ALEKHINE'S DEFENSE

A. Alekhine

White

1 P-K4

R. Fine

Black

N-KB3!

With the daring typical of youth. Alekhine had of course introduced this defense, but then abandoned it. Its correctness is not entirely established.

2 P-K5

N-Q4

3 P-QB4

N-N3

4 P-B5

Perhaps because he was playing an unknown. The more usual 4 P-Q4 is stronger.

4

N-Q4

6 QP×N

P-Q3

5 N-QB3

N×N

7 B-QB4

. . . .

Preventing a capture by threat of B×P†.

7

P-Q4!

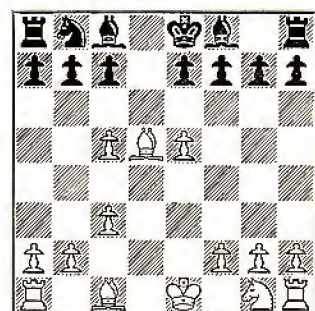
Forcing a favorable simplification.

8 Q×P

Q×Q

9 B×Q

. . . .



9 P-K3
10 B-K4 BxP
11 N-B3

White's game is still freer; and Black must play carefully.

11 P-KR3

To keep the King in the center without fear of a check at KN5.

12 P-KR4 P-QR4
13 P-R5 P-R5

Tit for tat!

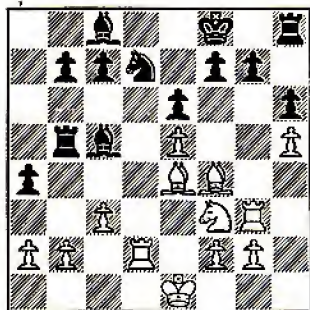
14 R-R3 N-Q2
15 R-N3 K-B1

Forced (if 15 . . . R-KN1? 16 BxRP). Black's game is none too easy.

16 B-B4 R-R4!

A dynamic conception which keeps Black's game alive.

17 R-Q1 R-N4
18 R-Q2



By this time, I realized that I had been thoroughly outplayed since the exchange of Queens. I had no choice but to hold on doggedly.

18 B-K2

To allow some development.

19 B-Q3 R-R4

Continued pressure against White's King Pawn is the idea.

20 B-B2 N-N3

Threatening . . . N-B5.

21 R-Q1 B-Q2

At last, this Bishop can move.

22 P-B4

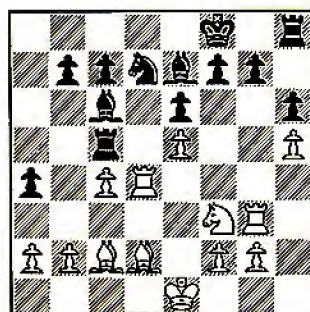
The exposed position of the Bishop makes this advance possible.

22 B-QB3
23 R-Q4 N-Q2

Tenaciously, I hold on to my main defensive plan: pressure against White's King Pawn.

24 B-Q2 R-B4!

Prepared to sacrifice the exchange. On 24 . . . R-R1, there follows 25 B-B3, B-B4 (or 25 . . . BxN 26 RxN!) 26 R/4-N4 with advantage to White.



The position is now quite complicated; and, besides, both players were in time pressure. Alekhine exerts all his ingenuity to force a win.

25 B-K3!

On 25 B-N4? RxP! is good for Black: 26 NxR, BxB† 27 K-K2, NxN 28 R-Q8†, B-K1 29 BxP, P-QB3.

25 R-R4!

Avoiding the trap: 25 . . . NxP 26 R-Q8†! and, if 25 . . . BxN, White wins with 26 RxN, RxBP 27 B-Q3.

26 B-Q2 R-B4

Black is content to draw; White is not.

27 B-K3 R-R4

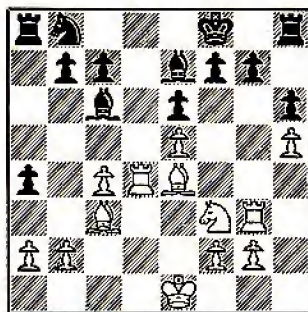
28 B-K4!

Another ingenious continuation: if now 28 . . . NxP 29 NxN, RxN 30 BxB, PxB 31 R-Q7, RxP 32 RxP with disastrous threats.

28 N-N1!
29 B-Q2 R-R1

Now 29 . . . R-B4 is met by 30 B-N4.

30 B-B3



30 P-B4

In time pressure, and fearful of what the great man might have in store, I stumble. The correct defense is 30 . . . BxB 31 RxB, N-B3 32 R/4-N4 (if 32 P-R3, K-N1! 33 R/4-N4, B-B1, White cannot make progress), P-R6! 33 P-N3 (33 RxP, PxP 34 BxP, RxP leads nowhere for White), R-Q1! and Black has numerous counter-threats: e.g., if 34 RxP, B-N5! 35 BxB, NxB, White is in bad.

31 PxP e.p. BxP
32 BxB NxP

Not 32 . . . BxR? 33 BxB, NxB 34 BxP†.

33 R-B4 P-R6!

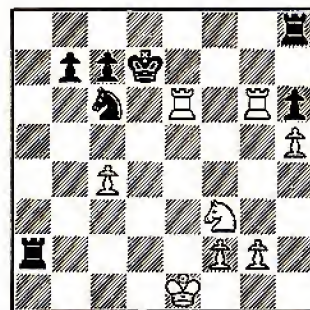
Black seizes the only opportunity open to him. If instead 33 . . . K-B2, White wins with 34 BxB, PxP 35 R-N6, P-B4 36 P-N4 (36 . . . N-K2 37 N-K5†). Or 33 . . . K-K2 34 BxB†, PxP 35 R-N7†.

34 PxP

Under the circumstances (six more moves in a few minutes), it was very difficult to decide whether this was better than the quieter 34 P-N3. Analysis indicates that, after 34 P-N3, K-K2 35 BxB†, PxP 36 R-N7†, K-Q3 37 RxKBP, N-N5, Black does have enough counterplay: 38 R/6-B7 (if 38 N-Q4, K-K4!), KR-Q1 39 RxP, NxP, Black can at least draw.

34 RxP 36 RxP† K-K2
35 BxB PxP 37 R/3-N6 RxP
38 RxP† K-Q2

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.



39 R/K6-B6

Here, however, Alekhine gives me a chance. Correct is 39 RxP, R/1-R1 40 N-K5†! NxN 41 RxN, R-B7 42 R-Q5†! K-K2 43 R-Q2, RxP 44 P-B3, followed by P-N4, as White's Pawns get there first: Black has no perpetual.

39 R-K1†
40 K-Q1

Not 40 K-B1?? R-R8†.

40 R/1-K7
41 R-N7† N-K2!

Not 41 . . . K-B1 42 R-B8†, N-Q1 43 R/7-N8.

42 RxP

With one more trap: 42 . . . RxP? 43 N-K5†, K-K1 44 R-R8†, R-B1 45 RxR† and, with Black's mating threats lifted, White's extra Pawn wins.

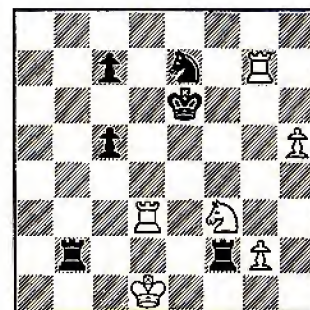
42 P-N3!

Now White cannot win.

43 P-B5

Or 43 R/6-R7, K-Q3.

43 PxP 45 R-R3 RxP
44 R-R6 R/R7-N7 46 R-Q3† K-K3!



47 R-Q2

Forced; for, if 47 R-K3†, K-B3, the mate threat at QN8 is deadly.

47 R/N7xR†
48 NxR K-B3
49 P-R6 R-B5

Meeting the threat of N-K4†.

50 P-N4 N-N3 54 K-B2 R-R6
51 RxP RxP 55 P-R7 N-K3
52 N-B3 R-N6 56 R-R7 N-B1
53 K-K2 N-B5† 57 R-R6† K-B4
Drawn

Psychologically, this game was of crucial importance in my development. It taught me for the first time that I could hold my own in over-the-board play with the best in the world. If I could only master the openings, I felt, I could really make my mark in chess. It was from this point on that I began to devote a major portion of my time to the study of the literature.



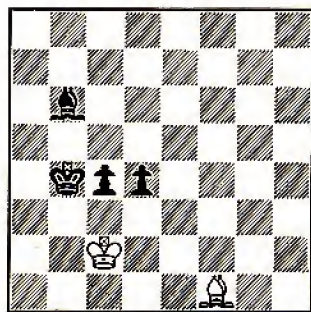
End Game of the Month

END-GAME 13

SOMETIMES games enjoy the attention they merit only after a year or so. Particularly is this the case with end-games which, following a closer scrutiny, proved to contain finesses easily overlooked. When the finesses are of a combinational nature, when the demonstration of the win requires the framing of a series of variations, it is interesting to trace them subsequently. When the situation is clarified, however, by a single, general observation, the discussion becomes highly instructive. And such is the case with the first game* between Robert Byrne and Alexander Kotov in the team match in New York, 1954. The game has been excellently elucidated in Bondarevsky's recent little book, *Soviet Chess in USA, England and Sweden*. Especially noteworthy is the author's explanation that neither player had discovered the cardinal point prior to their attention having been called to it. When even grandmasters fall short of the mark, it need not cause surprise that a lesser after-player, not having been alerted beforehand, will regard Black's critical 42d and 43d moves with a shrug and a "Now what good does this do!"

ACTUALLY, the pith of the matter is quite simple, as may appear from the following.

As a starter, we offer a small bit of theory.

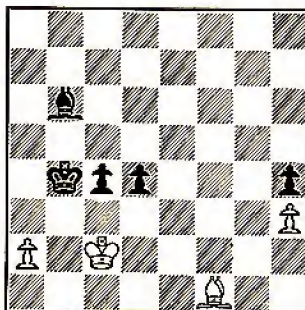


Black to Move

This position is drawn. For Black's King must continually guard the Bishop Pawn and thus obtains no chance for supporting the advance, . . . P-Q6†, which is necessary for achieving the win. It is clear that a direct 1 . . . P-Q6† is answered successfully by 2 BxP.

With additional Pawns, however, say, a White one on KN3 and a Black on his KN5, the end-game is easily won by Black as White's Bishop sacrifice becomes futile.

Give White still another, on QR2 for instance, and even switch the King-side Pawns to the Rook file, and Black can still win the end-game even though his Bishop is on the "wrong color" for promoting at KR8.



Black to Move

Let us work this out separately. To be sure, after 1 . . . P-Q6† 2 BxP, PxP† 3 KxP, the game is drawn. For the White King can reach the saving corner square, KR1. But Black is not in that much of a hurry.

1 . . . K-B4
2 any P-Q6!

Black need no longer fear the Bishop sacrifice. Observe, however, that 2 K-Q2, B-R4† 3 K-B2, P-Q6†? leads to a draw after 4 BxP, PxP† 5 KxP as White's King still reaches KR1.

3 BxP . . .

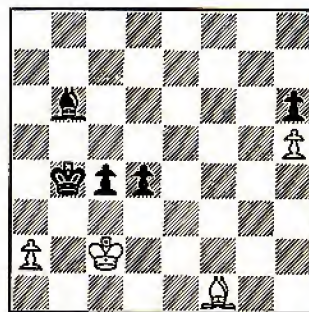
Else, Black wins easily: e.g., 3 K-K3, K-Q4§ 4 K-Q2, K-Q5 5 B-N2, P-B6† 6 K-B1, P-B7 7 K-N2, K-K6 8 K-B1, B-B4.

* We gave the game, page 270, September, 1954, with suggestion that the draw was possible (and seen during adjournment time by both players). It is, however, well worth the exposition here both as confirmation and as an end-game lesson.—Ed.

3 . . . PxB
4 KxP K-Q4

Now White's King can never reach KR1, and White goes to defeat by zugzwang: e.g., 5 P-R3, B-R2 6 P-R4, B-N3 7 P-R5, B-R2! 8 P-R6, B-N3 9 K-K2, K-K5 10 K-B1, K-B6 11 P-R7, BxP 12 K-K1, K-N6.

Let us, however, assume the two King Rook Pawns stand two ranks back.



Now Black cannot win even if White's Queen Rook Pawn were missing.

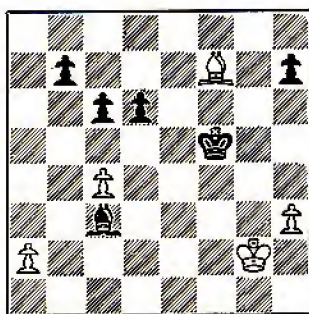
White's Bishop keeps bearing on the Black Bishop Pawn so that Black's King can, at most, reach Q4. Since the advance, . . . P-B6, under no circumstances accomplishes anything, the move, . . . P-Q6, must occur in the long run, and then White sacrifices his Bishop: e.g., 1 . . . K-B4 2 B-K2, K-Q4 3 B-B1, P-Q6† 4 BxP, PxP† 5 KxP, B-R2 6 K-K2, K-K5 7 K-B1, K-B6 and Black has the identical zugzwang but cannot profit from it: 8 K-K1, K-N7 9 K-K2, B-B7 10 K-Q3, K-B6 11 K-Q2, and as soon as the Black King lays hands on the King Rook Pawn, the White King proceeds to KR1.



WITH the preceding in mind, the complicated end-game which here follows is easy to follow.

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

R. Byrne				A. Kotov			
White				Black			
1 P-Q4	N-KB3	18 P-B5	PxP				
2 P-QB4	P-KN3	19 NxKBP	BxN				
3 P-KN3	B-N2	20 KPxB	RxR†				
4 B-N2	O-O	21 RxR	P-R6				
5 N-QB3	P-Q3	22 P-N5	PxP				
6 N-B3	QN-Q2	23 PxN	RxR†				
7 O-O	P-K4	24 BxR	BxP				
8 P-K4	P-B3	25 QxP	N-Q6				
9 P-KR3	R-K1	26 Q-Q2	NxB				
10 R-K1	P-QR4	27 QxN	B-Q5†				
11 B-K3	PxP	28 K-R1	K-B1				
12 NxP	N-B4	29 Q-Q2	QxN				
13 Q-B2	P-R5	30 QxQ	BxQ				
14 QR-Q1	Q-R4	31 B-B3	K-K2				
15 P-B4	B-Q2	32 K-N2	K-B3				
16 B-B2	R-K2	33 B-R5	KxP				
17 P-KN4	QR-K1	34 BxP	....			



With the correct continuation, this end-game is a draw. Black, to be sure, succeeds in achieving two connected, passed Pawns in the center; but White can draw by playing P-KR5 (see third diagram).

34 K-K5

The best chance. If Black strives for ... P-R4-5 (to arrive at a position like our second diagram), his King loses the time gained on its last moves and also forfeits its chance to effect the connected, passed Pawns: e.g., 34 ... K-N4 35 K-B3, P-R4 36 B-K6, P-R5 37 B-B8, P-N3 38 B-Q7, P-B4 39 B-K6, and everything is tied up.

35 K-B2

Correct is 35 P-KR4 (and 36 P-R5). After that, White need not fear any single Black procedure: (1) neither the acquiring of connected, passed Pawns: 35 P-KR4, K-Q5 36 P-R5, K-B4 37 K-B3, P-N4 38 PxP, KxP 39 K-K2 (see our third diagram); (2) nor the raid against the Queen Rook Pawn: 35 P-KR4, K-Q6 36 P-R5, K-B7 37 B-K6, K-N7 38 B-B8, P-N3 39 B-Q7, P-B4 40 K-B3, KxP 41 K-K4. It is not at all necessary to give up the Queen Rook Pawn, but White can permit himself that two-Pawn-minus even.

35 K-Q6
36 B-K6

Even now the situation is already more difficult as 36 P-KR4 can be answered with 36 ... P-R4: the swap of White's Bishop Pawn for Black's Rook Pawn is

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

not to White's advantage with ... B-B3 binding White's King to defense of the King Rook Pawn.

Even so, White can still draw with proper maneuvering. For, by the time Black effects a swap of Pawns to get a connected pair, White's King can arrive on the other side, and then ... BxRP is countered by BxRP.

36 P-R3
37 K-B3 B-K4
38 K-B2 B-B3

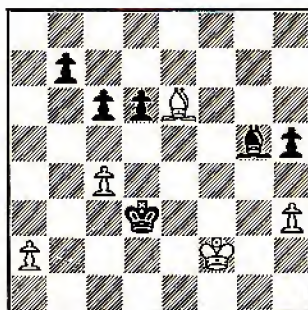
All under time pressure; but it seems as if Black is about to "see things through." The text prevents P-KR4.

39 K-B3 B-N4 41 K-B3 B-N4
40 K-B2 B-R5† 42 K-B2

White misses his last opportunity for 42 K-N3 or N4 and 43 P-KR4.

42 P-R4!

The winning move.



As Bondarevsky remarks, the significance of the King Rook Pawns was not realized by the players till after the position was set up on the board (during adjournment).

For those who play over this game, this advance must seem superfluous as its meaning is not clarified by the sequel in the game. For the reader, however, it must be significant.

43 K-N3

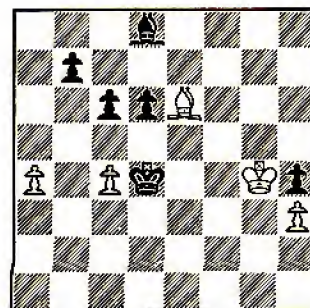
White's King move doesn't matter too much now. In broad outlines, the winning procedure remains the same. Black plays ... K-B6-N5 and ... P-N4, getting his Pawns passed (on White's B-B8, he gets them passed, anyway, by ... KxBP): e.g., 43 K-K1, K-B6 44 K-Q1, P-R5 45 B-B7, K-N5 46 K-B2, K-B4 47 B-K6, P-N4 48 PxP, KxP, and Black calmly plots for the position on our second diagram (he must guard only not to have both Pawns on black squares at once: thus, 49 K-Q3, P-Q4! not 49 ... P-B4?).

43 P-R5†
44 K-N4 B-Q1
45 P-R4

White's only way to make matters difficult: White's King must tie Black's Bishop to the defense of the Rook Pawn.

45 K-Q5

An extremely critical situation: the win hinges on a single tempo. Compare: (1) 46 B-B8, KxP 47 BxP, P-B4 48 P-R5, BxP 49 KxP, P-Q4 50 K-N3, P-Q5 51 K-B2, B-Q1, and Black wins easily as the Bishop sacrifice fails for White; (2) 46 P-R5! K-B4? 47 B-B8, KxP 48 BxP, K-N4 49 P-R6, K-N3 50 K-B4, and Black can no longer win.



46 P-R5 P-Q4!

A new finesse by which Black just manages to win. It is characteristic in end-games with Bishops of opposite colors and charming in that the factor of material advantage is often unimportant.

47 PxP

Not 47 B-B8, PxP 48 BxP, P-B6.

47 P-B4!

This strong, passed Pawn draws the White King off, causes White's Queen Rook Pawn to fall and so sets up the coveted, connected, passed Pawns.

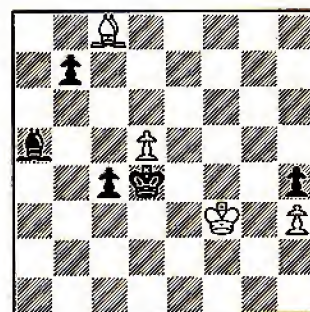
48 B-B8

Or 48 K-B3, BxP.

48 P-B5

White's Bishop hasn't time to capture.

49 K-B3 BxP!



A last, somewhat fortuitous point (points are always fortuitous): 50 BxP, P-B6 51 K-K2, P-B7! and White's King cannot intervene. Without White's Queen Pawn, though, the game is drawn: by 51 B-K4.

50 K-K2 P-N4

The rest is simple. White's passed Pawn (just now seen in a negative role) can do nothing positive. In end-games of opposite Bishops, as here, the stronger side delegates holding back hostile passed Pawns to its Bishop, and the task is usually easy for it.

51 P-Q6 P-N5
52 K-Q1 P-N6

Pawns on white!

53 K-B1 K-B6
54 B-B5 B-Q1
55 K-N1 B-N4

Black's Bishop is ideally posted here for stopping White's Queen Pawn and supporting its own Pawns.

56 P-Q7 K-N5 58 B-B5 K-B4
57 B-N4 P-B6 Resigns

Black's King can proceed to KN6 and then ... P-B7† follows.

ODDS and EVANS

By International Master LARRY EVANS

THE PROBLEM OF EVALUATION

From the preface to *Modern Chess Openings* by Korn, 8th edition.

Where a variation is given without symbol or comment, it can be assumed that no definite judgment has been reached, or that chances are even. In no case would we recommend our readers to forgo their own judgment; for an attacking player with a pawn to the bad might consider his position to be an adequate return, whereas a more cautious player might come to the opposite conclusion. Moreover, whilst evaluations are based on contemporary opinion, they might change at any time in the light of later developments. . . . (stressed parts mine).

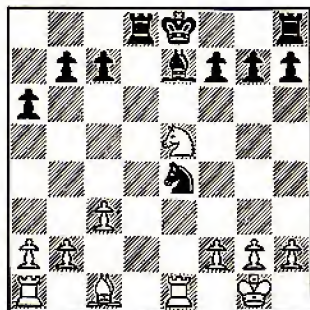
This apologia launches us into the cryptic world of the theoretician, into which we shall intrude by asking the disarming but devastating question: And what do you mean (Mr. Korn or Mr. Fine or Mr. Euwe) by "slightly better" and "equal chances"?

Here, rather abruptly, our semantic intrusion begins and ends. For we are told in the next breath that the reader's judgment is as valid as the editor's because all opinion is subjective in the first place and has a great deal to do with individual style and preference. Moreover, since all theory is susceptible to change, the reader shouldn't pay too much attention to contemporary evaluation anyway.

Now just what sort of nonsense is this? If the editor denies any absolute value or a court of last resort, why employ symbols (or evaluations) to begin with? When the reader is admonished "not to forgo his own judgment," is this a plea for independent thinking or a confession of mal-faith in the method from which the evaluations were deduced?

Is it necessary to root all evaluation in the quicksands of relativity merely because new moves are bound to be discovered? I think not. Our present knowledge is far enough advanced to have faith in its own stability. Short of outright refutation, "new moves" generally take the form of reinforcements. The difference between a *refutation* and a mere *improvement* is illustrated by the following position, which was thought to be equal until 1954 when Geller found a new move.

As White cannot capture the Knight, it was thought that the balanced Pawn structure and material exchanged resulted in a drawish position. White has, however, the factor of the initiative in his favor. It is crucial. 1 B-R6! Px2 2 RxN sets Black a hopeless end-game. (Formula: *Initiative* translated in better *Pawn structure*.)



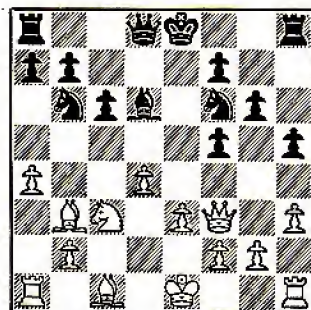
After 1 . . . NxQBP 2 BxP, KR-N1 3 NxP, KxN 4 BxN, White has a Pawn and with proper technique, the game. (Formula: *Initiative* translated into superior force.)

The old opinion was wrong because it did not reckon sufficiently with the element of *initiative*. It was not superseded by a new evaluation. It was refuted.

This is the point. There is a subtle but important difference between a change in evaluation (produced by "later developments" but lacking specific moves leading to a forced win) and refutation (a forced continuation which overthrows the old evaluation by force). Keeping this distinction in mind, we may now proceed to the question of how evaluations are arrived at in the first place.

The above position provides us with our first clue. We referred to two concepts: *initiative* and *Pawn structure*. There are other equally important criteria, such as *force* (material), *space*, *mobility* and *time* (development). These are (or should be!) the major tools of the theoretician. However he employs one other concept and accords it primacy—*practice* (or past experience with a given position). This is important because what is good in theory may be bad in practice; i.e., have had results on a statistical basis. Certain masters may prefer a theoretically inferior position because of their style, because they feel comfortable in it. This is purely subjective. But, if a player is a Pawn down in a gambit without sufficient compensation, he remains a Pawn down, even if his name is Alekhine and he prefers his game. Alekhine may play the game, but it is the job of the critic to evaluate it. The outcome of the game is independent from the question of which side stands better after, say, twenty moves. For theory supposes perfect adversaries playing the perfect game from there on in. However, theoreticians have been guilty of the subjective fallacy: they have

permitted names and reputations and the outcomes of doubtful games to influence their evaluation of the opening. To take just one incident at random from *MCO* (col. 15 in the Slav Defense). It concludes with Alekhine's evaluation: Black stands slightly better.



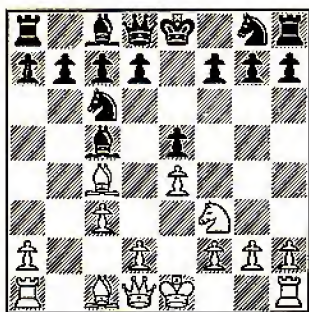
Why? Because Alekhine says so? Because Korn says so? Because Steinitz, Morphy and Tchigorin rise from their collective graves to say so? Obviously, there must be a reason. Perhaps if we resort to our tools, we shall find it.

Initiative: White is to move, has the two Bishops and can force an immediate weakening of Black's Queen-side by P-R5-6. *Pawn structure*: Black has doubled Pawns, and his dark squares are weak; White's structure is perfectly sound, and he has dynamic possibilities of two breaks (on QR6 and K4). *Force*: the material is equal, but White's two Bishops count on the open board and in the end-game. *Space and Mobility*: neither side has any advantage in actual squares controlled, but White's King Bishop occupies a more important diagonal than Black's. *Time*: both have three pieces out, but White is always a move ahead in development. *Practice*: none quoted.

Thus, we conclude that White stands better in every possible way, whilst Black has no counter-vailing resources. A clear-cut case of mistaken evaluation. Certainly, "later developments" have shed light on the previous moves (as they are bound to do in any variation 12 moves long) but that is no excuse for a faulty evaluation of this particular position in the latest and most up-to-date book in English on the openings. Probably, not one grandmaster in twenty would even argue the merits of this position or choose Black in a tournament game.

It is possible, therefore, to draw positive conclusions without fearing the wrath of time. Theory can provide a court of last resort. Take, for instance, the Evans Gambit. Theory decrees that White has insufficient compensation for the Pawn. This is true now, and it should also be

true one hundred years from now despite "the light of later developments." Why?



Position after 5 P-B3

Initiative: White gains a tempo by either P-Q4 or Q-N3, and he thus gets an attack. **Pawn structure:** Black has no organic weaknesses; White has committed a critical self-inflicted gash in his Queen-side. **If and when Black returns the Pawn,** he will maintain the better structure and hence the better end-game (the theme of Lasker's Defense). **Force:** Black is a Pawn up which should be decisive, all other things being equal. **Space:** neither side has any advantage. White's Queen Knight is deprived of its best square on QB3; yet White's King Bishop controls a more important diagonal than Black's. **Mobility:** even, except White can castle in one move and Black must free his Queen Bishop. **Time:** White can develop quick threats, yet all can be counter-acted. **Practice:** Black's defenses have been adequate in the past. He has violated no basic principles by developing his Bishop and Knight and need therefore fear no diversionary tactics by his adversary.

So we see White has some compensation, but practice tells us that the force is sufficient. Therefore the case is closed on the Evans Gambit. A grandmaster will only play it against an equal player (a) if he has an improvement up his sleeve; (b) he rejects the above principles of evaluation and adopts a different matrix to begin with; or (c) he knows it is inferior but counts on the element of surprise.

Conclusion

This is in no way intended to be a criticism of Mr. Korn, here singled out for discussion. It is intended to suggest a radical departure from the brusque stroke of the pen, the shibboleth, the shield and the symbol. In the future, when an evaluation is made it should state not only that the position is equal or who stands better but why. A plus on space or initiative should be indicated or, say, mobility equal, and initiative compensates for Pawn structure.

Once this element of determinism is firmly established, it will mark the beginning of the neo-modern era. It may also be the method by which values can be fed to the chess automaton.

Chess Caviar

London, 1880

Black succumbs to a devilish trap set by his blindfold opponent.

VIENNA GAME

J. Zukertort

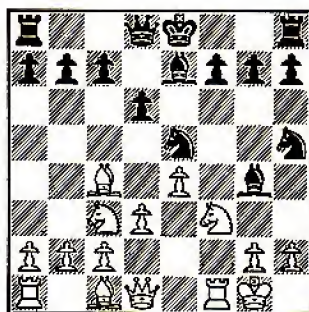
White

1 P-K4 P-K4
2 N-QB3 N-KB3
3 P-B4 P-Q3
4 N-B3 N-B3

Amateur

Black

5 B-B4 B-N5
6 O-O B-K2
7 P-Q3 N-KR4
8 PxP NxP?



9 NxN!! BxQ 13 B-R6† K-K2
10 BxP† K-B1 14 N-Q5† K-K3
11 BxN§ B-B3 15 B-B7† KxN
12 RxB†!! PxR 16 P-B3 Resigns

There is a neat mate next move.

Halle, 1885

White attacks fiercely and — gets checkmated!

DUTCH DEFENSE

Dr. S. Tarrasch

White

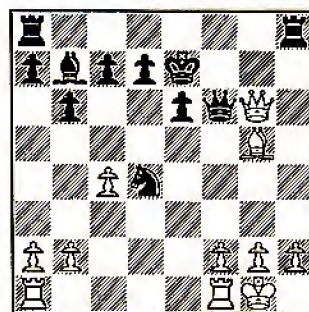
1 P-Q4 P-K3
2 P-QB4 P-KB4
3 N-KB3 N-KB3
4 P-K3 P-QN3
5 B-Q3 B-N2
6 O-O B-Q3
7 N-B3 N-B3
8 P-K4! PxP

B. Richter

Black

9 NxP B-K2
10 N-K5 NxP!
11 NxN†? BxN
12 Q-R5† P-KN3
13 BxP† PxP
14 QxP† K-K2
15 N-N4 Q-KB1!
16 NxP QxN!!
17 B-N5

A pin that doesn't win!



17 N-K7† 19 KxR R-R1†
18 K-R1 RxP†! 20 B-R6 Q-R5
mate

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

Nuremberg, 1890

Black's ingenious swindle works.

VIENNA GAME

M. Kurschner

White

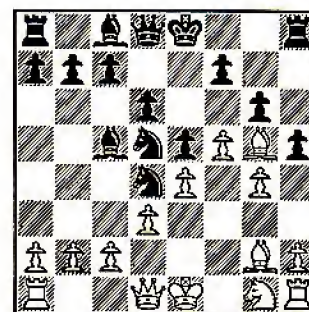
1 P-K4 P-K4
2 N-QB3 N-QB3
3 P-KN3 N-B3
4 B-N2 B-B4
5 P-Q3 P-QR3

Dr. S. Tarrasch

Black

6 P-B4 P-Q3
7 P-B5 P-KN3
8 P-KN4 P-KR4!
9 B-N5 N-Q5!
10 N-Q5 NxN?!

20 per cent sound and 80 per cent bluff.



11 BxQ N-K6 15 K-N3? PxP
12 Q-Q2 N/5xP† 16 Q-N5 P-R5†!
13 K-K2 N-Q5† 17 QxP P-B5†
14 K-B2? NxP§ 18 K-R3 N mates

Black has no less than three discovered mates with the Knight!

Albany, 1950

A quiet start leads to a trappy finish.

FRENCH DEFENSE

B. Sackman

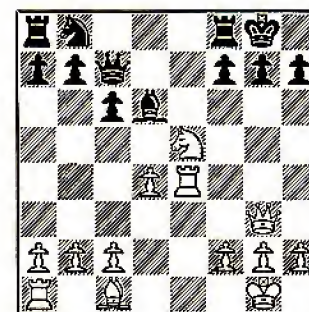
White

1 P-K4 P-K3
2 P-Q4 P-Q4
3 PxP PxP
4 N-QB3 N-KB3
5 N-B3 B-KB4
6 B-Q3 BxB

J. Ricard

Black

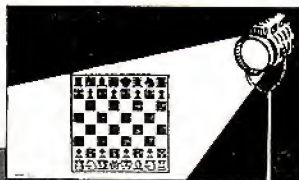
7 QxB B-Q3
8 O-O O-O
9 R-K1 P-B3
10 N-K5! Q-B2
11 Q-N3 N-K5?
12 NxN PxN
13 RxP!



Now Black plays what he thinks is his star move.

13 P-B3??
14 Q-N3†! K-R1
15 N-N6†! Resigns

If 15 ... PxN, 16 R-R4 mate.

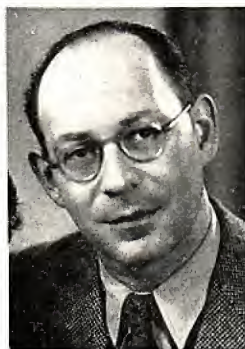


Spotlight on Openings

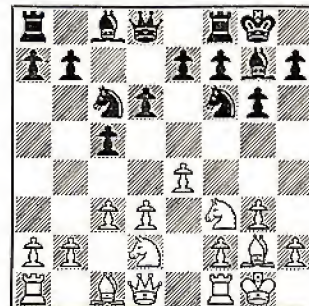
VARIATIONS on the THEME: P-Q3

IN our essays of December, 1954, and September, 1955, we have touched already upon the bright and the shady sides of White's current trend: to adopt a closed formation against any defense. The Petrosyan-Bisguier games from last year's USA-USSR match in New York provided a first stepping stone. The recent (22d) Russian Championship contributed an array of such games, and their endemic frequency allows a closer look at their "collective" strategy.

In amplifying *Modern Chess Openings*, the link is with column 62, note (A) of the Reti Opening. But what is a mere byline there is now expanded into a full-fledged chapter. In all the games shown here, the common denominator on White's part is P-K4 (corresponding to Black's . . . P-K4 in the King's Indian), a move which may be deferred, as shown in Part I. In Part II, however, we get the same sort of features for study in a curious parallel. As Black's choice of reply nowadays (judging from master usage) seems to be an almost mandatory Sicilian. White may work into position with 1 P-K4, P-QB4 2 P-Q3.



Walter Korn



Here we have two principle choices. With 8 . . . R-N1, Keres-Averbach continued 9 P-QR4, P-QR3 10 R-K1, N-KN5 11 N-N3, P-K4 12 P-R3, N-B3 13 P-R5, B-K3 13 KN-Q2, N-K1, and the game finally ended in a draw.

The other choice, with 8 . . . N-K1, suggests some comment.

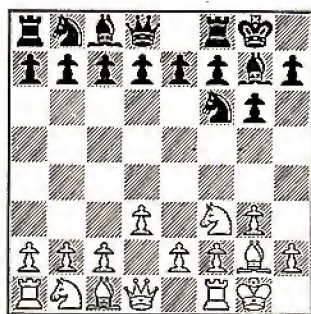
8	N-K1	12 B-N5	P-R3
9 Q-K2	N-B2	13 B-K3	K-R2
10 N-N3	P-N3	14 Q-B2	P-K4
11 R-Q1	B-QR3	15 P-Q4	Q-K2

Here Korchnoy tried 16 P-Q5 against Botvinnik, whereas 16 P-KP, P-KP 17 B-KB1 retains a slight initiative.

PART I.

The slow approach to the structure at which we aim is via the Reti Opening. It is illustrated by the game, Keres-Averbach, from an early round.

1 N-KB3	N-KB3	3 B-N2	B-N2
2 P-KN3	P-KN3	4 O-O	O-O
		5 P-Q3	....



5 P-B4

Already almost "classical" is the alternative 5 . . . P-Q4 6 QN-Q2. It may branch off into the following:

(1) 6 . . . N-B3 7 P-K4, P-K4 8 R-K1, B-K3 9 N-N5, B-N5 (with equality) or 8 P-KP, N-KP 9 N-B4, R-K1 10 N-N5, P-KB3 11 N-K4, N-N3 12 P-N3, N-N

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

13 NPxN, N-Q5 14 R-N1, B-B1 15 R-K1, P-B3 16 B-K3, N-K3 17 Q-Q2, P-KB4 (Kuzminikh-Zurakhov in the semi-finals).

(2) 6 . . . P-B4 7 P-K4, N-B3 8 R-K1!
(3) 6 . . . QN-Q2 7 P-K4, P-KP 8 P-KP, N-B4 9 P-K5, N-N5 10 Q-K2!
(4) 6 . . . P-N3 7 P-K4, P-KP 8 P-KP, B-N2 (with equality).

6 P-K4	N-B3
7 QN-Q2	....

Another suggestion here is 7 P-B3, P-Q4 8 P-K5 (8 QN-Q2, P-N3), N-K1 9 P-Q4, B-N5. Or another Semi-finals game, Mikenas-Vladimirov, 7 P-B3, P-K3 8 R-K1, P-Q4 9 P-K5, N-Q2 10 B-B4, P-B3 11 P-KP, QxP 12 N-N5, N-N3 13 N-B3, N-Q2 14 Q-Q2, with a very slight edge for White.

7	P-Q3
8 P-B3	....

Last September (p. 269), we gave 8 P-QR4, B-Q2 9 N-B4, N-QR4 (10 N-K3, N-N5) with equality. There is also 8 . . . N-K1 9 N-B4, P-K4 10 P-B3, P-KR3 with equality. And we have an alternative to the last move from Smyslov-Botvinnik (22d Championship): 10 . . . P-B4 11 P-QN4! PxNP 12 PxNP, P-KP (12 . . . NxP 13 Q-N3 — or 12 . . . P-B5 13 P-N5, N-K2 14 P-KP, P-KP 15 R-N1!) PxP, and Smyslov had the better of it.

THE NEXT VARIATION for our theme might be lines with Black's early preference for . . . P-Q4, usually linked with . . . P-K3 (instead of . . . P-KN3). With editorial foresight, we happen to know that some of these will transpose into Part II material. We show here, therefore, only the game, Levit-Zamikhovsky from the Semi-finals, which took a different course.

1 N-KB3	P-Q4	6 P-K4	P-Q5
2 P-Q3	P-QB4	7 P-QR4	B-K3
3 P-KN3	N-QB3	8 N-R3	Q-Q2
4 B-N2	P-K4	9 R-K1	O-O-O
5 O-O	P-B3	10 N-B4	B-R6
		11 B-R1	KN-K2

A game of changing fortunes ensued.

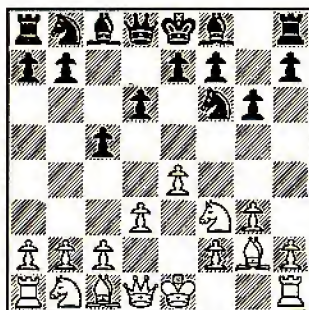
PART II.

Many positions similar to those in Part I can be reached after the following moves.

1 P-K4	P-QB4	3 P-KN3	N-KB3
2 N-KB3	P-Q3	4 P-Q3	P-KN3
		5 B-N2	....

In December, 1954, we discussed the endeavor to combat White's avowed P-Q3 formation by the earliest development of Black's Knights. There are, indeed sev-

eral games which show the dangers of Black's King-side attack after 4... N-B3, instead of ... P-KN3 as above. Black can counter with 5 B-N2, B-N5! 6 P-B3, Q-Q2 7 P-KR3, BxN 8 BxB, P-KN3 9 B-K3, O-O-O 10 B-N2, P-KR4.



5... B-N2 7 P-B3 N-B3
6 O-O O-O 8 QN-Q2

Here we have an identical position as in the main line of Part I.

AN ORIGINAL ATTEMPT, therefore, was injected in the games, Petrosyan-Kan and Smyslov-Kan.

1 P-K4 P-QB4
2 N-KB3 P-K3?!

Black may want to play a French Defense but precedes it by 1... P-QB4 so as to prevent White's building up a Pawn spearhead (as by 1 P-K4, P-K3 2 P-Q4, P-Q4 3 P-K5).

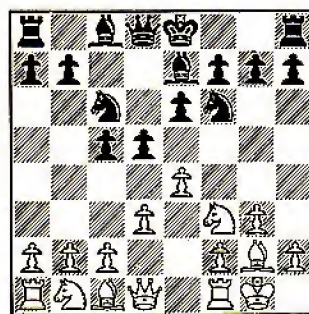
White, therefore, abandons the semi-open stratagem altogether and adopts the King's Indian Reversed by necessity rather than virtue—although Petrosyan enjoys this set-up.

3 P-Q3

Now the game assumes a different complexion from the lines in Part I. White achieves the same configuration, voluntarily, after 1 P-K4, P-K3 2 P-Q3, P-QB4 3 N-KB3, with the difference that he can choose other third moves. The 23d game in the Smyslov-Botvinnik 1954 match, for instance, ran 3 N-Q2, N-QB3 4 P-KN3, P-KN3 5 B-N2, B-N2 6 KN-B3, KN-K2 7 O-O, O-O 8 P-B3, P-Q3 9 P-QR4, P-B4 (with equality), wherein White again has the same formation as in our other main lines.

Here we see some specimens of games without 3 N-Q2, blocking White's Queen Bishop.

3... N-QB3 5 B-N2 B-K2
4 P-KN3 N-KB3 6 O-O P-Q4



Variation I.
7 Q-K2 O-O

Just to show how old the Neo-Romanticists are, this position occurred before:

(1) Tchigorin-Tarrasch, match, 1893, which continued 8 N-B3, P-QR3 9 B-N5, P-R3 10 B-B4, P-QN4, with a good game for Black.

Treybal-Tartakover, Pistyan, 1952 went still better with 8... P-Q5 9 N-N1, P-K4 10 QN-Q2, P-KR3 11 N-B4, Q-B2 12 P-QR4, B-K3.

(2) Chajes-Saemisch, Carlsbad, 1923, ran 8 QN-Q2, P-QN3 9 P-B3, B-R3! 10 N-K1, Q-B2.

"There's nothing new in this world," said Akiba.

8 P-B3 P-QN3

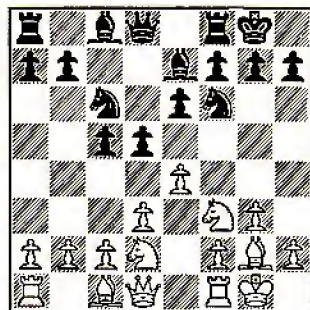
Although Black escapes unpunished here, his better bet is 8... PxP 9 PxP, P-K4 10 QN-Q2, P-KR3 11 R-Q1, Q-B2 12 N-B4, B-K3 13 P-QR4, KR-Q1.

9 P-K5 N-Q2
10 P-KR4 R-K1

Here Smyslov-Kan went on 11 N-R3? P-B3 12 P-Q4, PxQP 13 PxQP, PxP, 14 PxP, N-B4 15 R-Q1, B-R3, with equality. But 11 B-R3! preventing 11... P-B3 would have been right.

Variation II.

(Continue from last diagram)
7 QN-Q2 O-O



Sub-variant 1

8 Q-K2 P-QN3
9 P-K5 N-K1
10 R-K1 P-B4

Pachman-Schmid, Helsinki, 1952.

Sub-variant 2

(Continue from last diagram)
8 P-K5 N-KN5 11 P-B3 Q-Q3
9 Q-K2 P-B3 12 P-Q4 PxP
10 PxP BxP 13 NxP

As Evans pointed out, 13... NxN, instead of the actual 13... N-R3, gives Black a very comfortable game (Evans-Bisguier, New York, 1955).

Sub-variant 3

(Continue from last diagram)
8 P-B3 R-N1 10 P-K5 N-Q2
9 R-K1 R-K1 11 N-B1 P-QN4
12 P-KR4!

Evans-Sherwin (same tournament). 8... Q-B2 is safer.

Sub-variant 4

(Continue from last diagram)
8 R-K1 Q-B2

In this case, the maneuvers, 8... P-QN3 and 8... R-N1, followed by 9... P-QN4, are quite permissible.

Petrosyan-Kan, however, became quite involved: 8... PxP 9 PxP, P-QN3 10 P-K5, QN-Q2 (correct is 10... N-Q4 11

N-K4, N/4-N5) 11 N-K4. Levenfish gives 11 N-Q4 as an excellent move.

9 P-B3

The antecedent is Reshevsky-Sherwin, New York, 1955, with 9 PxP, NxP 10 P-QR4, P-QN3 11 N-B4.

9... P-QN4 12 B-B4 P-K4
10 N-B1 PxP 13 B-N5 QR-Q1
11 PxP B-N2 14 Q-B2 N-QR4
15 P-QR4 P-N5!

Lisitsin-Antoshin* went: 16 PxP, N-B3! 17 PxP, N-QN5! 18 Q-B3, QxP 19 N-K3, N-Q6 20 QxQ, BxQ 21 R-K2, BxP.

THE NEXT STEP in dissecting the concept of P-Q3 is to look at that phase in which Black omits ... N-KB3.

1 P-K4 P-QB4 6 O-O P-Q4
2 N-KB3 P-K3 7 Q-K2 KN-K2
3 P-Q3 N-QB3 8 P-K5 Q-B2
4 P-KN3 P-KN3 9 R-K1 P-KR3
5 B-N2 B-N2 10 P-B3 B-Q2

With equal chances: Bronstein-Botvinnik, 14th match game, 1951.

SUMMARIZING, these positions show a distinct, clear cut physiognomy which is almost the same whether arrived at via 1 N-KB3 or 1 P-K4 when dictated by the uniform adoption by White of the King's Indian Reversed pattern.

To us, the move, 1 N-KB3, is more straightforward, whereas the transposition after 1 P-K4, P-QB4 2 N-KB3, P-K3 requires somewhat of an "avowed collusion" by both players. Indeed, on the latter, there is still no objection against 3 P-Q4, unless White reasons "I play 1 P-K4 and take on anything except the Sicilian. Then I'd rather play the King's Indian with a move in hand."

As a last extreme, the "inevitability" of White's formation: in other words, Black's inability to prevent White's chartered course suggests that White can try to find a more non-committing sequence, in order to complete his formation and yet, at will, vary from it.

To project this abstract thought into practice, here are games in which White starts logically with the most typical moves, deferring N-KB3 till later.

(1) Lyavdanský-Mikenas, Semi-finals.

1 P-KN3! N-KB3 7 R-K1 O-O
2 B-N2 P-Q4 8 R-N3 P-QR4
3 N-KB3 B-B4 9 P-QR4 QN-Q2
4 P-Q3! P-K3 10 P-K4 B-R2
5 QN-Q2 P-KR3 11 B-N2 P-B3
6 O-O B-K2 12 N-K5 NxN

(2) Lütikov-Kondratyev, Semi-finals.

1 P-Q3!! P-K4 4 P-KN3 N-K2
2 P-QB4 P-KN3 5 B-N2 O-O
3 N-QB3 B-N2 6 P-KR4 P-KR3

In this latter game, an English Opening emerged from White's first move. At this juncture, however, we can look at the "erratic" move with somewhat more understanding eyes. It is a rather tricky debut, enabling White to reply to 1... P-K4 with 2 P-K4 and again have the King's Indian Reversed at his disposal (also after 2 P-KN3). After 1... P-Q4, he re-institutes the same theme once more with 2 N-KB3 and 3 P-KN3.

* Games not otherwise specified are from the 22d USSR Championship.

Past Masterpieces

Annotated by **FRED REINFELD**

SOME CHESSPLAYERS feel it is incumbent on them to "do something" in the opening. They nervously set themselves an immediate goal—to win material—to mate the opposing King. If they are not accomplishing something positive, they feel uneasy.

Others shrink back from action. They are too timid or too indecisive. Drifting along suits them fine; postponing the issue is the breath of life to them.

Emmanuel Lasker was free from psychological weaknesses. He was often content to wait, well aware from past experience that his time for attack would come. Over a period of three decades, he was unexcelled in his knack of pouncing on an enemy weakness. Nobody had keener hearing when opportunity knocked on the door!

Nuremberg, 1896

RUY LOPEZ

M. Porges		Dr. E. Lasker	
White		Black	
1 P-K4	P-K4	5 P-Q4	B-K2
2 N-KB3	N-QB3	6 Q-K2	N-Q3
3 B-N5	N-B3	7 BxN	NPxB
4 O-O	NxP	8 PxP	N-N2

Black has played the then fashionable Berlin Defense. This line was always a favorite of Lasker's, perhaps because, as

a disciple of Steinitz, he valued the opportunity to get the two Bishops.

The modern master raises his eyebrows at a continuation which exiles Black's remaining Knight to QN2. Lasker, however, later succeeds, thanks to his opponent's inferior play, in deploying this Knight very effectively.

The correct line for White is 9 N-B3, O-O 10 N-Q4! leaving Black with a difficult game.

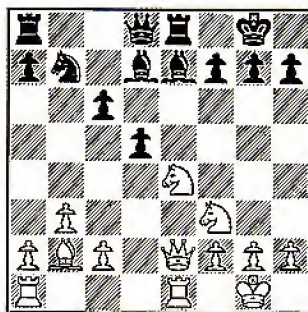
9 P-QN3? O-O
10 B-N2 P-Q4

If now 11 QN-Q2, N-B4 12 N-Q4, B-R3 13 P-QB4, Q-Q2 with an excellent game for Black.

11 PxP e.p. PxP
12 QN-Q2 R-K1!

This vaguely menacing move is a typical Lasker maneuver. It doesn't threaten . . . B-B3 (because of the reply, BxB) but does threaten to threaten. In surprisingly short time, White finds himself in serious trouble.

13 KR-K1 B-Q2
14 N-K4 P-Q4



Now 15 N-N3, B-QN5, and Black wins the Exchange, and 15 N-B3? B-QR6 is worse.

15 QN-Q2 B-QR6 17 Q-R6 PxP
16 B-K5 P-B3 18 QxB

18 QxN, P-K5 19 N-Q4? B-N7 wins for Black.

18 P-K5 20 P-QB3 R-KB1
19 N-Q4 Q-B3! 21 P-B3

The more "natural" 21 R-KB1 fails against 21 . . . Q-N4! 22 Q-B1, B-R6.

21 Q-N4!

Embarrassing for White. If his attacked Knight moves, 22 . . . P-B4 and 23 . . . PxP is decisive. So also for 22 QR-Q1.

22 Q-B1

This sly retreat has a sly point: 22 . . . P-B4 23 N-B2, PxP 24 NxP, and Black has no time for . . . RxN.

22 N-B4!

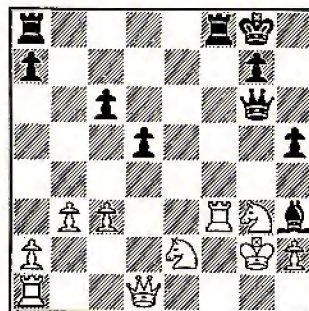
The Knight re-enters the game with a bang, threatening to win the Exchange.

23 N-B1 Q-N3
24 R-K3 N-Q6
25 Q-Q1 N-B5

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

Black threatens mate and . . . N-R6† and N-B7†. The dramatic change in the Knight's fortunes shows the hand of a master.

26 N-N3 P-KR4! 28 KxN PxP†
27 N/4-K2 NxP! 29 RxP B-R6†!



Lasker has calculated his combination with great accuracy: 30 K-B2, B-N5 31 RxR†, RxR† 32 K-N1 (on 32 K-K3, P-R5, Black wins, or 32 . . . R-B6† 33 K-Q4, Q-B3† 34 K-B5, Q-K2† 35 KxP, R-B3†, etc.), P-R5 33 Q-Q2, BxN 34 QxB, PxN 35 P-R3, K-B7.

Or 30 K-B2, P-R5 at once.

30 KxB Q-N5†
31 K-N2 QxR†
32 K-N1

No better is 32 K-R3, Q-N5† 33 K-N2, P-R5.

32 P-R5
33 N-R1

If 33 N-KB1, P-R6! decides.

33 Q-K6†
Resigns

If 34 K-N2, P-R6 mate! A highly impressive game by Lasker, played with his special brand of subtlety, force and elegance.

Solutions to
CHESSBOARD MAGIC
on page 375.

No. 1 White wins with 1 N-B5†, K-R6 2 P-K7!! P-N7 3 P-K8(Q), P-N8(Q) 4 Q-R8†, K-N7 5 N-R4†, K-N6 6 Q-N7†, K-B7 7 Q-Q4†, K-B8 8 Q-Q3†, K-B7 9 Q-B3†, K-K8 9 N-N2†, QxN 10 QxQ, P moves, and mate in 2 follows. But had White removed the Pawn on his 2d move, it would be stalemate! Cute, no?

No. 2 White wins with 1 Q-R2†!! (not 1 Q-N2†, K-B6 2 QxP†, K-N5 3 QxQ? stalemate; nor yet 2 QxP†, K-N5 3 Q-K7†, K-B6 4 Q-K3†, etc. as explained below), K-B8 2 Q-N1†, K-N7 3 Q-B2†, K-B8 4 Q-K1†, K-N7 5 Q-Q2†, K-R6 6 K-B5!! (quiet and crushing), Q-N8† 7 K-N6, Q-B8† 8 K-R5, and Black is helpless, with mate in a few moves. Note, however, that, if White had removed Black's Pawn, Black would have 8 . . . Q-N4†!! forcing 9 KxQ, stalemate! It takes a bit of looking ahead.

No. 3 White wins with 1 Q-B2†, K-Q1 (if 1 . . . K-Q2, White wins with 2 Q-R4† or 2 R-R7!) 2 Q-R7!! (the threat is on Black's Bishop by 3 RxB†, followed by Queen to 8th check or by 2 . . . K-B1 3 Queen to 8th check), QxQ 3 RxB† and 4 R-R7†.

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How to win in the Ending

HOLD THAT PAWN!

The cheapness of the Pawn is proverbial. Annals of all time are punctuated with such statements as "But lower Slobonia was sacrificed as a mere Pawn in the current game of politics." Masters of the chessboard, on the other hand, speak differently. One of the earliest great authorities, Philidor, declared that Pawn play is "the soul of chess." And Paul Keres told a member of the U.S. team only last summer: "The older I grow, the more I value Pawns."

Probably, neither spoke solely in respect to the end-game. But we must dwell upon play, both with and against the Pawn, in the end-game. For here it is that the greatest power of the Pawn comes cogently into effect. In two senses, you must hold that Pawn! You must preserve your Pawn to have winning chances or block an opposing Pawn to avoid losing.

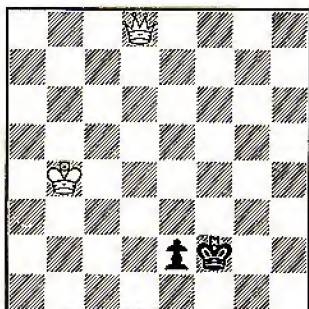
PAWN VERSUS PAWN

All other things being equal, Pawn versus Pawn results in a draw. The likelihood of complete balance, however, between the Kings and other factors is too remote. That is why it is essential to comprehend and appraise all routine and even apparently extraneous factors.

Who Queens First?

Who Queens first is probably the most important factor. The race is generally decided on this proposition. When Pawns queen simultaneously, that is, one queens immediately after the other, the usual result is a draw. For Queen versus Queen with lone Kings on the board is a no-decision contest.

When one Pawn reaches the eighth rank and promotes to a Queen and the opposing Pawn reaches only the seventh rank, the Queen ought to win. Here is an example of the technique:



White to Move and Win

White's problem in this position is to prevent the Black Pawn from queening with immunity. To do so, White requires the assistance of his King. For a lone Queen cannot drive the enemy King from the defense of its Pawn.

White's goal, of course, is to capture the Black Pawn.

In the text position, White dare not approach with his King. For Black will queen, and the game will end in a draw. So the first step is to reach a position in which the White King can approach the Pawn, safely. To do so, White must immobilize the Pawn.

There are various ways of accomplishing this objective. The quickest, however, is to bring the Queen in close contact with the enemy King.

1 Q-Q2

Any move giving check and approaching the Pawn is good enough. The shortest route, however, begins with the text move, which exercises a pin on the Pawn.

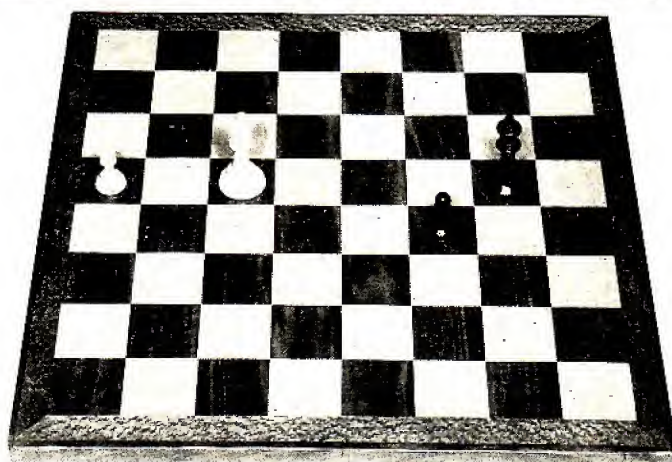
1 K-B8

This reply is forced. On any other move, White stations his Queen in front of the Pawn by playing Q-K1, approaches the Pawn with the King and then picks it off.

2 Q-B4† K-N7

Black, on the other hand, keeps open the threat of Queening the Pawn. 2 . . . K-K8 is a move which Black will make only under compulsion, for that move allows the White King to move.

3 Q-K3



Know your endings! Here it is White to play and win, not draw. Try to work out the win first, then read text on "Queening with Check." Do likewise, for that matter, with each diagrammed position, and the lesson will "take" more effectively.

White attacks and threatens to pick off the Black Pawn. Note that White is utilizing various motifs to achieve his objective—the pin, the check and the direct attack. Any one of these tactical weapons of itself would be insufficient for White's purpose.

3 K-B8

Forced, to defend the Pawn.

4 Q-B3† K-K8

At last, Black's King is shunted to blockade the Pawn.

5 K-B3

At long last, White's King is able to approach.

5 K-Q1

Forced.

6 K-Q3

Because Black's Pawn is pinned, White is again able to move in with his King. Now, whatever Black does, the Pawn falls.

6 K-B8

If 6 . . . K-K8, 7 QxP mate.

7 QxP

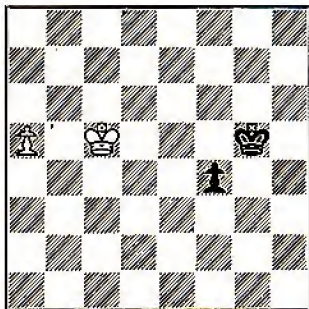
Because the White King in the text position was on QN4, in the vicinity of the Black Pawn, the winning procedure was comparatively short. Had the White King started, say on QR8 or KR8 or on any square a long way from the Black Pawn, the procedure would be longer. But the method would be the same: (1) Force the Black King in front of its Pawn by the pin, check or direct attack

(2) Approach the Pawn with the White King, whenever the Pawn cannot move
(3) Pick off the Pawn.

In this connection, it is worthy of note that a Queen will win with consummate ease against a Pawn which has not reached the seventh rank, except, of course, if the Queen is subject to immediate capture.

Queening with Check

Another factor which often upsets the simple calculations of a Pawn ending is that one side queens with check. The check, which must be respected, acts as a brake in the routine procedure of the adversary. Here is a case in point.



White to Move and Win

There is more to this ending than meets the eye. Appearances favor a draw, but such is not the case. White has a way of jockeying the Black King into an un-

favorable post, which will cost him a move. And that move will be enough to decide for White.

1 K-Q4!

Clearly, if White advances 1 P-R6, Black follows suit with 1... P-B6, and both Pawns queen with a resulting draw. White's King move does not appear to affect the issue. But it does.

1... ..

K-N5

If instead, 1... P-B6 2 K-K3, White's King reaches B2, blockades the Pawn and then White queens his own Pawn.

2 P-R6

P-B6

Black has little choice. He cannot afford to lose time by moving his King.

3 K-K3

K-N6

Forced.

4 P-R7

P-B7

5 K-K2!

K-N7

Forced. Now we see the point of White's King moves. He has maneuvered the Black King onto an unfortunate square.

6 P-R8(Q)†

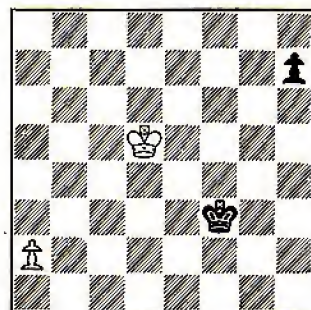
... ..

CHECK. Black's Pawn remains on the seventh and soon falls by the wayside.

Tail-end Combination

Another factor to be considered in the Pawn race for Queens is a tail-end combination. Often, after both sides have queened, a nasty check by one of the

Queens results in the gain of the other. The decisive check may be administered on the diagonal, file or rank, depending upon the position. Here the setting is in proper alignment for just such a conclusion.



Whoever moves first wins

If Black moves first, he wins as follows:

1... .. P-R4 4 P-R6 P-R7
2 P-R4 P-R5 5 P-R7 P-R8(Q)
3 P-R5 P-R6 6 P-R8(Q) K-B7§

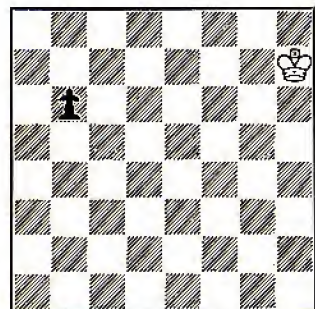
Black's last move, discovering check, brings about the tactical motif known as the X-ray. White's King must move, after which Black picks off White's Queen.

With White to move, the win is considerably more difficult, requires an exceptional knowledge of technique. But the win is there.

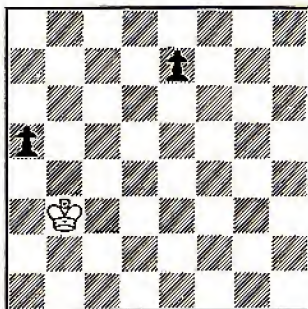
QUIZ ON ENDINGS

NO. 1

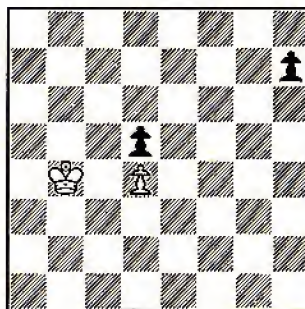
Based on our studies up to this point, you should be able to give fairly correct, flash opinions on these positions. Note them down, without looking at solutions, which are given on page 384.



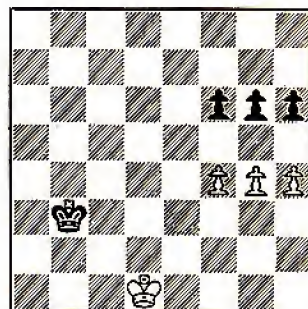
1. White to Move
Can the King stop the Pawn from queening?



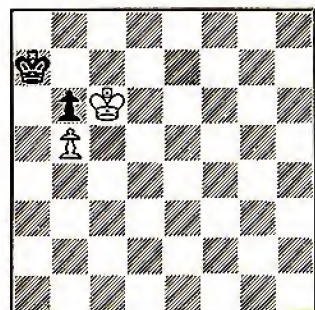
2. White to Move
Can you take Rook Pawn, yet catch King Pawn, too?



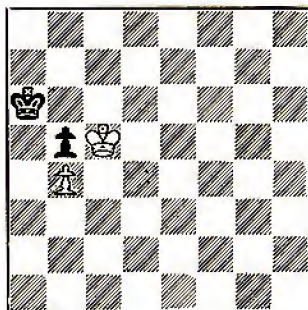
3. White to Move
How can you best stop the Rook Pawn from queening?



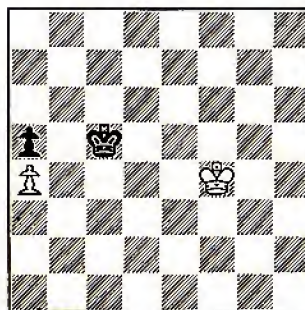
4. White to Move
This you must know! What is result? How effected?



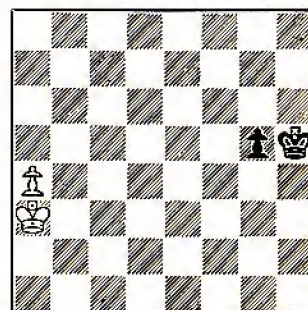
5. Black to Move
You ought to know this. Result? What principle?



6. Black to Move
Result? How is it accomplished?



7. Black to Move
Think twice on each: Result? How achieved?



8. Try Each to Move
On White to move, what result? Now, for Black?

1 P-R4 P-R4 3 P-R6 P-R6
2 P-R5 P-R5 4 P-R7 P-R7
5 P-R8(Q)

If Black now queens, White moves his King and discovers check, and Black's Queen goes by the wayside. Hence, Black tries to avert the discovery and hopes to promote his Pawn later.

5 K-B7

We now reach a tough position, somewhat ahead of schedule. In most respects, it is similar to Queen versus Pawn on the 7th, already discussed. But there are some salient differences. Black's Pawn is a Rook Pawn, and this factor gives Black somewhat more leeway in the defense.

6 K-Q4

White's King approaches the Pawn and readies for Q-KR1, blockading the Pawn.

6 K-N8

Preventing the blockade.

7 Q-N8†

Beginning a methodical approach to the Black King and Pawn.

7 K-R8

In the previous Queen versus Pawn on the 7th positions, the King dared not move in front of its Pawn. Because Black has a Rook Pawn, however, White's King, as yet, dare not approach. For the result would be stalemate. Still, White has other means.

8 Q-Q5† K-N8 11 Q-N4† K-R8
9 Q-N5† K-R8 12 Q-B3† K-N8
10 Q-B4 K-N7 13 K-K3!

The star move. Curiously, White could not prevent Black from queening.

13 P-R8(Q)

14 Q-B2 mate

Even more curious is it that Black could offer more resistance by underpromoting with 13 . . . P-R8(N). Queen versus Knight, however, offers no serious problem for the Queen. Here the game is resolved by 14 K-K2, K-R7 15 Q-N4, N-N6 16 K-B3, and Black must relinquish his Knight and be mated.

Super-quiz

"Why study the end-game?" we asked in September. To be able to win end-games is only part of the answer.

Suppose, as Black in a tense middle game position, you desperately need a draw to hold first place in a tournament. A Pawn down and somewhat cramped, you have some chances in complications but rather less than White's. But you perceive a forcing action to swap off all pieces and center Pawns to reach the position below. Would you try it?

Equally, suppose as White you must win to overtake Black or pass him. The middle game chances are sufficiently obscure that they might even backfire. Hello! you're clock is ticking. Think fast: to liquidate or not to liquidate?

A nice problem—a little too advanced for inclusion in our current quiz, yet given in elementary enough text books—it should teach you that you must know, digest and master end-game principles if you would master chess.

Solution, with others, on page 384.



In his way, Morphy was just as great a showman as Barnum. But Morphy's wares were genuine and lasting. His combinations needed no ballyhoo; they spoke for themselves.

New Orleans, 1858
(Blindfold Exhibition)

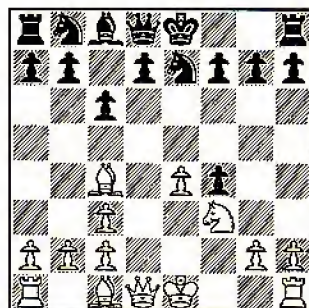
KING'S GAMBIT

P. Morphy	Amateur
White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K4
2 P-KB4	PxP
3 N-KB3	P-QB3?

Best is the more energetic 3 . . . P-Q4 or 3 . . . N-KB3.

4 N-B3	B-N5?
5 B-B4	BxN?
6 QPxB	N-K2

Black has seriously weakened his black squares. Morphy's next move shows that he is fully aware of that fact.



7 Q-Q6!

How are Black's pieces to develop?

7 O-O	9 B-KN5!	Q-K1
8 QBxP	N-N3	10 O-O!
		K-R1

If 10 . . . QxP 11 N-Q4, Q-K4 12 N-B5, White has a magnificent position.

11 QR-K1	P-B3
12 P-K5	P-KB4!

If 12 . . . PxB, 13 NxP gives White an irresistible attack: Black is in no position to offer successful resistance.

13 N-Q4	P-B5
14 P-K6!?	. . . .

This move leads to an interesting winning process. Another way is 14 P-KR4, P-KR3 15 P-R5, PxB 16 PxN, P-N5 17 K-B2, etc.

14	PxP
15 NxKP	BxN
16 RxB	. . . .

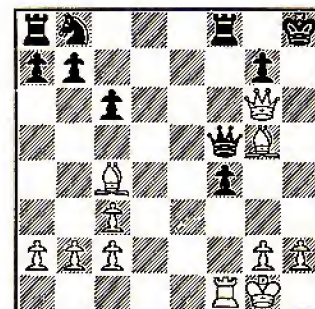
In his usual style, Morphy makes use of his superior development to open lines for his pieces.

16 Q-B1

If 16 . . . Q-B2, 17 RxN! wins right off.

17 RxN!	PxR
18 QxNP	Q-B4

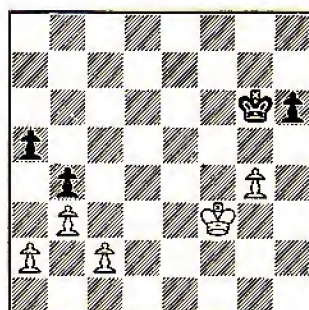
The only defense—but it won't do.



19 RxP!!	QxQ	22 B-B7§	K-R2
20 RxR†	K-R2	23 BxQ†	KxB
21 B-N8†	K-R1	24 B-B4	. . . .

This final pin, which wins a piece, is the real point of Morphy's nineteenth move. He won easily thereafter.

Super-quiz Position



White to Move and — ?

THE CHESSPLAYERS CHRONICLE, 1832

The piece which we call the Bishop is named by the French *fou*, meaning thereby not "madman," but fool, jester or buffoon, as appears, among other proofs, from a chess masquerade danced before Henry IV in 1607.

Charles VIII by an ordonnance in 1485 forbade the prisoners in the Chatelet to play at dice; he permitted "persons of quality only," arrested for slight and purely civil offences to play at tric-trac (a complicated form of backgammon) and chess.

Games from Recent Events

INTERNATIONAL

YUGOSLAVIA, 1955 Ljubljana International

End-game Highlight

Three features mark this game. First, White employs a very unusual line. He quickly outplays his opponent who is handicapped by a bad Bishop and a backward Pawn. Second and most interesting, the Bishop ending is remarkable. White apparently underestimates his task and makes a weak move. Black then can save his game with cute play but blunders, instead. Third, the game was tournament winner Karaklajich's sole defeat.

RUY LOPEZ			
Georg Kieninger		N. Karaklajich	
West Germany		Yugoslavia	
White		Black	
1 P-K4	P-K4	5 O-O	NxP
2 N-KB3	N-QB3	6 P-Q4	P-QN4
3 B-N5	P-QR3	7 B-N3	P-Q4
4 B-R4	N-B3	8 NxP	....

A line of play so rarely adopted that it is hardly mentioned in the books. Obviously, it is supposed to be weaker than the usual 8 PxP. Conclusive proof of that evaluation is missing, though.

8	NxN
9 PxN	P-QB3

As against the usual line, the Queen Pawn must be protected this way or with 9 ... B-N2, according to old recommendations, 9 ... B-K3, indeed, is dubious as White's P-KB4-5 may come too quickly. But, as will be seen, this Pawn becomes backward, and an early ... P-QB4 is desirable; so 9 ... B-N2 seems the better try.

10 B-K3	B-QB4
---------	-------

Black commits an inaccuracy which causes trouble. Correct are 10 ... N-B4 and 10 ... B-K2.

11 N-Q2!
----------	------

Forcing exchanges unpleasant for Black.

11	NxN
---------	-----

After 11 ... BxB 12 NxN! PxN 13 PxB, White wins a Pawn: 13 ... QxQ or 13 ... O-O or 13 ... R-R2 lose to 14 BxP†; and 13 ... B-K3 14 BxB, PxB to 15 Q-N4. 12 QxN Q-N3 14 P-QB3 O-O 13 BxB QxB 15 Q-Q4 Q-K2 15 ... QxQ? 16 PxQ strongly favors White.

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

16 B-B2	P-N3
17 QR-K1	B-K3
18 P-KB4	....

White has the edge. The possibility of P-B5 offers him strong attacking chances on the King-side.

18	P-KB4
---------	-------

18 ... P-QB4 is much more desirable but works out poorly after 19 Q-Q2! e.g., (1) 19 ... P-Q5 20 P-B5, breaking Black's King position; (2) 19 ... P-B4 20 PxP e.p. QxP 21 Q-K3 (winning a Pawn) or 20 ... RxP 21 P-B5! (stronger than 21 QxP), PxP 22 BxP (with a winning attack).

19 PxP e.p.	QxP
Not 19 ... RxP because of 20 P-B5.	
20 R-K5!	QR-K1
21 KR-K1	P-QR4
22 P-KN3	....

White has a very fine position, hardly short of a decisive advantage.

22	B-Q2
---------	------

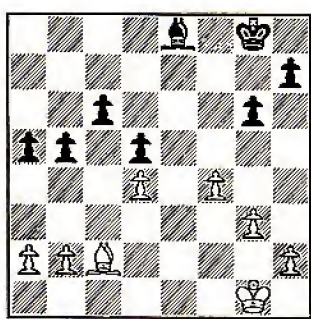
Black aims to swap the heavy pieces, a fair try in the circumstances.

23 RxR
--------	------

White obliges, rightly, though the Bishop ending contains a problem.

23	QxQ†
24 PxQ	RxR
25 RxR†	BxR

Black suffers from two serious disadvantages as mentioned in the introduction. Yet he has fighting chances. The point is that White must get his King on K5. Not an easy problem.



26 P-QR3
----------	------

White's very first move in the ending is weak. It allows Black to make a stand on the King-side by getting in ... P-N4.

For the same reason, 26 P-B5 is also weak: e.g., 26 ... P-N4! (threatening 27 ... K-B2! and ... K-B3) 27 P-B6, P-R3 28 B-Q1, B-N3 29 B-N4, K-B2 30 B-Q7, P-N5 31 BxP, B-K5, with a draw.

Correct is 26 P-KN4! It wins since White gets in P-KN5 before Black can play ... P-N4.

26	P-N5
---------	------

A grave blunder which renders the win easy as White's King can now come into action via QN3.

Correct and interesting is 26 ... B-Q2! It saves the game by preventing White's P-KN4-5: e.g., (1) 27 K-B2, K-N2 28 K-B3, P-R3 29 P-KR4 (29 P-KN4, P-N4!), K-B3 30 P-KN4, P-N4 with a draw: White's King can never cross KB4; (2) 27 B-Q1, P-R3 28 P-KR4, K-N2 29 P-N4, P-N4! 30 BPxP (else 30 ... K-B3), PxP 21 PxP, K-N3, again with a draw.

The rest speaks for itself.			
27 PxP	PxP	34 K-K3	B-N5
28 K-B2	K-B2	35 B-Q3	B-B1
29 P-KN4	B-Q2	36 K-Q2	B-N5
30 P-N5	K-K3	37 K-B2	B-B6
31 P-R4	K-B2	38 K-N3	B-K5
32 P-R5	K-N2	39 B-R6!	K-K2
33 P-R6†	K-B2	40 KxP	K-Q3
		41 B-B8	Resigns

Black cannot prevent the decisive P-B5 (41 ... K-B2 42 B-N4).

BELGIUM, 1955 Junior World Championship

Well Played

Edmars Mednis did very well in this tournament, scoring a close second. It so happens, however, according to him, that he played no game fit for publication. We disagree.

The following gamelet, though only a short draw and hardly meat for analysis, is still worthwhile for its display of fighting spirit and sound judgment. Of the two teenagers, tournament winner Spassky has much more experience and fame; but Mednis meets him with the proper amount of defiance, and no fear at all.

TWO KNIGHTS' DEFENSE

Edmars Mednis		Boris Spassky	
United States		Soviet Union	
White		Black	
1 P-K4		P-K4	
2 N-KB3		N-QB3	
3 B-B4		N-B3	

A challenge. Black is striving for a lively game.

4 N-N5
--------	------

Challenge accepted. White tries for the same. Now follows an exchange of conservative blows.

4 P-Q4 8 B-K2 P-KR3
5 PxP N-QR4 9 N-KB3 P-K5
6 B-N5† P-B3 10 N-K5 Q-B2
7 PxP PxP 11 P-KB4 B-QB4

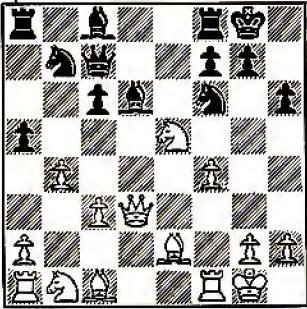
An attempt to prevent White from castling. It is duly met, though.

12 P-B3! N-N2
13 P-QN4 B-Q3

Attempt withdrawn. 13 . . . B-N3 indeed is of too little promise in view of 14 N-R3.

14 P-Q4 PxP e.p.
15 QxP O-O
16 O-O P-QR4!

Black's last is strong. He gets fine attacking chances if QB4 becomes accessible for his pieces.



17 B-B3!

A strong answer. White is eager to transform his extra Pawn into an initiative.

17 BxN
Willy-nilly. Black cannot suffer that strongly posted Knight indefinitely.
18 PxB QxP
19 BxBP PxP

Now Black threatens 20 . . . Q-B4†, and . . . P-N6 can also become dangerous.

20 Q-N5
Denying Black any strengthening of his position. 20 B-K3 is a mistake because of 20 . . . N-N5 (21 B-B4, Q-B4†).
20 QxQ
21 BxQ N-B4

The threat is 22 . . . N-N6. 21 . . . P-N6 is met by 22 B-R3.

22 P-QR4
Eliminating the Queen-side danger.

22 N-N6
23 R-R2 B-K3
24 BxP! N-Q4!

Black recovers his Pawn; but that is all.

25 P-B4 Drawn

SWEDEN, 1955
Interzonal Tournament†

Teamwork

Round 14 in this tournament was remarkable for a most fantastic occurrence. Three Argentinians met three Russians, separately, played the same variation and were shattered.

Their variation defies sound judgment despite their previous analysis; but they counted on it to hold. Geller knocked out Panno first. Najdorf and Pilnik continued identically, though the latter made a few more futile moves.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

Boris Spassky Herman Pilnik
Paul Keres Miguel Najdorf
Yefim Geller Oscar Panno
Soviet Union Argentina

White Black
1 P-K4 P-QB4 7 P-B4 B-K2
2 N-KB3 P-Q3 8 Q-B3 P-R3?
3 P-Q4 PxP 9 B-R4 P-KN4?
4 NxP N-KB3 10 PxP KN-Q2
5 N-QB3 P-QR3 11 NxP! PxN
6 B-KN5 P-K3 12 Q-R5† K-B1
13 B-N5!!

The variation is as fantastic as its triple, simultaneous appearance. All these moves, the Argentine team had expected—but with question and exclamation marks reversed.



13 K-N2

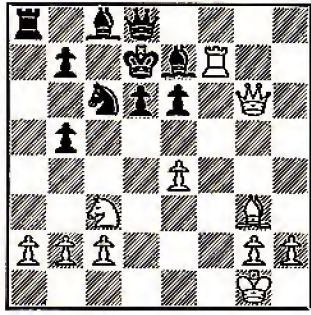
This move was improvised by Najdorf, then followed by Pilnik, who had watched Panno blown from his chair by Geller who had decided on the Knight sacrifice in minutes. Keres took an hour; Spassky, even longer.

Panno's game went: 13 . . . N-K4 14 B-N3!! BxP 15 O-O†, K-K2 16 BxN, Q-N3† 17 K-R1, QPxP 18 Q-B7†, K-Q3 19 QR-Q1†, Q-Q5 20 RxQ†, PxR 21 P-K5†, K-B4 22 Q-B7†, N-B3 23 BxN, Resigns.

The surprise move which refutes the analysis is 14 B-N3!! The Argentinians had considered only 14 O-O†, K-N1 after which White's attack does fail.

As for 13 . . . PxP, it fails against 14 O-O†, B-B3 (14 . . . N-KB3 15 PxN) 15 P-K5!

14 O-O N-K4 18 QxR PxP
15 B-N3 N-N3 19 R-B1† K-K1
16 PxP† RxP 20 QxN† K-Q2
17 R-B7† KxR 21 R-B7 N-B3



Here Black seems to be about to consolidate safely.

22 N-Q5!!

This new blow shatters all hope. The threat is 23 NxB, NxN 24 B-R4, while 22 . . . PxN fails against 23 QxP†, K-K1 24 Q-N6, K-Q2 25 PxP.

22 RxP
23 P-R3

Here the Keres-Najdorf game deviated with 23 P-R4, Q-R1 24 NxB, NxN 25 Q-N5, Resigns. The rest is from Spassky-Pilnik.

23 Q-R1
24 NxB NxN
25 Q-N5 R-R8†

Pilnik has practically the same position as Najdorf but refuses to resign so early.

26 K-R2 Q-Q1 29 BxP† K-R1
27 QxP† K-B2 30 BxN R-R4
28 Q-B5† K-N1 31 Q-N4 Resigns

SWEDEN, 1955
Interzonal Tournament

Fateful Extravagances

White, it seems, is determined to combat the Sicilian Defense in some unusual way, regardless. He soon has to pay for his extravagances. Black secures the Queen Rook file and penetrates into White's ill-developed position. A cute killer closes the chapter.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

A. B. Bisguier Andrija Fuderer
United States Yugoslavia

White Black
1 P-K4 P-QB4 3 P-KN3 N-KB3
2 N-KB3 P-Q3 4 P-Q3

The last move may lead into the so-called Closed (actually Louis Paulsen's) System of attack if White proceeds with N-QB3.

4 P-QN3 6 O-O P-N3
5 B-N2 B-N2 7 N-R4

This trap (7 . . . B-N2?? 8 P-K5!) is too cheap for a first class tournament. Better is 7 N-B3: e.g., 7 . . . B-N2 8 R-K1, N-B3 9 P-Q4.

7 N-B3
8 P-KB4

White offers a more ethical justification for his previous Knight move.

8 B-N2
9 N-Q2

This last may be justifiable as preparation for P-Q4. Otherwise, 9 N-QB3 serves much better.

9 O-O
10 P-B3 N-Q2
11 P-R4

But here 11 N-N3 is the only reasonable continuation. The text offers Black his chance at the Queen Rook file.

11 P-QR3!
12 P-B5

White abandons his grip on K5 for an attacking move with no attack behind it. Bisguier seems to be having one of those

days when he cannot resist his urge for extravagances.

12 P-QN4! 14 RxR QxR
13 RpxP RpxP 15 Pxp RpxP
16 QN-B3

What an odd position of the Knights. White wants to move his Queen Bishop; but Black does not concur.

16 Q-R7!
17 R-B2 Q-N8
18 N-Q2

Hoping for 18 . . . QxQP?? 19 R-B3!

18 Q-R8
19 Q-B2 N/2-K4

The threat is 20 . . . NxP (21 N-N3, Q-R5).

20 B-B1 N-KN5
21 R-K2 P-N5!
22 N-N3 Q-R2

Black has the tactical threat of 23 . . . P-B5 while maintaining the strategical threat of breaking open the Queen-side (e.g., 23 K-N2, PxP 24 PxP, P-B5 25 PxP, N/3-K4).

23 P-B4

Parrying both threats, but at the heavy expense of leaving Q4 open to enemy invasion. White has a losing position.

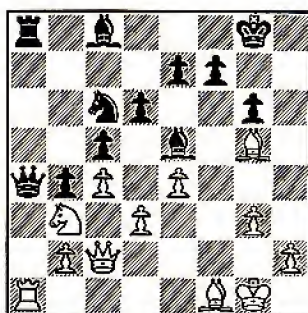
23 Q-R5

Now the threat is 24 . . . N-Q5 25 NxN, BxN† and 26 . . . QxQ and 27 . . . N-K6(†) with an easy win.

24 N-B3 R-R1 26 R-K1 N/5-K4
25 B-N5 B-QB1 27 NxN BxN

Again, the threat: 28 . . . N-Q5.

28 R-R1



Finally, White himself falls into a trap.

28 QxN!!
Resigns

After 29 QxQ, RxR, Black either wins the Queen with 30 . . . N-Q5 or a piece with 30 . . . B-R6.

SWEDEN, 1955

Interzonal Tournament

Double Victory

Bisguier has it hard in tournament play as he must first defeat his urge for impatient experiments before he can show his real strength. In this sense, he here scores a double victory, one finer than the other. Having secured a slight advantage in the opening, he holds on to it with a patience reminiscent of Reshevsky. When he gains the two Bishops on a little combination, his grip on the position soon becomes decisive.

QUEEN'S INDIAN DEFENSE

A. B. Bisguier

United States

White

1 P-Q4 N-KB3
2 P-QB4 P-K3
3 N-KB3 P-QN3

B. Sliwa

Poland

Black

4 P-K3 B-N2
5 B-Q3 P-Q4
6 O-O PxP

A developing move (e.g., 6 . . . B-K2) is preferable.

7 BxBP B-K2
8 N-B3 QN-Q2
9 Q-K2 P-B4

Black's last is a necessary consequence of his sixth: he must try to stabilize the center before White has played R-Q1.

10 PxP BxP

Now a necessary loss of time as Black cannot play 10 . . . NxP 11 B-N5†, K-B1 (a Knight interposition leads to an unbearable pin). Black has eliminated the tension in the center but, unprepared to use the two open files, he faces difficulties.

11 P-QR3 R-QB1 14 B-N2 Q-B2
12 R-Q1 O-O 15 B-N3 KR-Q1
13 P-QN4 B-K2 16 N-QN5 Q-N1
17 N/5-Q4 N-B1

Extra protection for the King Pawn in precaution against a possible sacrifice is strongly indicated.

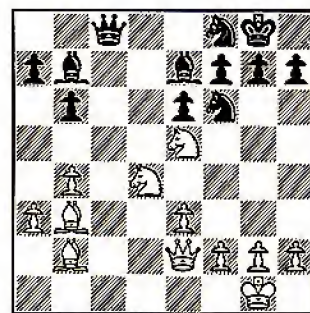
18 QR-B1! RxR
19 RxR R-B1
20 RxR!

Remarkably, the double exchange of Rooks doesn't diminish but rather increases White's pressure.

20 QxR

Else 21 N-B6.

21 N-K5



A position full of fascinating possibilities. Black is in great danger as most of his reasonable moves have one drawback or another:

(1) 21 . . . N-N3? 22 NxBP! KxN 23 BxP†, and White's Queen and two Pawns prevail against three minor pieces, which without support of a heavy piece lack chances for a counter-attack;

(2) 21 . . . N/3-Q2? (a) 22 NxBP! KxN 23 NxP! with a winning attack: 23 . . . NxN 24 Q-R5†, K-N1 25 BxN†, K-R1 26 B-B5, N-B3 27 BxQ, NxQ 28 BxB or (b) 22 N-B5! with similar consequences as in the game (22 . . . PxN is prohibitive as, after 23 NxP, Black lacks the necessary 23 . . . B-Q4);

(3) 21 . . . B-Q4? 22 BxB, NxB 23 N/5-B6, and White secures a fine ingress into Black's position.

21 B-Q3

Another insufficient move. Black ought to play either 21 . . . Q-B2 or 21 . . . N-K1 (22 N-B5, B-KB3!).

22 N-B5!

This twist now works as 22 . . . PxN 23 NxP goes along with the threat of 24 NxB(\$).

22 Q-B2
23 NxB QxN
24 P-B3

White has substantially increased his advantage by gaining the two Bishops.

24 N/3-Q2

It is hardly possible to prove if Black's game is tenable or not. Certainly, however, he offers better resistance with 24 . . . N-K1, keeping the Queen on the Queen file, getting in . . . P-B3 and posting his other Knight on better squares via KN3 and K2.

25 N-B4 Q-B2 27 Q-Q4 N-B3
26 Q-Q3 N-N3 28 P-K4 N-K1
29 P-N3 B-B3

New Subscription Rates for CHESS REVIEW

As of January 1, 1956, CHESS REVIEW's subscription rates all over the world, will be \$5.50 for one year, \$10.50 for two years and \$15 for three years.

For all of eight years, CHESS REVIEW has held down its rates despite rising, inflationary costs in all departments, while progressively advancing its high quality in paper, presentation and format and incorporating many, new, attractive features.

To maintain the high standard (and possibly better it), a nominal raise has been effected. New or renewal subscriptions entered before January 15th, 1956, will be accepted at the old rates of \$4.75 per annum.

29 ... N-K2 is a better try.

30 K-B2 Q-Q2

The exchange of Queens brings no relief. It eases White's way to a general Pawn offensive.

31 K-K3 K-B1 33 P-B4 N-K2
32 P-KR4 P-B3 34 QxQ BxQ
35 P-R4

This end-game is a sure win for White. His superiority in controlled space and activity of pieces is overwhelming.

35 N-B1
36 P-N5 K-K2
37 P-N4 P-N3

Black's last is a weakening which makes matters even easier for White. His pieces quickly gain access to the dominating K5.

38 B-R3† K-Q1
39 P-N5 P-B4
40 PxP NPxP

Or 40 ... KPxP 41 N-K5, and White wins by the threat of 42 B-N8.

41 P-KR5 N-K2 43 P-R6 B-B1
42 N-K5 N-N1 44 N-B6† Resigns

CUBA, 1953

Havana International

That Ends Well

An exceptionally beautiful finish compensates for the ups and downs of this game.

DUTCH DEFENSE

(Stonewall Variation)

Gen'l M. Soto-Larrea	R. Ortega
White	Black
1 P-Q4 P-K3 7 P-N3 O-O	
2 P-QB4 P-KB4 8 B-N2 N-K5	
3 P-KN3 N-KB3 9 N-K5 N-Q2	
4 B-N2 B-K2 10 N-Q3 P-KN4	
5 N-KB3 P-Q4 11 P-B3 N-Q3	
6 O-O P-B3 12 P-B5	

White's last is good under the circumstances: Black gets no chance for ... P-K4.

12 N-B2
13 P-K4

The necessary follow-up. White threatens in the first place 14 PxBP, PxP 15 R-K1.

13 N-R3

Black's counter to 14 PxBP is to be 14 ... NxKBP with pressure on White's Queen Pawn.

On 13 ... BPxP 14 PxP, PxP 15 BxP, White gets a strong King-side attack: e.g., 15 ... N-B3 16 RxN! BxR 17 Q-R5, BxP† 18 K-N2! K-N2 19 QxRP†, K-B3 20 N-B3. As Black has played ... P-KN4 early, he cannot afford open lines in the center.

14 N-Q2 Q-K1 16 QR-B1 Q-R4
15 Q-K2 B-B3 17 P-K5

What Black wanted: closure of the center. The trouble is, however, that White now gets a free hand on the Queen-side.

17 B-K2
18 R-KB2 R-B2
19 P-B4 Q-N3

19 ... N-N5 is ineffective because of 20 B-KB3, while the exchange of Queens leaves Black without any play on the King-side.

20 B-KB3 P-N5

Black parries the threat of 21 B-R5 but practically abandons all hope for a King-side attack in closing the King Knight file.

21 B-N2 R-N2 23 P-QR4 N-Q1
22 P-N4 N-B2 24 P-N5

Now White has a decisive advantage.

24 P-KR4

Still trying for the King-side.

25 B-QB3 R-R2
26 B-R5

With 26 K-B1, P-R5 27 K-K1, White can maintain his advantage much more smoothly.

26 P-R5
27 N-B1

White's last is bad, depriving the King Bishop of its only respectable line of retreat (as would 27 K-B1). Correct is 27 B-B1, followed by 28 R-N2.

27 Q-R4

Also a bad move, offering White a chance to recover. He ought simply to play 27 ... P-R6 28 B-R1; and, a piece up for all practical purposes, Black can then switch to the Queen-side.

28 B-B7

Another mistake. To save his Bishop from drowning, White must play 28 PxRP which is playable: 28 ... BxP 29 N-N3, BxN? 30 PxB, threatening 31 BxN.

28 RPxP

28 ... P-R6 is still correct!

29 RPxP N-B1
30 N-N4

White's last is reasonable, but 30 B-Q6 is stronger.

30 B-R5

This move loses a Pawn; yet it is comparatively better than 30 ... B-Q2, giving White time for 31 B-Q6!

31 BxN

31 B-Q6 is more desirable but fails against 31 ... BxP. (Of course not 31 PxP, RxP.)

31 BxB
32 PxP P-R4!

Black's last is a strong *zwischenzug* gaining some compensation for the Pawn.

33 PxP BxP 36 Q-K3 N-N1
34 N-Q3 B-R3 37 R/2-N2 N-B3
35 R-N1 N-Q2 38 N-Q2

Here White misses the natural continuation of 38 R-N5! e.g., 39 ... N-R2 (taking the Exchange gives White two, connected, passed Pawns of irresistible force) 39 N-B1, Q-K1 40 Q-N3, with the threat of 41 BxP.

38 K-B1
39 K-B2 Q-K1
40 R-QR1

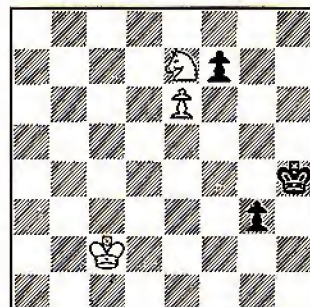
Now White is in trouble: all his minor pieces are clumsily placed; and 40 R-N5, N-R2 leaves him unable to sustain the sacrifice. With the text, White starts a laborious maneuver aimed at getting a Knight to QN5.



Chessboard Magic!

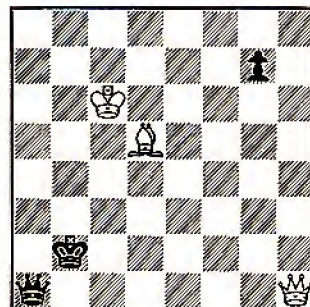
MERRY CHRISTMAS!

No. 1 White wins By F. Sackman



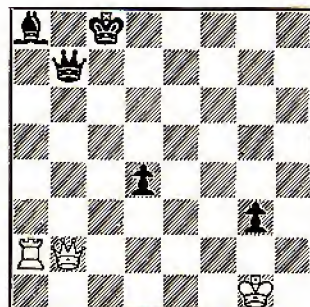
Decline gift here

No. 2 White wins By F. Sackman



And here!

No. 3 White wins By K. Kubbel



Offer gift here

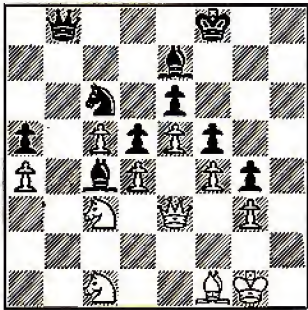
Solutions on page 368.

40 QR-R2 42 RxR R x R
 41 N-N1 QR-N2 43 N-B3 R-N6

White's Knight has reached a good square; but, as he has lost the Queen Knight file, his game has deteriorated.

44 N-B1 R-N7† 47 N x R Q-N1
 45 K-N1 B-K2 48 N-B3 B-B5
 46 R-N1 R x R 49 B-B1

On 49 N/1-K2, Black favorably recovers his Pawn by 49 . . . BxN 50 NxB, Q-N5. There is no satisfactory continuation. The text seems most natural but fails in a most spectacular way.



49 N x Q P!!

The redeeming feature of the game.

50 Q x N

50 B x B, B x P 51 K-B1, P x B offers no hope except to prolong the game.

50 Q-R2!
 51 N-Q3

White must parry the threat of 51 . . . B x P. If he moves King or Queen, he loses in the same way.

51 B x N
 52 Q x B B x P†
 Resigns

For Black mates after 53 . . . Q-R2(†)!

UNITED STATES

OHIO, 1955 **Cleveland City Championship** **Shipwrecked with Port in Sight**

After some inaccuracies by both sides, White emerges with a superior position and carefully maintains and increases his advantage. With victory in sight, however, he falls for a trap.

ALEKHINE DEFENSE M. Patrick R. Pitschak White Black

1 P-K4 N-KB3

Alekhine's Defense is rarely seen today as the main line is generally distrusted.

2 P-K5 N-Q4 5 P-B4 P x P
 3 P-QB4 N-N3 6 B P x P N-B3
 4 P-Q4 P-Q3 7 B-K3 B-B4
 8 N-KB3

Superior is the book move, 8 N-QB3.

8 P-K3

8 . . . N-N5 9 N-R3, P-K3 is stronger.

9 B-Q3

9 N-B3 is still preferable.

9 B x B

Again, Black misses the stronger continuation: 9 . . . B-KN5, forcing 10 B-K2 (10 QN-Q2? N x KP!). As a result, White now obtains a fine game.

10 Q x B N-N5 15 N-K4 Q-B2
 11 Q-K2 P-QB4 16 P-QN3 QR-Q1
 12 O-O P x P 17 QR-Q1 N-B3
 13 B x P B-K2 18 B-N2 N-Q2
 14 N-B3 O-O 19 N-B2 N-B4
 20 B-B3 P-QR4

Probably, Black intends 21 . . . N-N5. His last move weakens his Queen-side, though, the more dangerously as White has the Pawn majority there.

21 N-Q4! N x N

Black prevents 22 N-N5. On 21 . . . N x KP? 22 N-N5, White wins a piece; and, after 21 . . . Q x P 22 Q x Q, N x Q 23 B x P, R-R1 24 B-B7, he has a superior end-game.

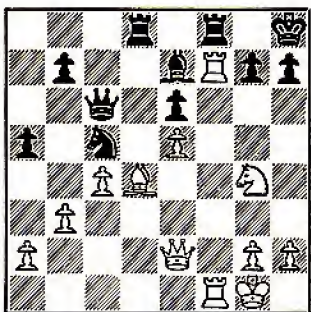
22 B x N R-B1
 23 N-N4

White threatens 24 N-B6†.

23 K-R1 25 QR-KB1 QR-Q1
 24 R-B3 Q-B3 26 R x P

So far, White has played very well bringing into serious trouble his experienced opponent (Pitschak has a long record as a chess columnist in Czechoslovakia). But here he falls for the trap.

With 26 B-B3, he could maintain his advantage conveniently.



26 R x R
 27 R x R Q-K1!

The move which White failed to foresee. Black wins the Exchange.

28 R x B

There is nothing better. On 28 R-B4, Black has 28 . . . B-N4 or . . . P-KN4.

28 Q x R 37 N-K4 R-K4
 29 Q-K3 N-Q2 38 N-Q6 R-K7
 30 N-B2 R-KB1 39 N x P P-R5
 31 N-K4 Q-B2 40 P-B5 N-Q4
 32 Q-Q3 Q-B5 41 P x P R x QRP
 33 P-N3 N x P! 42 P-R5 P-K4
 34 P x Q N x Q 43 P-B6 R-QB7
 35 N-N5 N x P 44 N-B5 K-N1
 36 B-N6 R-B4 45 P-B7 N x P

Resigns

MINNESOTA, 1955 **St. Paul "Open"** **Opening a Second Front**

Good games are not necessarily spectacular. This one is of the quiet type. White smoothly collects little advantages, obtains strong pressure on the

Queen-side. Then, using a tactical opportunity, he opens a second front with devastating effect.

ENGLISH OPENING **Sicilian Reversed**

Hugh E. Myers Ezra Budnitsky
 Racine, Wisc. Winnipeg, Canada
 White Black

1 P-QB4 N-KB3
 2 N-QB3 P-K4
 3 P-KN3 N-B3

The generally recommended 3 . . . P-Q4 offers Black an easier game.

4 B-N2 P-KN3
 5 P-K3 B-N2
 6 KN-K2

A strong set-up: Botvinnik-Reshevsky, AVRO tournament, 1938, is a famous example.

6 O-O
 7 O-O P-Q3
 8 N-Q5 N x N

This exchange makes matters considerably more difficult for Black. 8 . . . N-K2 is preferable.

9 P x N N-K2 12 Q-N3 K-R1
 10 P-Q4 P-KB4 13 R-Q1 Q-Q3
 11 P x P P x P 14 B-Q2 P-QR4
 15 N-B3 B-Q2

Trap: 16 Q x P?? KR-N1.

16 N-N5! B x N
 17 Q x B P-N3
 18 QR-B1 KR-Q1

Black ought to try 18 . . . P-K5.

19 P-K4!

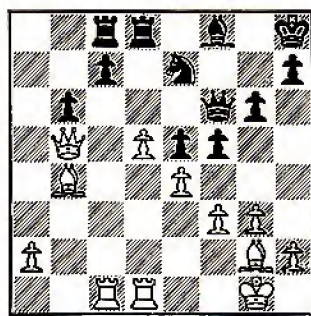
Now White has a far superior position.

19 QR-B1
 20 P-QN4!

The right way of doing it. More lines must be opened.

20 R P x P
 21 B x P Q-KB3
 22 P-B3 B-B1

Here is White's tactical chance for decisive action.



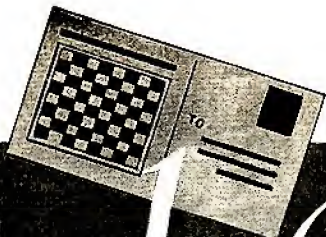
23 P-B4!

White threatens both 24 P x KP and 24 B-QB3; but the major point consists in the advance of White's King Pawn.

23 B-N2 26 B x B† K x B
 24 P x KP Q x P 27 Q-N2† Q-B3
 25 B-QB3 Q-Q3 28 P-K5

Here that point shows. White now wins.

28 Q-B2 31 B-K6 R-R
 29 P-Q6 N-N1 32 R x P† K-R3
 30 B-Q5 Q-B1 33 Q-N2 P-N4
 34 Q-R3† Resigns



Postal Chess

MERRY CHRISTMAS and a HAPPY NEW YEAR!

To all postalites and to all well-wishers for chess, we hope the past year has been a good, chessy one, and the coming year will be far better than ever! Best wishes for Happy Chess!

For the yuletide, also, we declare a moratorium on time complaints. Mail is too uncertain. Send moves, even "re-peats," but hold complaints from Dec. 15 through January 7th. By then, you can report for us to take action.

TOURNAMENT NOTES

Progress Reports for Golden Knights Tournaments

5th Annual Championship—1950

No Finals section has completed play as a result of current Postal Mortems. For leading, potential cash prize winners, see list on page 347, November.

NEW POSTALITES

The following postal players started in October, with these initial ratings:

Class A at 1300: F. Cramer, R. Rapuano, J. P. Santos, F. Schulz and F. Stolp;

Class B at 1200: P. Betts, A. L. Bouchard, J. Dowling, H. H. Fickenshev, E. T. Gissett, W. Hansen, P. Lems, A. Mabee, H. P. Milot, G. Nystrom, C. A. Pritchard, R. W. Reibel, J. Semeniw and F. Sleep;

Class C at 900: R. Barglow, R. Bender, J. P. Campisi, H. T. Dahlquist, R. H. Dale, R. E. Dugan, T. M. Feeny, D. Flynn, J. Fountain, Milt E. Gibson, F. Gray, A. M. Hvoslef, R. C. Jackman, J. J. Kane, H. Kleiner, Dr. C. S. Levin, R. E. Lyons, D. MacGrady, Sr., J. J. Meltzer, W. T. Morris, N. G. Paul, B. Petroff, M. H. Pleau, J. E. Rudy, G. G. Stallard, M. Sullivan, E. Willis, J. C. Winslow, L. Wolpoff and Sgt. D. Young;

Class D at 600: W. L. Acherman, G. P. Albright, A. Apple, D. Biggs, D. Botsch, A. C. Chavez, F. D. Deines, W. J. Dillon, J. T. Dunn, Mrs. J. Eilmes, June E. Ferner, G. R. Ferner, K. Fitzgerald, Mrs. D. Gieler, Dr. V. Gracia, A. E. Hansen, T. W. Hendricks, C. A. Hildenbrand, H. B. Hunt, J. A. Kolinsky, D. R. Lee, J. J. Letellier, C. Long, J. Malev, P. K. McCrary, P. W. McDivitt, E. McWilliams, G. R. Metcalf, M. S. Pallak, C. R. Pearl, E. T. Pocock, F. W. Pye, T. E. Quast, J. Spencer, A. E. Twelker, R. Walters and R. Woodbury.

RETURN POSTS

Old-timers who resumed play in October restarted with these former ratings:

E. Amdon 1358, L. W. Fielding 1276, Dr. A. Kahn 1356, J. McNeese 1436, W. A. Perkins 1558, R. W. Rawls 316, I. Sigmund 1834, D. J. Thomas 1062 and E. R. Van Hise 684.

6th Annual Championship—1951

Finals section, 51-Nf 9, has completed play as a result of current Postal Mortems, and the contestants therein score these weighted, point totals:*

J. A. Ilyin 41.8; Dr. M. A. Rauch 38.5; R. L. Smith 27.3; R. A. Leonards 23.9; G. B. Oakes 21.0; and A. Marcus and L. A. Weiss withdrew.

Adding these to the potential prize winners already listed, we have:

PRESENT LEADERS

J H Staffer ....46.2	G E Hartleb ....30.45
Dr G Katz ....43.5	D Thompson ....30.0
M Gonzalez ....43.5	M Ribowski ....29.55
R Powelson ....42.35	S Yarmak ....29.5
J A Ilyin ....41.8	L Zalkowski ....29.05
Dr I Farber ....41.75	F D Lynch ....28.4
W H Mills ....41.2	L H Saret ....28.4
P Fullum ....40.75	R L Smith ....27.3
G Aguilera ....40.7	E Dayton ....27.1
R Klugman ....40.7	O M Thomas ....26.75
W J Bryan ....39.5	E M Gault ....26.1
H Wallgren ....39.5	P Parham ....25.1
M A Rauch ....38.5	H Harrison ....25.0
P Johnson ....36.75	K Kretschmar ....25.0
W G Arendt ....35.3	J Shaw ....25.0
D Burdick ....32.7	R A Leonards ....23.9
Dr F C Ruys ....32.7	B B Holmes ....23.8
J W O'Reilly ....31.9	Mrs F Hazlett ....23.35
J F Heckman ....31.9	F B Levi ....22.85
H Maclean ....31.3	A Zimmerman ....22.3
J Kramer ....30.65	S Lenz ....21.75
E A Smith ....30.65	G B Oakes ....21.0
O Jungwirth ....30.5	M Scholtz ....18.4
J S Wholey ....30.5	J Henriksen ....18.3
E Godbold ....12.8	

7th Annual Championship—1952-3

As a result of current Postal Mortems, the following qualify for assignment to the Finals: G. J. Van Deene, L. Bevier, M. Sweig, P. Fullum, B. Temple, J. Shaw and R. T. Neel.

8th Annual Championship—1954

As a result of current Postal Mortems, the following qualify for assignment to the Finals: I. Bizar, T. C. Middlebrook, J. Pajor, W. E. Stevens (2), S. J. Hankin and W. W. Fuchs.

Also, the following qualify for assignment to the Semi-finals: R. Petters, M. Yanis, F. R. Stauffer, C. R. Paxton, C. R. Freeman, J. B. Tangeman, R. Hayes, R. A. Hardy, J. G. Warren, P. C. Lang, G. Rouse and D. Burdick.

*Weighted point totals are based on the following scale: 1.0 points per win in the prelims; 2.2 in semi-finals; and 4.5 in finals. Draws count half these values.

9th Annual Championship—1955

As a result of current Postal Mortems, the following qualify for assignment to the Semi-finals: J. A. Ilyin, G. B. Covington, S. Kripaitis, L. E. Wood, J. P. Lee, L. Goldstein, K. Skema, J. J. White, M. S. Souder, W. L. Stephens, W. Carson, M. L. Davis, C. Curtis, H. Berliner, D. B. Kimmelman, F. C. Ruys, A. E. Kahn, R. A. Carlyle and D. Bogdanoff.

In all, we have 142 Preliminary Round sections in the 1955 Golden Knights, or 994 contenders. Record in 1947-8 was 1491 (213 sections); but this is second best compared to 133 sections in 1954.

Best Game Prize in Postal Chess

On the basis that Postal Chess play should produce some really worthwhile games, we are instituting a Postal Game of the Month prize. Our initial venture is a modest one; but we hope it may bloom into something much more important. The winning game may be of the best-played type or of the most brilliant, whichever rates first on over-all merit.

To compete, observe these rules. Any violation will bar your entry.

1. Submit a game won by you in a CHESS REVIEW Postal Chess Tournament of 1953 or later.

2. Identify the game with your name and address, opponent's name and address, tournament number and (approximate) date of finish.

3. State that the game may be used for publication and that it has not previously been published.

4. Enclose payment of 25c (for handling and to ensure us against deluge of unworthy games).

(If you want game returned, enclose stamped, addressed envelop.)

Games will be judged as competing only during the month of submission as against other games then submitted. The winning game will be published as the Postal Game of the Month and will win a year's subscription to CHESS REVIEW. The runners-up may also be published, if deemed worthy of publication.

POSTAL MORTEMES

Game Reports Received during October

To report your results, all you need give is section number, full names of both players and the outcome of the game—but, for Class Tourneys in 4 man sections, state also if it is first or second game to have been finished with that same opponent (not Game A or B).

The following examples show how to give results with minimum effort for you and maximum clarity for proper recording:

55-C 466: Paul Morphy 1 A. B. Meek 0 (1st)
55-P 401: A. Halprin ½ H. N. Pillsbury ½ (2)
55-Nf 13: F. J. Marshall 1 H. E. Atkins 0

In these, the year (55), the type tourney (Class, Prize, Golden Knights Finals) and the section numbers appear in the initial key. And, for Class and Prize tourneys, the first or second game is indicated in the final parentheses. Please give game reports separate from any other correspondence, as they must be filed so. A postcard is ideal for size, easy to send.

Please note: Winners (and those with the White pieces in case of draws) must report as soon as result is confirmed by opponent. The opponent may report also to ensure his record and rating going through but must then state clearly that he was the loser (or played Black in case of a draw).

Game reports sent in time for receipt by dates given above should be printed below. And players who so reported should check to see that they are so published. To spot them, look under your section number, first by the key (e.g., 55-C indicating Class Tourney begun in 1955) and by number (466) given in text below the key.

Symbol f indicates a win by forfeit without rating credit; a shows a rating credit adjudication; df marks a double-forfeit.

CLASS TOURNAMENTS

Tourneys graded by rating classes

Started in 1953 (Key: 53-C)

Notice: As these tourneys run over-due (more than 2 years from month in which play began), we forfeit both players in each unreported game. Tournament sections 1 to 212 have been so scored off. Sections 213 to 240, begun during October, 1952, will be scored off next issue. Sections 241 to 262 are due for reporting immediately now, will be scored off for the February, 1956, issue. And the remainder, 263 to 303, begun in December, 1953, must be reported in January to be in time for final publications on this tournament in our March issue.

Check now to be sure you have reported and seen published results for any such tournament sections coming up for closing. If any doubt exists, report all your results in such '53 tournaments as a final check.

Extension of play will be granted on request for any games in section 263 and on. But the request must be filed at once to be before the two-year over-due date of tournament section concerned.

Tourneys 1-303: 217 Gaylor, Shedd 2 df. 218 Bradshaw, Souders df. 219 Downing, Wyller 2 df; Cooley, Downing 2 df; Lounsberry licks Wyller. 220 Blumberg, Kelly 2 df; Grande, Kelly 2 df. Fry, Martin df; Garrison, Martin 2 df; Gabrielle, Martin df. 225 Ashley, Downing 2 df; Dietrich, Downing 2 df. 229 Eickholt, Wyller df; Glasco, Wyller 2 df; Eickholt, Glasco 2 df. 231 Bates, Garwood 2 df. 236 Houst, Wyller df. 292 Wyller whips Kiely.

Started in 1954 (Key: 54-C)

Notice: Games still going on after one year in play are slower than average. Hustle 'em up so as to finish in time. Get after tardy opponents, require moves on time and report delays per Rule 13 or 14.

Tourneys 1-200: 20 Correction: Van Lie-shout bests Beard. 63 Poe halts Harris. 93

Sherwin tops Meyer twice. 111 Cernosek halts Hanshaw. 115 Fountain, Jungermann tie. 134 Suter cracks Kramer. 181 Barth, Keith tie. 191 Houst halts Brile. 192 Gibson hits Hall. 199 Wilkerson tops, then ties Kearns; Daniels downs Baldon twice.

Tourneys 201-260: 201 Bogas tops (f) Malamed, loses to Sherwin. 205 Johnson jolts Billman. 206 Boren bests Duykers. 207 Burry ties Oglesby, tops Weiher and (2f) Leclerc. 209 Swanson mauls Murrell. 210 Friedhoff, LiPuma tie. 214 King tops Munden twice. 221 Blount rips Rappaport. 225 Davy downs Beck. 231 Brantferger tops Tudor. 235 Osborn bests Venesaar. 236 Van Horne withdraws. 237 Spencer, Wyller tie. 241 Kumro conks Gregory. 242 Gould tops Williams twice, loses to Spaulding. 244 Heuchert halts Yates, Hodel. 249 Kumro conks Gibson. 251 Taylor tops Levy; Emin, Kumro tie. 257 Wyller tops (2f) Jackson. 259 Williams, Patten (op (2a each) Pezzuti. 260 Taylor tops (2f) Sweet.

Tourneys 261-300: 266 Hayward tops Beard twice; Hoglund beats Bokma. 267 Yosso nips Walbesser. 272 Labreche tops (2f) Miner. 279 Reynolds rips Kelly. 282 Chapman, Power jolt Jones. 285 Flodquist whips Williams, loses (2) to Rushing. 289 Bowers bests Killmeyer, Stevens. 290 Kaser, Rideout tie. 292 Montecillo mauls Rajczak. 297 Maher clips Clark, Ernst. 298 Henderson halts Woodie. 300 Harvey tops Williams twice.

Started in 1955 (Key: 55-C)

Tourneys 1-40: 1 Meyer tops Egley twice; Bancroft bests Egley. 2 Norvell nips Nail. 4 Noble ties Welch, tops Hafke. 7 Eilmes licks Lewis. 10 Nuss nips Racailis. 11 Brown downs Althey, Derivan. 16 Fisch, Blizard whip Wolfram. 17 Daniels tops Cole (2f). 19 Ranshaw licks Laugen twice, loses to Wyller. 20 Flores withdraws; Crandall cracks Woodie. 22 Erickson, Vallee tie twice; Daniels, Vallee tie. 23 Marston tops Widen. 24 Mackin mauls Kupersmith. 25 Ettlinger tops Geiger twice. 26 Oglesby tops, then ties Davy. 27 Ashley licks Mowery. 28 Polstein (2), Kelley bests Parrella. 29 Polstein stops Schempp. 31 Swartworth hits Hill. 32 Cooper loses to Brown, withdraws. 34 Stuart stops Napier; Adams downs Norland. 36 Macormac mauls Kwartler. 37 Boschma bests Williams.

Tourneys 41-80: 41 Levitov withdraws, loses (a) to Ball. 44 Micon rips Rosenov, McConville. 46 Muller mauls Shelley. 50 Podlone tops Handler twice. 56 Reider rips Von Holtz. 57 Rains whips Wyller. 59 Davis downs Avilla. 60 Weber clips Kleinschmidt. 63 Lange, Sherwin downs Deal. 66 Grafton tops Stettbacher twice; Fisher, Lucas tie. 67 Stevens stops Gregory. 69 Riesenbeck, Thomas tie twice; Thomas tops Clark. 70 Smith bests Burns. 75 King, Clark jolt Jones; King clips Clark twice. 76 Gay loses to Williams, licks Yodice, Lichtenstein (2) and Williams. 79 Locke licks Lounsberry.

Tourneys 81-120: 83 Montgomery bests McCartney, bows to Duncombe. 84 Starick tops Blagdon twice. 86 Pedrick rips Brooks. 88 Durkin, Ferrandiz split two. 90 Luxembourg licks Westerman twice. 91 Simpson jolts Johnston. 96 Scrivener mauls Montecillo. 99 Skoglund rips Ransom. 103 Morris defeats Boyce (2). Spada. 104 Allison, Thomas each rip Reynolds twice; Thomas tops Allison. 108 Bass beats Waivers. 109 Manyak halts Huffman. 110 Aguero conks Cox. 113 Mills Fribourg. 114 Fardon tops Haley twice. 116 Williams whips Edwards twice, tops Willrich; Willrich rips Edwards. 117 Hartigan tops (2f each) White, Aughenbaugh. 118 Hall halts Hartline.

Tourneys 121-241: 122 Hulburd tops Peterson twice, loses to Turner. 124 Hildebrand tops (2f) Harrison. 126 Akins whips Weiss. 127 Paris bests Brison. 130 Kahn conks Lochbaum. 137 Sandridge, Schaefer split two; Schaefer halts Hall. 138 Fardon fells Chapman, Sampson. 139 Hubbell halts Blodgett. 141 Hincley, Knauer withdraw. 142 Mueller clips Cleveland. 145 Jaborsky (2), Prock halt Holmgren. 146 Lounsberry whips White. 151 Acker clips Clark. 152 Suyker sinks Whittemore. 157 Hunt halts Blackman. 161 Macormac mauls Utter. 162

Buchholdt bests Indrieri. 164 Nyman nips Harris. 169 Ross withdraws. 173 Russell rips Schoerner. 181 Milana, Wilkinson split two. 183 Sarno bests Bass. 192 Ress rips Anderson. 210 Baum, Hirsch split two.

PRIZE TOURNAMENTS

Class Tourneys for Premiums

Started in 1953 (Key: 53-P)

Notice: As these tourneys run over-due (more than 2 years from month in which play began), we forfeit both players in each unreported game. Tournament sections 1 to 119 have now been so scored off. Sections 120 to 141, begun during October, 1953, will be scored off next issue. Sections 142 to 151 are due for reporting immediately now, will be scored off for the February, 1956, issue. And the remainder, 152 to 178, must be reported in January, to be in time for final publications on this tournament in our March issue.

Check now to be sure you have reported and seen published results for any such tournament sections coming up for closing. If any doubt exists, report all your results in such '53 tournaments as a final check and summary with us.

Extension of play will be granted on request for any games in section 142 and on. But the request must be filed at once to be before the two-year over-due date of tournament section concerned.

Tourneys 1-178: 106 Meyer, Rubenstein 2 df. 111 Crotchett, Silver df. 112 Carlson, Williams 2 df; Foster, Williams df; Carlson, Foster df. 115 Howen, Mathers 2 df; Howen, Williams 2 df; Mathers, Williams 2 df. 140 Folsom, Zufelt tie.

Started in 1954 (Key: 54-P)

Notice: Games still going on after one year in play are slower than average. Hustle 'em up so as to finish in time. Get after tardy opponents, require moves on time and report delays per Rule 13 or 14.

Tourneys 1-90: 37 Myers tops Thompson. 38 Claffey clips Cotto. 52 Jacobsen jolts Wurl. 54 Reveal smites Smith. 56 Shera, bests Britain. 59 Nickel nips Cooley; Boschma beats Parr. 62 Levine, Stonkus tie. 65 Baker bests Tresidder, (f) Bullwinkell. 67 Babcock tops (f) Wahler. 68 Conway conks Williams, Ware. 71 Bohn beats Wilson. 72 Sullivan conks Curtis. 76 Berard halts Hussey, McCullough. 78 Cotter, Brown conk Silver; Guhse axes Silver, Evans. 80 Small withdrawn. 83 Page tops Drozt. 84 Goosman loses to Van Deene, licks Grotke; De Vine downs Wicksman. 86 Small withdrawn. 87 Bradley bests Silver. 89 Brooks downs Drozynski.

Tourneys 91-100: 91 Maclean mauls Hankin. 92 Yanis loses to Friedman, ties Lekowski. 93 Huffman halts Coulter; Cleveland clips McCabe. 94 Davis downs Hansen. 95 Laine licks Matthews; Lyberger, Sperling tie; Coleman withdrawn. 97 R. Clark clips Hunt. 100 Scrivener whips Well; Suyker ties Scrivener, tops Well.

Started in 1955 (Key: 55-P)

Tourneys 1-20: 1 Holt halts Jacob; Bart bests Jacob, McGrenery. 2 Gedaly tops Gayden; Shade beats Baker. 3 Wunderlin fells Fox. 4 Garner nips Phillips. 5 Rider mauls Mailhot. 6 Connell licks Hecht, Cheek, loses to Ware; Hecht, Kahn down Danielson. 7 Fountain and Heymann top (a) Kangas. 10 Matthias bests Rhoads, bows to Jack. 11 Boehm beats Franklin, (f) Peffley. 12 Lester licks Warner; Dulicai tops (f) Flores. 15 Levinson licks Caccosa, loses to Levitov. 16 Pollak tops Manyak. 17 Stowe, Stauffer stop Yaffe. 18 Matthias, White maul Morse. 19 Meehan bests Nyman, bows to Dudley; Nyman nips Doekes. 20 George sinks Somerville; Burlingame bests George, Vinnard, ties Somerville and loses to Ralston.

Tourneys 21-40: 22 Capp bests Beverly, bows to Ortega; Evans rips Rocque. 23 Sherwin fells Foster. 24 Berkowitz tops (a) Calaghan. 25 Mulligan mauls Christiansen; Leavens licks Hamilton. 26 O'Neil halts Harris. 27 Donato downs Depledge. 28

Churchill axes Kurzman. 29 Conkors Bratz, Layton; Kuritz loses to Yarlott, links McCaughey. 30 Souders sinks Zieten; Moore tops (a) Colby. 31 Douglass downs Cotto. 33 Beverly beats Connell. 34 Freeland withdraws. 36 Poe tops Sherman, Ralston; Sherwin clips Clark. 37 Fisher defeats Holbrook; Seymour ties Orbanowski, loses to Malone. 38 Funkhouser mauls Morley. 40 Daly downs Lovejoy.

Tourneys 41-60: 41 Chojenski licks Lawhon. 42 Orbanowski tops Dundatscheck, ties Butler, loses to Lodato; Butler tops (f) Weintraub; Dundatscheck licks Lodato. 43 Webster stops Bunch. 44 Washburn bests Doherty, bows to Smith. 45 Burlingame ties Christiansen, Gifford; Tvedt ties Bergreen, tops Christiansen. 46 Dobrilt loses to Packard, licks Cole. 47 Norton nips Laux. 48 Collins tops Timmann, Krozec. 49 Carlson conks Hollister. 50 Curdo downs Harrison, Fiala, Ohmes. 51 Gelbard beats Zieten. 52 Nickel bows to Bergreen, McLeod, bests Parr, Link; Christiansen licks Nickel, Parr, loses to McLeod; Link bows to Antcliff, bests Bergreen. 53 Summerill sinks Franks. 55 Serra whips Willrich. 56 Burlingame halts Hills. 57 Flores withdrawn. 58 Kile rips Thurman, Rager. 60 Stulken tops Tockmaul.

Tourneys 61-85: 61 Haimes halts Mears. 62 Capp conks Huffman. 64 Delaney downs Large, Glampa, (f) Heinz. 65 Stanley stops (f) Wilcoxson. 66 Van Deene licks Lapham; Zieten whips Willis. 67 Webster loses to Podlone, withdraws. 70 Zawacki bests Seybold, bows to Glass. 71 Antcliff clips Miller; Wilcoxson withdrawn. 72 Clark clips King. 74 Lundholm tops (f) Granger; Williams whips Beaudry. 75 Bratz axes Ellis. 77 Dodge tops Taylor. 78 Garabedian tops Hirsch, (f) Wilcoxson. 79 Rose rips Graham; Wilkinson mauls Mill. 82 Henderson loses to Carlson, licks Tymec. 83 Roemer rips Matthias; Wilkinson beats Hayward, bows to Matthias. 84 Webster withdrawn.

Tourneys 85-108: 86 Stevenson stops Roberts. 87 Keeley whips Weston. 92 Chermides axes Olson. 96 Ball beats Gordon.

GOLDEN KNIGHTS

Progressive qualification championships

5th Annual Championship—1950

FINALS (Key: 50-Nf)

Sections 1-17: 16 Wright ties Kashin, tops Rozman.

6th Annual Championship—1951

FINALS (Key: 51-Nf)

Sections 1-13: 9 Ilyin tops Rauch. 10 Eash, Loring tie. 12 Thompson fells Fenner.

7th Annual Championship—1952-3

SEMI-FINALS (Key: 52-Ns)

Sections 1-61: 9 Kunitz halts Hunnax. 20 ReVeal rips Eckhardt. 29 Aronson, Gonzalez tie. 32 Werner whips Utter. 39 Schroeder tops Talley. 41 Richter, Temple tie. 42 Van Deene clips Clareus. 45 Burg, Shaw, Neel nip Knight. 47 Bevier bests Berzzarins. 49 Jolly, Dorsey down Wurl. 51 Green, Lubin tie. 52 Ritter rips Henderson. 54 Mauer, Self tie. 55 Condon licks Lyle. 57 Paris mauls Marples. 58 Sweig swats Norris; Fullum beats Bauman. 59 White withdrawn.

FINALS (Key: 52-Nf)

Sections 1-19: 1 Forbes whips Wildt. 2 Skema, Amburn nip Northam. 3 Ratermanis conks Kontautas. 4 Heckman, McLaughlin tie; Bundick beats Kugelmass. 6 Solifrey stops Staffer. 7 Rogers tops (f) McLellan. 9 Miller mauls Weaver; Roth rips Runkel. 10 Daly downs OrNSTein, Smith, loses to Simms. 11 Eckstrom trips Christman, Shaw. 13 Paterson halts Healy.

8th Annual Championship—1954

PRELIMINARY ROUND (Key: 54-N)

Sections 1-99: 7 Meyer, Petriceks tie. 9 Correcion (report omitted in July) Reeve rips Kisch; Remick tops Webbe, ties Kisch. 13

Peddicord downs Aiden. 17 Lang bests Bane. 32 Moks mauls Mailhot. 54 Bane, Prewitt tie. 56 Howard ties Blumenthal, loses to Rhoads. 70 Kashin, Underwood tie. 76 Stauffer stops Tresidder. 77 Yadrowsnikova tops Eickholt. 84 Leonov licks Mali. 85 Myers mauls Graetz; Beard bests Massey. 89 Thies withdrawn. 90 Harris halts Michaels. 95 Warren bests Alberts. 97 Major withdrawn. 98 Lorenz clips Klein.

Sections 100-133: 100 Weintraub loses to Yanis, licks Antonelli. 103 Paris sinks Sullivan. 105 Von Kleist bows to Henriksen, bests Spritzer. 110 Voigt rips Romanow. 111 Paxton tops Ronan. 112 Roe rips Austin. 115 Cockrell mauls Mallory. 120 Petters, Rouse tie; Miller withdrawn. 121 Burdick beats Hayes; Morris tops Price, ties Hincley. 122 Freeman whips Williams; Scott withdrawn. 123 Venesaar loses to Tangeman, ties Hartigan; Hartigan bows to Tangeman, bests Wurl. 124 Dadosky downs Wurl. 126 Zollars tops Taylor, Gifford. 131 Linburn licks Noonan. 132 Hayes halts Edwards. 133 Buisson, Coghill tie; Egbert bests Dickason.

SEMI-FINALS (Key: 54-Ns)

Sections 1-20: 1 Soules sinks Mueller. 2 Lynch, Skema tie. 3 Stevens ties Fuchs, tops Williams. 4 Stevens, Pavitt jolt Joseph; Pavitt bests McClellan, bows to Werner. 5 Welsbecker loses to Fagan, Harrison, ties Brown. 8 Brender withdraws. 9 Williams loses to Hayes, licks Bohac; Satterlee bests Bohac. 10 Hedgecock bows to Suyker, bests Werner; Hankin halts Manny. 11 Schmitt axes Ashley. 13 Suchobek beats Shattuck; Carlyle loses to Peddicord, licks Bryant. 14 Middlebrook tops Crownfield, Swanwick, ties Weibel, Weil; Weil whips Swanwick. 16 Bizar bests Cunningham. 18 Shaw sinks Moore. 19 Everett conks Congleton; Mauer, Smith tie. 20 Buck beats Brinkerhoff.

Sections 21-43: 21 Donnelly downs Wilson. 24 Farber fells Wilson; Hankin conks Carlyle. 25 Edwards, Payne top Talboys; Wood beats Birsten. 26 Feuerstein bests Bennett, Miller. 27 Trucis trips Namikas. 29 Landon licks Reeve. 31 Deer downs Bindman. 32 McKillop withdraws. 34 Scott jolts Johnson; Wendt whips Davis. 37 Franklin replaces Paul.

9th Annual Championship—1955

PRELIMINARY ROUND (Key: 55-N)

Sections 1-19: 1 Mulligan mauls Christiansen; Kahn axes Oakes. 2 Reynolds rips Bagwell. 3 Kripaitis cracks Shelley; White whips Garrett. 4 Rabinowitz bests Stephens, bows to Curtis; Durkin downs Curtis; Curtis, Durkin conk Graf. 5 Oseroff halts Hallbach; Farber fells Gabrielli. 7 Gilbert tops (f) Eads. 8 Covington sinks Seiler; Capillon, Gedraitis tie with Voigt and each other. 9 Wilson tops Seidel, ties Buck; Voshok licks McClure. 10 Roddie rips Samuels; Taylor tops Connell. 11 Simla conks Kirmann. 12 Haley halts Kennel, Shelley. 13 Grossman tops Tuchman. 14 Peddicord mauls Mines; Lynch licks McClure; Carlyle conks Churchill. 15 Schwartz halts Hayward. 16 Astley withdraws, loses (a) to Browder. 17 Fielding fells Harrison. 18 Carlyle licks Coster; Congleton conks Krieger. 19 Carter sinks Sawyer; Ehle axes Hamilton.

Sections 20-39: 20 Skema halts Huffman, Darnell; Cheek downs Darnell. 21 Bass bests Harper. 22 Gavillondo, Mester beat Best; Arneson bests Bass. 23 Berliner jolts Jackson. 24 Rohlfing rips Chappell; Farkas, Link tie. 26 Ursillo downs De Lozier; Bass bests Oeder. 27 Johnson jolts Beaudry; Spangler, Johnson spill Drozi; Donnelly, Beckman down Alexander. 28 Webbe, Kimmelman, Bass whip Yearsley; Fuchs ties Bass, tops Holt; Kimmelman conks Holt, Fuchs, Bass. 29 Ilyin axes Astapoff; Hamill withdraws; Carlyle conks Briggs. 30 Tidd tops Hansen. 31 Miller mauls Kell; Giles nips Neu. 33 Turpin tops De Koven; Gross downs Browne. 34 Gfeler whips Walecka. 35 Ruys rips Shives. Hills, Gibbs. 36 Morris, Snethlage, Sosa maul Pavitt. 37 Faimezger licks Silver, loses to Wood; Stratton whips Wood. 38 Knox, Sulender nip Anhaizer. 39 Everett bows to Wilcox, bests Sperling, Mulligan.

Sections 40-60: 40 Carson rips Robertson. 41 Parham bests Bohac, Foster; Van Brunt tops Astapoff, Parham. 43 Westing tops (a)

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CITY STATE

Gagliano; Donato bows to Joseph, ties Osofsky. 44 Davis licks Taylor, loses to Sacre; Johnson, Davis, Sacre down Ogden; Ogden, Hagedorn maul Macdonald. 45 Richter, Knudson nip Crosbie; Knudson bows to Antcliff, bests Trinks. 46 Klenk licks Strauch, loses to Crowder. 47 Bishop beats Clark, Bogdanoff; McLeod, Bogdanoff clip Clark. 48 Goodson licks Lang; Lang, Netherwood nip Manyak. 49 Richter rips Baker; Waxer withdraws. 50 Gardner, Stevens tie. 51 Tomori tops Daulton. 53 Richter sinks Savoy. 54 Eghert bests Nusbaum; Lawrence, Giroux withdraw. 55 Blumenthal mauls Mason; De Vine tops (f) Mills. 56 Harris halts Schmitt; Stephens stops Werner. 57 Hall downs Doyle. 58 Meyer conks Collins; Hoglund halts Brody. 59 Valvo licks Large.

Sections 60-84: 60 Collins conks Hansen; Kozen axes Indriery. 62 Lee licks Schmitt; Flores, Raudenbush withdrawn. 63 Meyer mauls Sorenson; Roecker rips Phillips, Meyer. 64 Stevens stops Middlebrook; Netherwood

nips Thompson. 64 Thomas tops Graham, Brantferger whips Whittemore. 67 Blumenthal conks Cullum; Flores withdrawn. 69 Weber, Kuritz whip Marston; Jones, Podlone tie. 70 Bennett bests Sellers; Ehrlich conks Kerr. 71 Kellner nips Goosman. 72 Lekowski, Yosso tie. 73 Reynolds tops Bicknell, ties Whittemore. 74 Hyde hits Meacham. 75 Zierke, Nyman maul Marcus; Drehfal, Zierke tie. 77 Rogers withdraws, 78 Bowers bests Blackman. 79 Schneider halts Hubbard. 80 Ross withdraws. 81 Zeitman bests Wall; bows to Harrison; Harrison overcomes Browder.

Sections 85-129: 85 Lorenz licks Butler, Pepper; Butler bests Pepper, Hayward. 87 Smith smites Hazlehurst. 90 Bratz downs Dawson. 91 Fuchs, Schurr tie. 92 Young tops Lantz. 93 Shelley nips Niven. 99 Rogers rips J. Cunningham. 100 Loven licks Carpenter. 106 Ayer axes Lantz. 110 Layton replaces Glatlier. 118 Gross replaces Ross. 120 Petroff replaces Rudy. 121 Muir replaces Petroff.

POSTALMIGHTIES!

Prize Winners

The following postalites won prizes in 1953, 1954 and 1955 Prize Tournaments as a result of current Postal Mortems.

Tourney	Players	Place	Score
53-P 112	Mrs K Albert	1st	4 -2
54-P 37	J M Kearney	1-2	5 -1
	H Thompson	1-2	5 -1
52	J P Tymec	1st	5 -1
	L Jacobsen	2nd	4½-1½
54	R L Smith	1st	5 -1
	S Stark	2nd	4½-1½
56	J H France	1st	5½-½
	J W Britain	2-3	4½-1½
	J W Shera	2-3	4½-1½
67	T J Wahler	1st	5 -1
	G E Babcock	2nd	4½-1½
68	R J Conway	1st	6 -0
	L A Ware	2-3	4½-1½
	C A Williams	2-3	4½-1½
72	J A Curdo	2-3	4½-1½
	J Sullivan	2-3	4½-1½
95	P A Lyberger	1st	5½-½
53-P 5	C W Rider	1st	5½-½
	A Mailhot	2nd	5 -1

Class Winners

The following postalites won or tied for first in 4 man Class Tournaments as a result of current Postal Mortems.

Tourney	Players	Place	Score
53-C 217	H E Gregory	1st	3½-2½
218	C Souders	1st	5 -1
219	P H Lounsberry	1st	6 -0
220	K Blumberg	1-2	3 -3
	R Grande	1-2	3 -3
222	A A Gabrielli	1st	4 -2
231	G C Bates	1-2	4 -2
	R M Brambila	1-2	4 -2
236	E Houst	1st	5 -1
54-C 63	I C Poe	1st	6 -0
192	D Gibson	1st	6 -0
199	S A Daniels	1st	5½-½
242	S H Gould	1-2	4½-1½
	A E Montgomery	1-2	4½-1½
282	F Power	1st	6 -0
297	R G Ernst	1st	5 -1
55-C 22	T F Vallee	1st	4½-1½
36	H Macormac	1st	6 -0
75	B King	1st	6 -0

Chess During Surgery

Mike O'Quin sends us a clipping from the San Francisco *Call-Bulletin* that tells of a new technique for keeping a patient's mind occupied while undergoing surgical operation. An actual case is reported of a patient who, retaining consciousness during surgery, played a game of chess with the anesthetist and thereby diverted his attention from what the surgeon was doing. In a way, this episode might be described as a new twist in the old theme of mind over matter.

Solutions to QUIZ ON ENDINGS

on page 370.

No. 1 Yes. 1 K-N6, and the King is in the "square."

No. 2 Yes. The King can afford the "end-run" and return in time: 1 K-R4, P-K4 2 KxP, P-K5 3 K-N4, and the King is in the "square."

No. 3 The best way is to take Black's Queen Pawn on the way: 1 K-B5, P-R4 2 KxP, P-R5 3 K-K4, and the King is in the "square."

No. 4 White wins. He effects a violent breakthrough with 1 P-N5, gets a passed Pawn which Black cannot stop, while White can stop Black's: 1 . . . RPxP 2 P-B5, PxBP 3 P-R5 or 2 . . . PxRP 3 PxB (here White's Pawn queens with check) or 1 . . . BPxP 2 P-R5, PxRP 3 P-B5 or 2 . . . PxBP 3 PxB.

No. 5 White wins. He gets Black's Pawn (1 . . . K any 2 KxP), and a King on the sixth rank, in front of its Pawn (except a Rook Pawn) always wins.

No. 6 Draw. 1 . . . K-R2, the only move good enough, is good enough to draw. After 2 KxP, Black takes the opposition with 2 . . . K-N2 and draws.

No. 7 Draw. White heads for QB1 and achieves a draw: 1 . . . K-N5 2 K-K3, KxP 3 K-Q2, K-N6 4 K-B1. Now, if 4 . . . P-R5, 5 K-N1 leads to a draw; and, if 4 . . . K-R7, White boxes in the Black King with 5 K-B2.

No. 8 (a) White moves: White wins: 1 P-R5, P-N5 2 P-R6, P-N6 3 P-R7, P-N7 4 P-R8(Q), P-N8(Q) 5 Q-R8†, and White will win Black's Queen; (b) Black moves: Black wins: 1 . . . P-N5 2 P-R5, P-N6 3 P-R6, P-N7 4 P-R7, P-N8(Q) 5 P-R8(Q), Q-R8†, and Black wins White's Queen.

Super-quiz: White wins with several finesse: 1 P-B4! (the first finesse), PxP (or White's protected, passed Pawn is easy assurance of a win) 2 K-K3! (White's King must stop Black's Bishop Pawn. White moves 1 and 2 can be interchanged.). K-N4 (Black might as well pick up a Pawn) 3 P-R4! (another finesse: 3 P-N4 leads only to a draw), KxP 4 P-N4! PxP 5 K-Q3! (vital to prevent 5 . . . P-N6 after which White cannot win), P-R4 6 P-R5, and now White wins the queening race and can easily mop up the Black Pawns with the Queen.

POSTAL GAMES

from CHESS REVIEW tourneys

Our Postal players are invited to submit their BEST games for this department. The moves of each game must be written on a standard score sheet, or typed on a single sheet of paper, and marked "for publication"——



annotated by JOHN W. COLLINS

Perilous By-ways

Miniature as this game is, it has explosive force theoretically. When Black chooses a rather unusual variation, his opponent responds with another and goes on to "bust" a Pachman analysis.

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

A. Feuerstein White J. E. Bennett Black

1 P-Q4 N-KB3
2 P-QB4 P-KN3
3 P-KN3 P-B3

Black's bid, 3... P-Q4 leads to the Kemer Variation; 3... B-N2 invites an orthodox King's Indian.

4 P-Q5

White's double. Black has adequate replies, leading to equality, and also the Pachman line, supposedly advantageous.

4 PxP

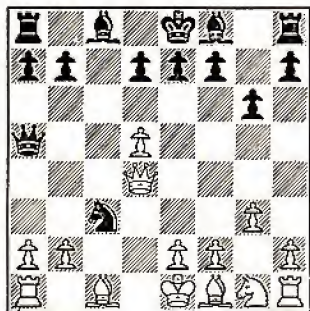
Black is now embarked on the Pachman line. 4... B-N2 is playable as is 4... P-Q3 5 B-N2, B-N2 6 N-QB3, O-O 7 N-B3, P-K4 8 PxQBP, PxP 9 O-O, Q-B2 with good play for Black.

5 PxP Q-R4†

Now 5... B-N2 is not quite so good as before but better than the text in the light of what transpires.

6 N-B3 N-K5
7 Q-Q4 NxN

Pachman gives 8 PxN, R-N1 for a Black advantage (. . . B-N2). But the fat is in the fire.



8 B-Q2! QxQP

If now 8... R-N1, White gets a winning position with 9 BxN, Q-B2 10 R-B1, B-N2 11 Q-Q2, BxB 12 RxB, Q-Q1 13 Q-R6.

9 QxN! N-B3

Not 9... P-B3 10 QxB†, K-B2 (threatening 11... QxB†! 12 KxQ, B-R3† and 13... RxQ) 11 N-B3!

10 QxR

A real scramble: 10... QxR 11 B-R6!

10 N-Q5

Now Black threatens 11... QxR 12 B-R6, N-K3, and 11 B-R6, N-B7 mate.

11 R-B1

From here on, Black can only try to make up his material deficit.

11 QxR
12 QxN QxN
13 QxRP! Resigns

A final surprise: 13... RxQ 14 RxB mate, and otherwise Black's Rook is checkmated! Page Irving Chernev and his "1000 Best Short Games of Chess."

Shady Doings on White Squares

QUEEN'S INDIAN DEFENSE

O. G. Wendt M. L. Davis

1 P-QB4 N-KB3 3 N-B3 P-QN3
2 N-KB3 P-K3 4 P-K4 P-Q3
5 P-Q4 B-N2

From an English, a Queen's Indian is set up; but White has achieved P-K4.

6 P-Q5! P-K4 9 P-KR4 N-R3
7 B-N5 B-K2 10 N-R4 N-Q2
8 Q-B2 P-QR4 11 B-K3 P-KB3

11... O-O is best; Black merely has weakened white squares: K3 and KN3.

12 P-KN3! P-R4

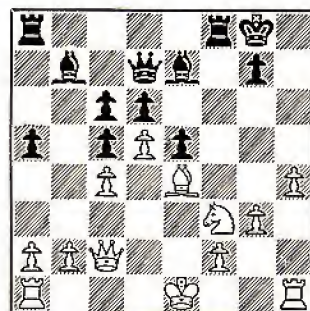
Now all the white squares around the Black King are weak.

13 B-R3 QN-B4
14 NxN NxN
15 B-B5 O-O

Black loses a Pawn: relatively better is 15... B-QB1 16 B-N6†, K-B1.

16 B-N6 Q-Q2 18 BxN NPxB
17 BxP P-B4 19 B-N6 PxP
20 BxP P-B3

Better is 20... Q-N5.



21 N-N5

Threat: 22 B-R7†, K-R1 22 B-N8!

21 Q-N5

Or 21... PxP 22 BxP† and mate next.

22 PxP B-B1
23 B-Q5† Resigns

It is mate in two.

The Queen's to Blame

White's helter-skelter Queen moves are punished with a mating attack.

ALEKHINE DEFENSE

R. E. Schmitt J. A. Harris

1 P-K4 N-KB3 3 P-Q4 P-Q3
2 P-K5 N-Q4 4 N-KB3 B-N5
5 B-QB4

Not good. White must break the pin on his Knight: 5 B-K2 or 5 P-KR3.

5 P-K3

Not 5... N-N3? 6 BxP†, KxB 7 N-N5†, K-K1 8 QxN.

6 O-O N-N3
7 Q-Q3

And so it begins. Better is 7 B-K2 or 7 B-N3.

7 P-Q4

Also good is 7... NxB 8 QxN, BxN 9 PxN, N-B3.

8 B-N3 P-QB4

Black has a superior French Defense, with his Queen Bishop unpocketed.

9 PxP BxP
10 Q-N5†

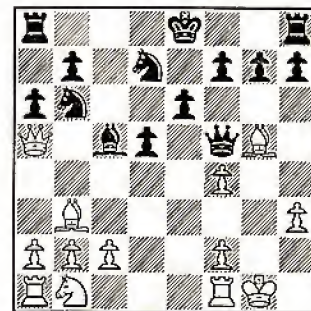
Ruy-Lopez-like! But better are 10 R-K1, 10 B-N5 and 10 N-B3.

10 QN-Q2
11 B-N5 Q-B2
12 P-KR3?

White holds his King Pawn and intact King position with 12 QN-Q2.

12 BxN 14 Q-R5 QxP
13 PxN P-QR3 15 P-KB4 Q-B4

Black disdains the Knight Pawn and goes for the mate.



16 K-R2 P-R3!
17 B-QR4

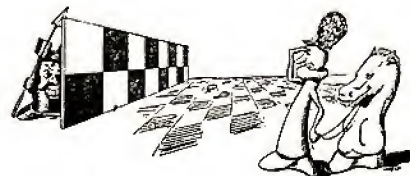
White loses a piece, and worse; but, on 17 B-KR4, P-N4 wins for Black.

17 PxN
18 BxN†

On 18 QxB, Black mates in two. Or perhaps White wants a few more Queen moves (moves 19 and 20).

18 NxB 20 QxP RxB†!
19 Q-B3 P-N5 Resigns

If 21 K-N2, Q-K5† and mate in two. Or 21 K-N1, R-N6† 22 K-R2, Q-R4† 23 KxR, Q-R6 mate.



† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

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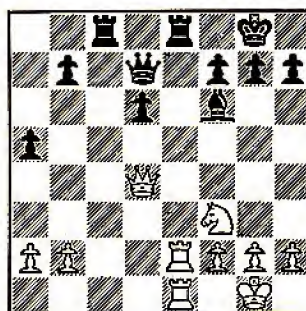
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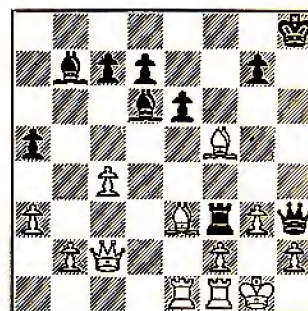
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The Golden Age of Chess

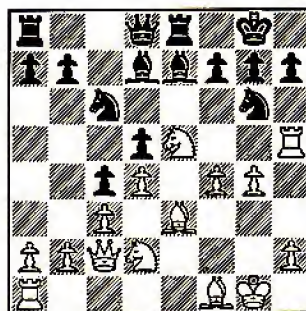
LANTERN SLIDES OF END-PLAY



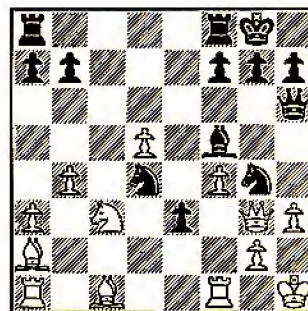
By Torre: 1 Q-KN4, Q-N4 2 Q-QB4, Q-Q2 3 Q-B7, Q-N4 4 P-QR4, QxRP 5 R-K4, Q-N4 6 QxNP, Resigns.



By Hermann Helms (as in each position here, from an actual game) 22... Q-N7+!! 23 KxQ, RxNP mate.



By Albert W. Fox: 1 N/2xP, PxN 2 QxN, RPxQ 3 NxNP, PxN 4 BxP+, K-B1 5 R-R8 mate.



And by Napier: 1... QR-B1 2 B-N2, RxN 3 BxR, N-K7 4 Q-K1, QxP+ 5 PxQ, B-K5+ 6 R-B3, BxR mate.

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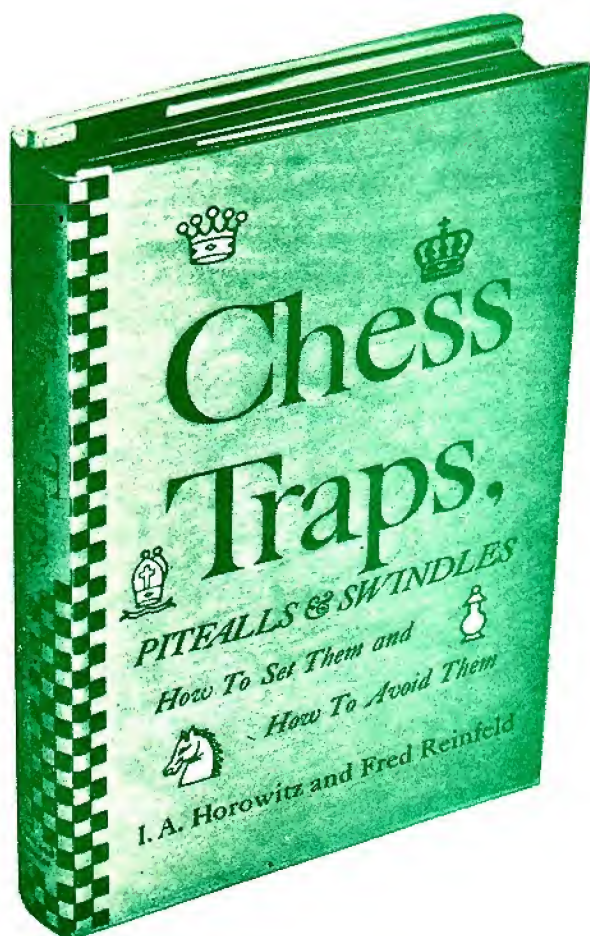
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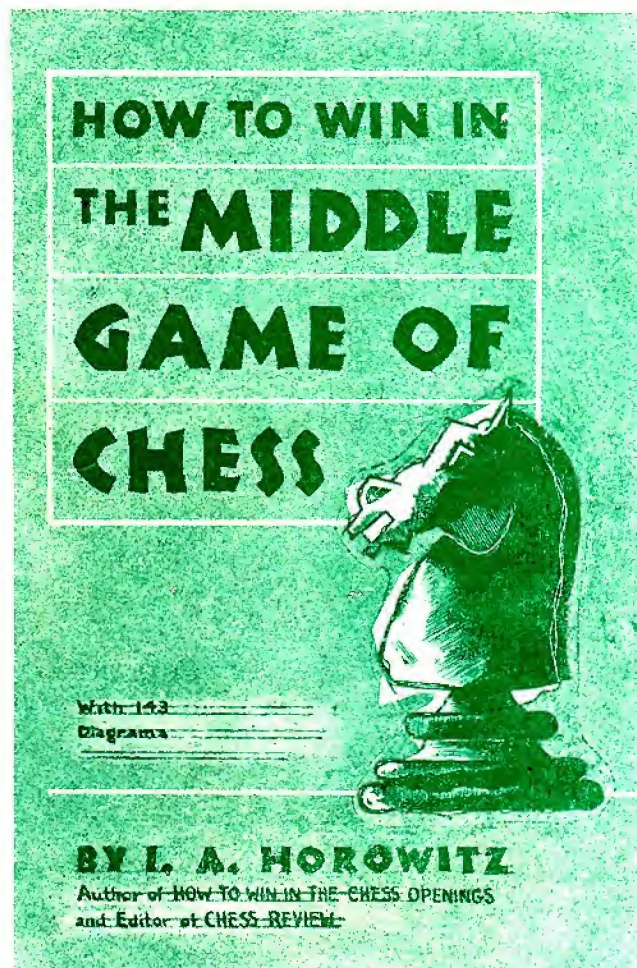
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